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(CANADA)

**Review**  
**of**  
**Foreign Trade**  
**1947**



Published by Authority of the Hon. C. D. Howe  
Minister of Trade and Commerce





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EXTERNAL TRADE BRANCH

OTTAWA, CANADA

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# Review of Foreign Trade 1947

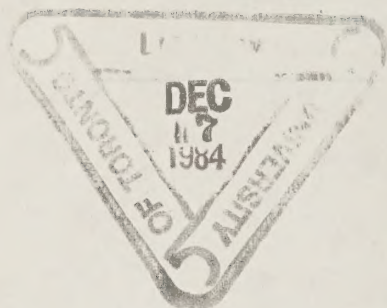
WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1946  
AND THE LATEST COMPLETE PRE-WAR YEAR 1938



OTTAWA  
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,  
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
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## FOREWORD

This Report is patterned after the *Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada* which appeared annually before the Second World War. Some of the material published in that earlier Report has since been incorporated into the three annual volumes of *Trade of Canada*. Though in continuation of the earlier series, this publication does not therefore present as comprehensive or as detailed information as was contained in its predecessor.

Briefly, this Report is designed to provide summary information for the general reader. Those interested in obtaining more detailed data on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications issued by the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The work has been planned and the analyses written by Mr. D. H. Fullerton of the Central Research and Development Division. The statistical tables have been prepared, to conform with the plans under the direction of Mr. L. A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Branch.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,  
MAY 15, 1948.



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword.....	3
Part I.—Textual Summary of Trade— Definitions and Methods.....	7
Part II.—Statistical Tables.....	17

## PART I

	PAGE
Summary of Canada's Foreign Trade in 1947.....	7
Canadian Trade Statistics—Definitions and Methods.....	9
Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.....	10
Discrepancies in Statistics of Imports from the United Kingdom	13
Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics.....	14





## PART I

### Summary of Canada's Foreign Trade in 1947

The dollar value of Canadian foreign trade in 1947 was the highest of any year in history, with exports aggregating \$2,812 millions and imports \$2,574 millions. In assessing the reasons for the increase compared with recent years, it must be remembered that both exports and imports are valued in terms of current dollars. It is difficult to measure accurately changes in physical volume of trade, but a large part of the change from the peak war years is due to rising prices. Compared with the years before the War, however, there has been a substantial increase in volume, which, coupled with the high post-war level of prices, has resulted in a dollar value of trade in 1947 about three and one-half times that prevailing in 1938.

A preliminary survey of export and import price movements suggests that there has been no pronounced change in Canada's terms of trade over the past decade. In other words, both exports and imports have shown roughly the same increase in price, with 1947 average prices on the order of 100 p.c. higher than in 1935-39. A comparison of 1947 with 1946 shows some divergence between the two, with imports in 1947 approximately 20 p.c. higher than in 1946 and exports up about 16 p.c.

Taking these price assumptions into account, it is evident that imports have shown a considerably greater increase in physical volume than exports. In Table 10 at p. 56 it will be seen that the dollar value of imports in 1947 was slightly less than four times the average value in 1935-39, whereas exports were only a little more than three times as great as in the pre-war period.

In considering the geographical alignment of Canadian trade over the same period there are fewer changes of consequence to report. The United States and the United Kingdom continued in their traditional roles as principal foreign buyers of Canadian products, although not to the same degree as before the War. In 1947, they accounted for over 64 p.c. of Canada's total exports. Of this total 37 p.c. went to the United States and 27 p.c. to the United Kingdom, compared with 41 p.c. and 36 p.c., respectively, in 1939. Of the remaining exports in 1947, 15 p.c. went to Commonwealth countries, with the Union of South Africa, Australia, Newfoundland, India and New Zealand, the principal markets in this Commonwealth area. France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, China, Argentina and Brazil were other important buyers of Canadian products.

Exports to the United States were valued at \$1,034 millions, approximately 16 p.c. higher than in 1946. Nearly 60 p.c. of these exports consisted of forest products, with newsprint, at \$292 millions,



the largest single item. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$751 millions, 26 p.c. higher than the corresponding figure for 1946. Food products were the largest single item being valued in excess of 60 p.c. of total exports.

No pronounced changes were shown in the structure of commodity exports and primary products continued to dominate the list. Canadian exports have in the past tended to be concentrated in a few important items, rather than to show the same degree of diversification that prevails in the exports of the United States. This pattern was unchanged in 1947 and, in fact, total exports of the five principal products—newsprint, wheat, lumber, flour, and wood-pulp—formed approximately 43 p.c. in dollar value of total export trade, compared with 38 p.c. in 1946 and 33 p.c. in 1938. This dominance of primary products is also evidenced in the next six items in order of importance, viz., automobiles, trucks and parts; fish; aluminum; bacon; nickel; and copper. These items formed 15 p.c. of total exports in 1947, although only the first can be considered fully manufactured in the same sense as a telephone, clock or an electric motor. While Canada in recent years has made great strides as an industrial nation, the trend toward greater industrial production has not been reflected in a proportionate increase in the manufactured content of her export trade.

Total Canadian imports in 1947 were at an all-time high in dollar value and although price increases had a considerable effect on this increase in value, as noted previously, there is no doubt that the physical volume of imports was also at a record high. At \$2,574 millions, imports were 34 p.c. above the corresponding figure for 1946. Of Canada's total imports in 1947, the United States supplied \$1,975 millions, or 77 p.c. of the total. These United States imports represented a 41 p.c. increase over the preceding year in value and, assuming a price increase of about 20 p.c., approximately 15 p.c. in physical volume.

Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$189 millions, or 7 p.c. of the total, that country being the second most important source of foreign products bought by Canadians. Other British Commonwealth countries supplied 6 p.c. of Canadian imports and Latin America 6 p.c.

In looking at the commodity structure of Canadian imports there are few significant changes to report over the preceding year, although manufactured goods and machinery showed a greater proportionate increase than fuels, primary materials and foodstuffs. Petroleum and its products, the third group in importance in 1946, increased from \$124 millions in that year to \$207 millions in 1947. Machinery for use elsewhere than on farms increased from \$130 millions to \$206 millions; cotton and its manufactures from \$119 millions to \$180 millions; automobiles, trucks and parts from \$98 millions to \$168 millions. Other important groups, with 1946 value shown in parenthesis, were: coal and coke, \$154 millions (\$133 millions); farm implements and machinery, \$105 millions (\$68 millions); wool and manufactures, \$84 millions (\$65 millions).

### Canadian Trade Statistics—Definitions and Methods

Foreign trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods and which may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments such financial transactions are the main consideration).

Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and require explanation. For the correct interpretation of the statistics of foreign trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

*Quantities and Values.*—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

*Imports: Valuation.*—"Imports" means imports entered for consumption. "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. (See Sects. 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.) Under these provisions and amendments thereto, some imports are given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payments for the imports are made.

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Sect. 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

*Canadian Exports: Valuation.*—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin that have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, aluminum extracted from imported ore, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

*Foreign Exports: Valuation.*—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise that had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

*Countries to which Trade is Credited.*—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment, to which the goods would be credited.

Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

### **Discrepancies in Trade Statistics Between Canada and Other Countries**

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem is one of long standing, and has frequently given rise to a confused and erroneous picture of the actual trade values. Unfortunately, there is little likelihood of improving comparability until greater international uniformity in valuation and classification is achieved.

The differences arise from a variety of causes, many of which lie outside the independent control of either country concerned. The most important sources of difference are the following:—

1. Differences in the system of valuation used by Canada and those used by other countries. The differences may arise as follows:—

- (a) Canadian exports are generally shown on an f.o.b. basis, freight costs from the original point of consignment to the destination being excluded. Many countries value imports on a c.i.f. basis, and include the freight content. Canadian imports are valued at the fair market price at the point in the exporting country from which they are consigned. Other countries may include freight to the point of exit. This latter procedure is followed by the United States, and their valuation of coal shipped to Canada is always substantially higher than the corresponding Canadian import figure.



- (b) Customs evaluators may set arbitrary valuations on certain commodities for purposes of obtaining greater customs revenue or to protect the domestic market from dumping. This will lead to differences between the figures of the two countries.
- (c) Disturbances in currency relationships between countries may introduce an additional element of difference. The exporting country may use one foreign exchange rate and the importing country another.

2. The element of timing is of considerable importance where Canadian exports are concerned, particularly with bulk goods shipped to other continents. There are usually large quantities of goods in movement at the beginning or end of any trading period, and these affect the comparability between the two countries for the period under consideration.

3. The chief cause of difference between the recorded value of Canadian exports and reciprocal figures for the importing country lies in the fact that exports from Canada are classified geographically according to country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. Thus, it is possible that Canadian records may show an export as consigned to an intermediate country, whereas the country finally importing the goods for consumption may record them either as an import from the intermediate country or from Canada. Despite these difficulties, country of consignment is the only satisfactory method of classifying exports geographically.

Frequently, the exporter does not know at the time of shipment where the goods are ultimately going, and the need for haste in bringing out trade statistics on a current basis restricts the information to that provided on the export invoice and the customs entry. Often the only definite destination the shipper can show is the country to which the goods are immediately consigned. Furthermore, bulk commodities such as wheat may change ownership and possibly destination while in transit from Canada. Under the circumstances, it is evident that the onus of reconciliation must be placed on the importing nation. It alone has available the documentary evidence which will show the course of the goods from country of source to final destination.

A special study has been made of Canadian trade with Switzerland from 1930 to 1945, a period in which very great differences were shown in the reciprocal trade statistics of each country. This comparative study indicates the wide degree of variance that can exist. The principal source of difference was wheat, Swiss trade figures showing a large volume of wheat imports from Canada during that period. Canadian trade statistics indicated that little or no wheat was consigned directly to Switzerland during those years, and it is probable that the wheat in question was recorded as an export to the United Kingdom or possibly to the United States.

A similar discrepancy existed in the comparable figures for barley, oats and aluminum, although on a smaller scale. During the War, a further source of difference resulted from the recording by Canada of shipments of Red Cross prisoner-of-war parcels to Switzerland as exports to that country. These parcels were not recorded by Switzerland as imports. It is presumed that the imports of Canadian wheat shown in the Swiss trade figures for the war years were withdrawals from warehouse inventories. Apparently the grain is recorded as an import when it is ex-warehoused, not when it crosses the border.

Aside from the specific items mentioned, any discrepancy between the Canadian and the Swiss figures is probably explainable by the differences in valuation, especially those due to variable foreign exchange rates and the fact that Switzerland by definition includes freight in its valuation of imports.

A summary of the comparison between the two sets of trade figures is given below for selected years. In this comparison, the Swiss trade figures were recalculated on a Canadian dollar basis by using the average rates of exchange between the Swiss franc and the Canadian dollar for each year. Such a method, in itself, is likely to cause considerable error, since some wide fluctuations in rates occurred. A more intensive study was not possible because of the different systems of classification and units of physical measure used by the two countries. Actually, the degree of reconciliation achieved is surprising, in view of the many ways in which errors could be introduced from differences in valuation, statistical procedure, and the volume of goods in transit at the end of each trading period.

The same major differences do not occur in the reconciliation of Swiss exports and Canadian imports, which for most years are reasonably close to equality; the discrepancies that do exist are explainable by the normal sources of difference described above.

#### COMPARISON OF SWISS AND CANADIAN TRADE FIGURES\*

##### Canadian Commodities

	1930	1936	1942	1945
	(Thousands of Canadian Dollars)			
Swiss imports from Canada.....	13,625	8,058	3,481	27,537
Canadian exports to Switzerland.....	579	411	6,271	10,922
Difference.....	13,046	7,647	2,790	16,615
Main sources of difference—†				
Swiss figures—wheat.....	12,307	7,102	2,960	22,466
—aluminum.....	725	—	—	—
—oats.....	44	94	149	—
—barley.....	63	—	—	—
Canadian figures—Donations (Red Cross)	—	—	6,020	5,763

##### Swiss Commodities

Canadian recorded imports from Switzerland	6,097	2,582	3,898	7,863
Swiss recorded exports to Canada.....	5,555	2,530	3,625	9,333
Difference.....	542	52	273	1,470

\*Swiss francs are converted to Canadian dollars by using the U.S. Federal Reserve Board yearly averages.

†Any Canadian figures for wheat, etc., are subtracted from the Swiss figures.

This situation has been discussed at statistical conferences, but no solution has been reached for the problems involved.

### Discrepancies in Statistics of Imports from the United Kingdom

Published statistics of Canadian imports entered for consumption have always included several items that may be considered of a non-commercial character. These items were never very large in pre-war years, but between 1939 and 1946 their inclusion in the total value of imports, from the United Kingdom in particular, has tended to distort published data. The distinction between commercial and non-commercial imports is not always easy to establish, but three items have been segregated, as follows:—

- (a) *Articles for the use of the Imperial Army, Navy and Air Force.* These imports consisted almost entirely of war equipment of various kinds for experimental purposes, training and use in Canada by the United Kingdom Government. The values applied to the articles imported under this classification were nominal and no duty was paid.
- (b) *Canadian goods returned.* Before the War, this item amounted in value to several hundred thousand dollars annually. Late in 1945, however, the Canadian Government began the repatriation of large stocks of war equipment, the bulk of which was shipped from the United Kingdom. On entering Canada, they were classified under "Canadian goods returned" in the trade returns. They are not shown in the United Kingdom trade returns.
- (c) *Settlers' effects*—the property of immigrants.

The chart on the following page and Statement below show the relation of these non-commercial items to the total.

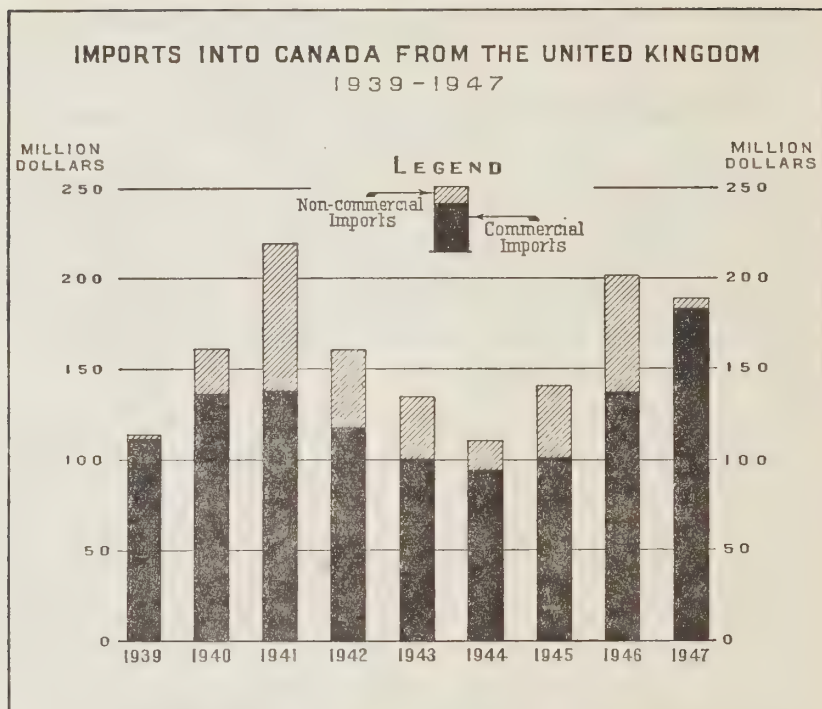
#### COMMERCIAL AND NON-COMMERCIAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-47

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Articles for Imperial Forces	Canadian Goods Returned	Settlers' Effects	Non- Commercial Imports	Commercial Imports	Total Recorded Imports
1939.....	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	112.2	114.0
1940.....	23.5	0.3	0.6	24.4	136.8	161.2
1941.....	81.2	0.1	0.1	81.4	138.0	219.4
1942.....	42.5	0.4	0.1	43.0	118.1	161.1
1943.....	34.3	0.1	<sup>1</sup>	34.4	100.6	135.0
1944.....	16.2	0.3	0.1	16.6	94.0	110.6
1945.....	21.2	18.8	0.2	40.2	100.3	140.5
1946.....	2.3	60.1	1.4	63.8	137.6	201.4
1947.....	1.5	0.8	3.4	5.7	183.7	189.4

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$50,000.





When comparing 1946 figures with those of the war years, a more correct picture is presented by the use of commercial import figures as a basis for comparison. During the last few months of 1946, the proportion of non-commercial imports declined considerably and has fallen to negligible proportions in 1947 (see chart above).

### Treatment of Gold in Trade Statistics

The fact that gold is a money metal gives it peculiar attributes that distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, the movement of gold in international trade is determined, almost exclusively, by monetary factors. The amount of exports may fluctuate widely from month to month owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. In addition, gold is generally acceptable. It does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a relatively fixed price. It should also be noted that gold does not move in international trade in any direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. Changes in the Bank of Canada's stock of gold under earmark do not enter, therefore, into the trade statistics.

Since 1939, the statistics of movement of coin and bullion have been compiled by the Bank of Canada. The following Statement gives net exports of non-monetary gold from that year on a monthly basis. These *net* exports, including changes in gold stocks held under earmark, supplement the trade figures.

NET EXPORTS OF NON-MONETARY GOLD, BY MONTHS, 1939-47  
(Millions of Dollars)

<i>Month</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1943</i>	<i>1944</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>
January.....	18.1	21.6	19.2	15.1	13.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	9.0
February.....	12.9	12.4	14.7	16.6	12.8	8.1	8.4	9.5	6.9
March.....	15.5	16.2	19.7	16.1	12.8	12.9	10.2	10.0	6.8
April.....	10.6	18.0	14.3	14.1	13.5	9.3	6.8	7.2	6.4
May.....	15.9	16.9	16.1	15.5	12.5	9.4	10.2	10.0	8.2
June.....	17.2	15.1	18.4	16.8	12.2	10.9	4.7	7.7	8.6
July.....	15.2	15.9	17.3	16.3	10.0	6.6	8.0	6.6	10.1
August.....	9.0	17.6	12.6	13.1	10.2	10.0	8.5	7.5	7.5
September....	17.3	16.5	21.2	15.0	11.8	8.7	6.8	6.8	8.4
October.....	22.8	18.9	17.4	19.3	11.3	8.4	7.7	8.5	9.2
November....	15.0	16.6	15.4	12.6	8.8	10.1	9.8	6.0	7.2
December....	14.9	17.3	17.4	13.9	12.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	11.0
TOTALS....	184.4	203.0	203.7	184.4	142.0	109.7	96.0	95.8	99.3





## PART II

### STATISTICAL TABLES\*

A. Historical Tables	PAGE
1. Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1947.....	19
2. Imports and Exports (Domestic and Foreign), by Continents, 1926-47.....	21
<b>B. Current Comparisons with Last Pre-War Calendar Year</b>	
3. Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	23
4. Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	27
5. Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	29
6. Principal Imports and Exports (Domestic), 1938, 1946 and 1947	35
7. Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	37
8. Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	43
9. Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947.....	49
<b>C. Current Monthly Series</b>	
10. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with All Countries, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947.....	56
11. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947.....	57
12. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947.....	58

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\*Gold imports and exports are excluded from all tables, see pp. 14-15.



## PART II

### A. HISTORICAL TABLES

#### 1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1947

Year	Imports from—							
	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total
	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000	
Ended Mar.31—								
1886.....	39.0	40.7	2.4	2.5	42.8	44.6	11.8	12.2
1891.....	42.0	37.7	2.3	2.1	52.0	46.7	15.2	13.5
1896.....	32.8	31.2	2.4	2.2	53.5	50.8	16.6	15.8
1901.....	42.8	24.1	3.8	2.2	107.4	60.3	23.9	13.4
1906.....	69.2	24.4	14.6	5.1	169.3	59.6	30.7	10.9
1911.....	109.9	24.3	19.5	4.4	275.8	60.8	47.4	10.5
1916.....	77.4	15.2	27.8	5.5	370.9	73.0	32.1	6.3
1921.....	214.0	17.3	52.0	4.2	856.2	69.0	118.0	9.5
Ended Dec.31—								
1926.....	164.7	16.3	49.9	5.0	668.7	66.3	125.0	12.4
1929.....	194.8	15.0	62.3	4.8	893.6	68.8	148.3	11.4
1930.....	162.6	16.1	65.2	6.5	653.7	64.8	127.0	12.6
1931.....	109.5	17.4	42.5	6.8	393.8	62.7	82.3	13.1
1932.....	93.5	20.7	34.5	7.6	263.5	58.2	61.0	13.5
1933.....	97.9	24.4	34.8	8.7	217.3	54.2	51.2	12.7
1934.....	113.4	22.1	43.7	8.5	293.8	57.2	62.6	12.2
1935.....	116.7	21.2	57.2	10.4	312.4	56.8	64.0	11.6
1936.....	123.0	19.4	66.3	10.4	369.1	58.1	76.7	12.1
1937.....	147.3	18.2	89.3	11.0	490.5	60.7	81.3	10.1
1938.....	119.3	17.6	66.8	9.9	424.7	62.7	66.6	9.8
1939.....	114.0	15.2	74.9	10.0	496.9	66.1	65.3	8.7
1940.....	161.2	14.9	106.2	9.8	744.2	68.8	70.3	6.5
1941.....	219.4	15.1	140.5	9.7	1,004.5	69.4	84.4	5.8
1942.....	161.1	9.8	112.7	6.9	1,304.7	79.3	65.8	4.0
1943.....	135.0	7.7	103.7	6.0	1,423.7	82.1	72.8	4.2
1944.....	110.6	6.3	109.8	6.2	1,447.2	82.3	91.3	5.2
1945 <sup>1</sup> .....	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	75.8	111.7	7.1
1946 <sup>1</sup> .....	201.4	10.4	139.1	7.2	1,405.3	72.9	181.5	9.4
1947.....	189.4	7.4	165.0	6.4	1,974.7	76.7	244.9	9.5

<sup>1</sup>See p. 13 re Canadian military equipment returned. The percentages are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded, the percentages become: 1945, 7.8, 8.4, 76.7, 7.1; 1946, 7.6, 7.4, 75.3, 9.7.



**1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1947—concluded**

Year	Exports (Domestic) to—							
	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total	Value	P.C. of Total
	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000	
Ended Mar.31—								
1886.....	36.7	47.2	3.3	4.2	34.3	44.1	3.5	4.5
1891.....	43.2	48.8	3.9	4.4	37.7	42.6	3.8	4.2
1896.....	62.7	57.2	4.0	3.7	37.8	34.4	5.2	4.7
1901.....	92.9	52.3	7.9	4.5	68.0	38.3	8.7	4.9
1906.....	127.5	54.2	11.0	4.6	83.5	35.5	13.5	5.7
1911.....	132.2	48.2	16.8	6.1	104.1	38.0	21.2	7.7
1916.....	451.9	60.9	30.7	4.2	201.1	27.1	58.0	7.8
1921.....	312.8	28.3	90.6	7.6	542.3	45.6	243.4	20.5
Ended Dec. 31—								
1926.....	459.2	36.4	95.7	7.6	457.9	36.3	248.4	19.7
1929.....	290.3	25.2	105.0	9.1	492.7	42.8	264.4	22.9
1930.....	235.2	27.2	81.1	9.4	373.4	43.3	173.9	20.1
1931.....	170.6	29.0	49.2	8.4	240.2	40.9	127.7	21.7
1932.....	178.2	36.4	39.0	7.9	158.7	32.4	114.0	23.3
1933.....	210.7	39.8	44.5	8.4	168.2	31.8	106.0	20.0
1934.....	270.5	41.6	64.9	10.0	218.6	33.7	95.3	14.7
1935.....	303.5	41.9	74.1	10.2	261.7	36.1	85.6	11.8
1936.....	395.4	42.1	84.3	9.0	333.9	35.6	124.3	13.3
1937.....	402.1	40.3	104.2	10.4	300.0	36.1	131.1	13.2
1938.....	339.7	40.6	103.2	12.3	270.5	32.3	124.2	14.8
1939.....	328.1	35.5	102.7	11.1	380.4	41.1	113.7	12.3
1940.....	508.1	43.1	147.9	12.5	443.0	37.6	80.0	6.8
1941.....	658.2	40.6	220.4	13.6	599.7	37.0	142.6	8.8
1942.....	741.7	31.4	412.1	17.4	885.5	37.5	324.4	13.7
1943.....	1,032.6	34.8	369.0	12.4	1,149.2	38.7	420.6	14.2
1944.....	1,235.0	35.9	385.1	11.2	1,301.3	37.8	518.2	15.1
1945.....	963.2	20.9	523.6	16.3	1,197.0	37.2	534.5	16.6
1946.....	597.5	25.8	307.2	13.3	887.9	38.4	519.6	22.4
1947.....	751.2	27.1	417.3	15.0	1,034.2	37.3	572.2	20.6

## 2.—Imports and Exports (Domestic and Foreign), by Continents, 1926-47

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
	United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
	Imports							
1926	164.7	73.6	668.7	33.5	19.3	33.9	11.7	2.9
1927	182.6	84.4	706.7	32.2	29.9	31.9	16.5	2.9
1928	190.8	91.8	825.7	27.2	29.5	34.8	19.7	2.9
1929	194.8	95.9	893.6	24.9	30.5	33.2	22.2	3.9
1930	162.6	81.3	653.7	24.3	27.4	29.4	22.7	7.0
1931	109.5	52.6	393.8	17.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	6.7
1932	93.5	39.7	263.5	14.8	12.8	14.0	8.8	5.5
1933	97.9	32.8	217.3	12.8	10.5	14.2	9.1	6.7
1934	113.4	36.1	293.8	16.7	15.4	20.7	11.2	6.2
1935	116.7	38.3	312.4	16.3	18.5	26.5	12.0	9.7
1936	123.0	39.5	369.1	17.9	28.4	33.6	16.0	7.7
1937	147.3	46.4	490.5	17.2	24.9	45.3	22.3	15.0
1938	119.3	39.9	424.7	17.4	21.8	32.6	16.2	5.5
1939	114.0	37.1	496.9	17.1	21.0	38.1	18.6	8.2
1940	161.2	19.2	744.2	24.6	36.2	63.2	25.8	7.6
1941	219.4	6.9	1,004.5	36.6	56.8	74.8	36.9	12.9
1942	161.1	5.2	1,304.7	32.9	44.1	46.2	36.2	13.8
1943	135.0	5.4	1,423.7	53.2	45.0	23.3	38.8	10.8
1944	110.6	9.3	1,447.2	66.5	54.8	32.9	25.2	12.4
1945	140.5	18.5	1,202.4	76.9	56.7	40.4	28.5	21.8
1946	201.4	39.7	1,405.3	93.9	79.6	47.9	35.7	23.8
1947	189.4	57.7	1,974.7	110.3	102.1	87.3	30.0	22.6
	Exports (Domestic and Foreign)							
1926	460.4	145.7	470.6	43.2	33.1	76.4	34.0	13.2
1927	411.5	160.1	483.8	42.6	26.1	63.9	27.9	14.9
1928	447.9	211.3	502.7	44.5	29.9	77.3	31.8	18.4
1929	291.8	145.2	515.3	47.5	35.8	82.6	40.1	20.0
1930	236.5	99.6	389.9	48.5	23.6	44.9	24.7	15.4
1931	171.7	81.0	249.8	34.8	10.0	29.6	10.3	12.4
1932	179.1	75.7	165.0	28.3	6.8	24.4	11.9	6.6
1933	211.3	71.4	173.0	23.9	7.6	25.2	15.1	8.1
1934	271.4	59.2	224.0	21.0	11.2	30.0	24.6	14.8
1935	304.3	47.9	273.1	21.7	12.7	28.9	32.2	17.1

2.—Imports and Exports (Domestic and Foreign), by Continents, 1926-47—  
concluded

Year	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
	United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
	Exports (Domestic and Foreign)—concl.							
1936	396.3	78.2	344.8	24.4	12.9	32.4	40.5	21.0
1937	403.4	72.2	372.2	30.5	19.5	42.9	47.2	24.2
1938	341.4	78.3	278.8	27.6	14.2	36.4	51.3	20.9
1939	328.9	58.0	339.8	29.2	16.2	44.8	46.3	22.8
1940	512.3	28.7	451.9	42.1	21.0	35.8	45.3	55.9
1941	661.2	13.4	609.7	79.1	31.2	70.4	49.5	125.9
1942	747.9	53.9	896.6	98.2	20.1	202.5	111.1	255.1
1943	1,037.2	93.8	1,166.7	95.2	20.0	180.1	80.9	327.6
1944	1,238.1	323.2	1,334.6	112.4	26.1	212.4	58.7	177.6
1945	971.4	409.5	1,227.4	113.8	47.9	337.2	56.0	104.1
1946	598.8	336.1	908.6	124.6	77.8	129.2	57.7	106.4
1947	753.7	374.4	1,056.6	167.0	113.7	136.2	103.3	106.8
	Balance of Trade							
1926	+ 295.7	+ 72.1	-198.2	+ 9.7	+13.9	+ 42.5	+22.3	+ 10.3
1927	+ 228.9	+ 75.7	-222.8	+10.4	- 3.7	+ 32.0	+11.4	+ 12.0
1928	+ 257.1	+119.5	-323.0	+17.3	+ 0.4	+ 42.6	+12.1	+ 15.5
1929	+ 97.1	+ 49.3	-378.2	+22.6	+ 5.2	+ 49.4	+17.9	+ 16.1
1930	+ 73.9	+ 18.3	-263.8	+24.2	- 3.7	+ 15.4	+ 1.9	+ 8.4
1931	+ 62.2	+ 28.4	-144.0	+17.2	- 7.4	+ 10.1	- 0.6	+ 5.7
1932	+ 85.6	+ 36.0	- 98.5	+13.5	- 6.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.1
1933	+ 113.4	+ 38.6	- 44.3	+11.0	- 2.9	+ 10.6	+ 6.0	+ 1.4
1934	+ 158.0	+ 23.1	- 69.8	+ 4.2	- 4.1	+ 9.5	+13.4	+ 8.7
1935	+ 187.6	+ 9.6	- 39.3	+ 5.4	- 5.8	+ 2.4	+20.2	+ 7.4
1936	+ 273.3	+ 38.8	- 24.4	+ 6.5	-15.5	- 1.1	+24.6	+ 13.3
1937	+ 256.1	+ 25.9	-118.3	+13.3	- 5.4	- 2.4	+24.9	+ 9.3
1938	+ 222.1	+ 38.4	-146.0	+10.2	- 7.7	+ 3.7	+35.1	+ 15.3
1939	+ 214.9	+ 20.9	-107.1	+12.1	- 4.8	+ 6.8	+27.7	+ 14.6
1940	+ 351.1	+ 9.6	-292.3	+17.5	-15.2	- 27.3	+19.5	+ 48.4
1941	+ 441.8	+ 6.5	-394.8	+42.5	-25.5	- 4.4	+12.6	+113.1
1942	+ 586.8	+ 48.7	-408.1	+65.3	-24.0	+156.3	+74.9	+241.3
1943	+ 902.3	+ 88.4	-257.0	+42.0	-25.0	+156.7	+42.1	+316.8
1944	+1,127.5	+313.9	-112.7	+45.9	-28.7	+179.5	+33.6	+165.2
1945	+ 830.9	+391.0	+ 25.0	+37.0	- 8.8	+296.7	+27.5	+ 82.3
1946	+ 397.4	+296.4	-496.7	+30.6	- 1.8	+ 81.3	+22.0	+ 82.6
1947	+ 564.3	+316.8	-918.1	+56.8	+11.6	+ 48.9	+73.4	+ 84.3



## B. CURRENT COMPARISONS WITH LAST PRE-WAR CALENDAR YEAR

### 3.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947 (Thousands of Dollars)

Country	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>British Countries</b>						
<b>Europe—</b>						
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> .....	119,292 <sup>1</sup>	201,433 <sup>1</sup>	189,370 <sup>1</sup>	339,689	597,506	751,198
Eire.....	27	53	76	4,439	7,956	17,598
Gibraltar.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	7	334	252
Malta.....	2	56	12	403	4,671	6,705
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>201,542</b>	<b>189,458</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>610,467</b>	<b>775,753</b>
<b>America—</b>						
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	8,403	38,229	55,085
Bermuda.....	69	122	57	1,414	3,805	5,108
Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776	1,077	6,205	9,063
Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	4,442	15,500	18,214
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	3,714	19,140	26,354
Bahamas.....			615			3,688
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	2,383	785	199	1,778	8,341	7,592
British Honduras.....	102	1,221	584	280	1,110	1,375
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	1,398	7,109	10,273
Falkland Islands.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	1	2	39
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,755</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>99,441</b>	<b>136,791</b>
<b>Africa—</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....			29			450
Union of South Africa.....	1,991	7,892	4,228	15,547	68,633	66,674
Other British South Africa.....			<sup>2</sup>			15
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	93	181	1,074	3,284	7,369
Gambia.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	63	66
Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	184	871	1,652
Nigeria.....	362	4,772	2,149	81	1,021	2,285
Sierra Leone.....	11	Nil	18	192	410	811
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
British Sudan.....	27	53	26	210	510	1,028
British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	676	2,220	4,682
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>21,794</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>77,012</b>	<b>85,034</b>
<b>Asia—</b>						
India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250	2,863	49,046	42,947
Burma.....	273	1	3	123	442	823
Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	192	2,140	4,079
Aden.....	9	Nil	Nil	89	256	1,602
British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908	2,448	3,224	7,464
Other British East Indies.....	127	Nil	30	5	51	9
Hong Kong.....	785	163	982	2,223	4,362	6,398
Palestine.....	131	500	31	164	3,562	8,473
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,463</b>	<b>38,157</b>	<b>71,857</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>63,083</b>	<b>71,795</b>

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 26.

### 3.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947— continued

Country	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>British Countries—concl.</b>						
<b>Oceania—</b>						
Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	32,982	38,194	60,294
New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	16,371	16,110	37,386
Fiji.....	2,394	3,123	4,178	367	375	1,386
Other Oceania.....	16	420	Nil	45	20	63
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>35,253</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>54,699</b>	<b>99,129</b>
<b>Totals, British Countries</b>	<b>186,099</b>	<b>340,501</b>	<b>354,394</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>904,701</b>	<b>1,168,501</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions—</b>						
United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	270,461	887,941	1,034,226
Alaska.....	102	389	744	120	276	300
American Virgin Islands....	Nil	32	16	34	110	160
Guam.....	"	50	Nil	3	5	199
Hawaii.....	145	346	709	1,364	2,758	3,299
Puerto Rico.....	6	198	270	329	2,926	2,605
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>424,984</b>	<b>1,406,312</b>	<b>1,976,41</b>	<b>272,31</b>	<b>894,016</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>
<b>Latin America—</b>						
Argentina.....	2,149	14,372	17,96	4,6	14,039	31,697
Bolivia.....	8	32		1	529	567
Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,88	3,5	24,602	31,660
Chile.....	179	424	331	6	3,565	4,392
Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,19	1,27	8,930	9,950
Costa Rica.....	76	1,546	72	9	873	1,780
Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,75	1,186	5,270	7,502
Dominican Republic.....	2	7,127	8,18	296	1,541	1,914
Ecuador.....	28	157	20	52	801	1,626
Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	120	928	1,630
Haiti.....	62	778	227	120	1,121	1,366
Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999	170	624	641
Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	2,340	10,536	11,701
Nicaragua.....	Nil	29	87	75	366	590
Panama.....	16	38	2,107	304	1,502	1,882
Paraguay.....	59	264	232	11	85	153
Peru.....	3,005	847	407	892	3,080	3,695
Salvador.....	17	2,428	1,342	47	454	665
Uruguay.....	137	618	321	216	2,671	3,371
Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	1,256	11,086	12,989
<b>Totals, Latin America...</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>125,611</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>92,603</b>	<b>129,771</b>

For footnote, see end of table, p. 26.

### 3.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947— continued

Country	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>Foreign Countries—con.</b>						
<b>Europe—</b>						
Albania.....	2	Nil	Nil	8	122	505
Austria.....	83	"	89	8	3,679	3,070
Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	9,555	63,626	52,749
Bulgaria.....	2	Nil	Nil	9	9	14
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	964	3,645	3,164	9,871	13,779
Denmark.....	174	157	1,455	1,528	1,527	4,328
Estonia.....	20	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2
Finland.....	68	23	30	482	507	1,212
France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	9,152	74,380	81,058
Germany.....	9,930	11	498	18,261	6,867	6,690
Greece.....	29	64	95	1,565	9,738	5,440
Hungary.....	161	Nil	50	4	1,063	946
Iceland.....	3	9	30	18	3,123	2,485
Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	1,745	20,387	35,688
Latvia.....	15	Nil	Nil	276	Nil	Nil
Lithuania.....	2	"	"	912	2	"
Netherlands.....	3,756	2,497	3,530	10,267	33,883	55,940
Norway.....	733	836	4,999	7,854	19,267	20,320
Poland.....	261	1	3	1,035	22,501	15,380
Portugal.....	272	2,188	1,409	135	2,662	3,502
Azores and Madeira.....	179	241	655	4	71	392
Roumania.....	44	1	1	42	1	103
Spain.....	793	4,484	3,003	101	695	941
Sweden.....	2,114	3,681	3,184	5,411	9,133	17,461
Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	11,941	736	8,636	14,196
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	257	1,519	181	937	17,705	4,866
Yugoslavia.....	64	2	23	12	12,030	6,729
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>33,891</b>	<b>39,570</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>73,219</b>	<b>321,483</b>	<b>347,794</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>						
Abyssinia.....	2	1	9	Nil	30	94
Afghanistan.....	Nil	1,587	Nil	"	1	36
Belgian Congo.....	1	664	815	106	1,201	1,292
Canary Islands.....	14	Nil	2	3	333	46
China.....	2,466	2,321	2,304	2,885	42,915	34,984
Egypt.....	547	252	205	396	15,086	10,922
French Africa.....	65	353	252	804	8,945	4,593
French East Indies.....	218	Nil	1	23	269	853
French Guiana.....	Nil	2	2	6	180	264
French Oceania.....	1	22	18	80	121	230
French West Indies.....	1	3	19	172	1,278	1,743
Greenland.....	512	271	Nil	Nil	234	128
Iran.....	84	274	299	80	431	946
Iraq.....	303	1,489	1,502	40	3,231	2,160

For footnote, see end of table, p. 26.



3.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947—  
concluded

Country	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>Foreign Countries—concl.</b>						
<b>Other Foreign Countries—concl.</b>						
Japan.....	4,643	3	350	20,770	1,027	553
Korea.....	1	Nil	Nil	<sup>2</sup>	126	30
Liberia.....	38	60	25	20	67	144
Madagascar.....	36	123	18	9	263	176
Morocco.....	69	18	30	97	1,169	1,447
Netherlands East Indies....	786	57	200	902	6,833	5,807
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	59	519	39	476	826
Netherlands West Indies....	<sup>2</sup>	3,186	8,648	204	1,399	1,844
Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063	1,465	8,901	10,448
Portuguese Africa.....	1	510	392	1,395	2,128	1,898
Portuguese Asia.....	2	Nil	Nil	1	76	147
St. Pierre and Miquelon....	10	7	15	270	784	1,158
Siam.....	10	12	28	20	58	415
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil	62
Syria.....	13	71	30	64	228	2,546
Tripoli.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	4	<sup>3</sup>	"	3	7
Turkey.....	251	1,880	2,672	1,916	1,618	2,229
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>10,406</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>99,411</b>	<b>88,049</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries</b>	<b>491,353</b>	<b>1,586,778</b>	<b>2,219,550</b>	<b>334,681</b>	<b>1,407,519</b>	<b>1,606,401</b>
<b>Grand Totals,.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,627,270</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>

<sup>1</sup>Import figures include Canadian goods returned, mainly military equipment amounting to \$544,000 in 1938, \$60,092,000 in 1946 and \$839,000 in 1947.

<sup>2</sup>Less than \$500.

#### 4.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries, 1938, 1946 and 1947

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE.—Countries in the case of both imports and exports are arranged in order of importance in 1947.

Rank in—			Country	1938	1946	1947
1938	1946	1947		Imports		
1	1	1	United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679
2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	119,292	201,433	189,370
30	4	3	Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688
6	3	4	India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250
—	10	5	Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751
25	8	6	Argentina.....	2,149	14,372	17,961
—	7	7	Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980
3	19	8	British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908
5	5	9	Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222
34	9	10	Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888
7	11	11	British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358
16	13	12	Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	11,941
15	28	13	Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653
13	12	14	New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831
10	25	15	Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120
—	22	16	Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488
24	16	17	Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427
8	15	18	Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197
11	23	19	France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755
—	30	20	Netherlands West Indies.	<sup>1</sup>	3,186	8,648
—	18	21	Dominican Republic....	<sup>1</sup>	7,127	8,186
—	38	22	Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063
26	20	23	Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776
29	29	24	British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683
—	6	25	Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999
—	21	26	Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493
9	14	27	Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371
23	26	28	Trinidad and Tobago....	2,352	4,137	5,654
35	49	29	Norway.....	733	836	4,999
28	17	30	British South Africa.....	1,991	7,892	4,257
Totals, Above Countries.....				633,429	1,879,151	2,525,596
Grand Totals, Imports.....				677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

**4.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—concluded**

Rank in—			Country	1938	1946	1947
1938	1946	1947		Exports (Domestic)		
2	1	1	United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226
1	2	2	United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198
10	3	3	France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058
7	4	4	British South Africa.....	15,547	68,633	67,139
3	9	5	Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294
8	10	6	Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940
11	8	7	Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085
9	5	8	Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749
19	6	9	India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947
6	17	10	New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386
26	13	11	Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688
20	7	12	China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984
14	20	13	Argentina.....	4,675	14,039	31,697
18	11	14	Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660
17	15	15	Trinidad and Tobago....	3,714	19,140	26,354
12	14	16	Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320
15	18	17	Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214
16	32	18	Eire.....	4,439	7,956	17,598
13	26	19	Sweden.....	5,411	9,133	17,461
37	12	20	Poland.....	1,035	22,501	15,380
—	30	21	Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196
—	24	22	Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,871	13,779
34	21	23	Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989
22	23	24	Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701
—	19	25	Egypt.....	396	15,086	10,922
23	29	26	Philippine Islands.....	1,465	8,901	10,448
30	33	27	British Guiana.....	1,398	7,109	10,273
33	28	28	Colombia.....	1,270	8,930	9,950
36	36	29	Barbados.....	1,077	6,205	9,063
—	42	30	Palestine.....	164	3,562	8,473
<b>Totals, Above Countries.....</b>				<b>768,278</b>	<b>2,152,910</b>	<b>2,599,172</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic).....</b>				<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>

**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947**

(Thousands of Dollars)

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	20,948	95,496	77,477
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050
Vegetables.....	6,051	27,243	24,822
Grains and products.....	17,274	20,197	36,453
Sugar and products.....	20,581	39,879	57,420
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	5,626	7,415
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	16,162	14,382
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655
Beverages, alcoholic.....	6,970	12,911	13,727
Gums and resins.....	1,404	5,635	6,183
Oils, vegetable.....	11,870	15,062	25,642
Rubber and products.....	11,290	20,079	28,730
Tobacco.....	2,251	3,364	3,184
Vegetable products, other.....	7,418	16,300	18,139
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>310,753</b>	<b>356,278</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Fish and fishery products.....	2,491	4,599	5,073
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,936	3,651	12,011
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,612	4,182	6,574
Leather, manufactured.....	2,352	5,062	7,459
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	938	4,685	13,728
Animals and products, other.....	8,247	14,766	19,613
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>64,237</b>	<b>86,909</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton, raw and linters.....	13,237	44,397	60,481
Cotton products.....	16,298	74,761	119,413
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873
Silk and products.....	6,832	4,041	7,421
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	9,638	29,825	30,070
Wool products.....	15,547	34,744	54,393
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493
Textile products, other.....	13,615	31,108	46,446
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>264,121</b>	<b>390,589</b>



**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—con.		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Wood, unmanufactured.....	5,050	8,586	16,898
Wood, manufactured.....	4,296	11,467	17,688
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>69,623</b>	<b>89,548</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Iron ore.....	2,830	6,467	12,717
Scrap.....	857	2,163	4,197
Castings and forgings.....	2,574	7,445	8,598
Rolling-mill products.....	25,470	53,376	77,970
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	8,411	13,464
Wire and chain.....	1,992	5,563	9,413
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,147	7,431	10,388
Household machinery.....	2,613	6,361	16,220
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	5,261	6,432	12,205
Business, printing machinery.....	5,804	12,851	22,187
Other non-farm machinery.....	23,238	104,642	155,399
Tools.....	2,172	10,135	11,454
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,720	31,702	69,540
Automobile parts.....	24,722	66,453	98,432
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,459	9,510	15,681
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,670	10,462	13,647
Iron products, other.....	15,944	43,851	61,558
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>491,069</b>	<b>762,359</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	14,693	17,183
Brass, copper, and products.....	3,170	9,454	13,121
Tin.....	2,258	6,109	6,820
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,776	13,897	12,996
Clocks and watches.....	2,252	7,808	9,026
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	13,054	47,788	68,773
Non-ferrous products, other.....	9,987	20,532	33,008
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>120,281</b>	<b>160,926</b>

**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—concl.		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059
Coal.....	35,826	120,354	138,950
Coal products.....	3,346	12,728	14,739
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626
Petroleum, crude.....	40,972	89,471	127,459
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	14,635	34,272	79,735
Stone and products.....	6,880	14,676	18,357
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,733	20,027	20,273
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>332,611</b>	<b>452,198</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	1,694	3,228	3,510
Cellulose products.....	1,719	6,554	5,457
Drugs and medicines.....	3,389	9,371	11,653
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	4,313	9,209	10,415
Fertilizers.....	3,873	4,561	6,585
Paints and varnishes.....	3,774	9,437	13,441
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	7,908	12,564	13,787
Synthetic resins and products.....	980	14,519	16,304
Chemical products, other.....	7,556	23,431	31,933
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>92,874</b>	<b>113,085</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Films.....	1,318	2,418	2,828
Toys and sporting goods.....	2,446	4,885	7,639
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,080	5,201	12,134
Musical instruments.....	1,236	3,361	4,712
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	13,582	17,330
Aircraft and parts.....	2,883	9,448	12,284
Works of art.....	2,287	1,693	1,691
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,715	9,125	15,870
Parcels of small value.....	4,428	14,460	24,529
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	441	3,188	2,536
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	5,251	14,694	14,009
Miscellaneous, other.....	9,133	17,337	23,848
Canadian goods returned.....	2,269	68,145	7,228
Non-commercial articles.....	3,801	14,173	15,414
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities..</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>181,710</b>	<b>162,053</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>

**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	13,085	15,124	14,890
Vegetables.....	6,504	13,754	17,557
Wheat.....	89,394	250,306	265,200
Grains, other.....	12,892	44,724	49,103
Flour of wheat.....	17,638	126,733	196,578
Farinaceous products, other.....	11,976	18,971	18,750
Sugar and products.....	2,015	4,120	7,650
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	36,296	28,478
Vegetable fats and oils.....	162	5,346	6,497
Rubber and products.....	14,905	22,477	33,125
Seeds.....	3,011	13,228	16,693
Tobacco.....	5,501	6,446	14,157
Vegetable products, other.....	2,871	20,963	15,018
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>578,488</b>	<b>683,697</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Cattle.....	9,232	18,015	14,980
Other animals, living.....	1,409	5,184	5,034
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	86,486	82,359
Furs and products.....	14,097	32,291	29,048
Leather and products.....	5,648	16,938	20,318
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	66,389	62,081
Meats, other.....	5,403	62,547	40,776
Cheese.....	11,874	21,948	14,162
Milk products, other.....	4,346	12,975	15,538
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	26,772	36,968
Animal products, other.....	8,193	8,928	10,181
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>358,473</b>	<b>331,445</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton products.....	2,615	10,551	11,238
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	103	2,449	1,153
Wool and products.....	1,326	18,945	8,863
Artificial silk and products.....	2,270	8,293	11,761
Textile products, other.....	6,741	13,522	16,332
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>53,760</b>	<b>49,347</b>

**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	<b>Exports (Domestic)—con.</b>		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Planks and boards.....	35,887	125,391	208,375
Pulpwood.....	13,642	28,731	34,529
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	17,641	55,763	78,950
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	114,021	177,803
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,889	7,971	7,963
Newsprint paper.....	104,615	265,865	342,293
Paper, other.....	8,258	21,573	30,840
Books and printed matter.....	950	6,276	5,439
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>625,591</b>	<b>886,192</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	9,485	21,545
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,566	3,328	4,080
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	7,528	10,935
Locomotives and parts.....	241	26,981	15,672
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	28,662	42,238
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,239	4,176	5,693
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	15,535	41,022
Automobiles, freight.....	6,924	43,201	37,918
Automobiles, passenger.....	15,311	13,993	33,579
Automobile parts.....	2,679	21,110	20,142
Railway cars and parts.....	159	26,342	3,368
Iron products, other.....	6,371	22,779	30,941
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>227,473</b>	<b>273,156</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	56,030	63,956
Brass and products.....	1,089	3,373	3,875
Copper and products.....	53,315	37,005	59,298
Lead and products.....	8,983	16,846	30,945
Nickel.....	52,496	55,205	60,443
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	21,469	22,581
Zinc and products.....	9,816	27,769	30,193
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,114	20,939	19,135
Non-ferrous products, other.....	3,152	9,174	13,512
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>247,810</b>	<b>303,937</b>



**5.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Groups and Commodities,  
1938, 1946 and 1947—concluded**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—concl.		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	24,481	32,969
Coal.....	1,541	5,946	5,621
Petroleum and products.....	878	4,622	6,884
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,774	11,727	13,110
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,504	10,585	16,030
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>57,361</b>	<b>74,614</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	1,354	2,060	3,713
Medicinal preparations.....	1,566	5,343	4,400
Fertilizers.....	7,066	32,108	34,386
Paints and varnishes.....	910	4,407	7,346
Calcium compounds.....	488	2,813	2,202
Soda and sodium compounds.....	4,000	4,414	5,232
Chemical products, other.....	4,111	16,444	26,526
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>67,589</b>	<b>83,804</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Toys and sporting goods.....	526	1,802	1,889
Films.....	3,527	2,510	3,305
Ships and vessels.....	218	17,856	23,965
Aircraft and parts.....	2,799	9,507	5,900
Electric energy.....	4,183	7,070	5,611
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2,133	9,121	11,039
Miscellaneous, other.....	3,630	7,519	14,852
Donations and gifts.....	<sup>1</sup>	30,163	10,627
Non-commercial articles.....	2,556	10,124	11,523
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities..</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>95,672</b>	<b>88,710</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic)...</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

6.—Principal Imports and Exports (Domestic), 1938, 1946 and 1947

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE.—Commodities, in the cases of both imports and exports, are arranged in order of importance in 1947.

Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports		
Petroleum and products.....	55,607	123,743	207,194
Machinery, except farm.....	36,916	130,286	206,011
Cotton and manufactures.....	29,535	119,158	179,894
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	37,442	98,155	167,972
Coal and coke.....	39,172	133,082	153,689
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405
Wool and manufactures.....	25,185	64,569	84,463
Rolling-mill products, steel.....	25,470	53,376	77,970
Fruits.....	20,918	95,496	77,477
Electrical apparatus.....	13,054	47,788	68,773
Sugar and products.....	20,581	39,879	57,420
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873
Grain and products.....	17,274	20,197	36,453
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493
Mixed textiles.....	10,115	21,564	33,545
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935
Rubber and manufactures.....	11,290	20,079	28,730
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626
Vegetable oils.....	11,870	15,062	25,642
Vegetables.....	6,051	27,243	24,822
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655
<b>Totals, Above Commodities.....</b>	<b>456,743</b>	<b>1,303,481</b>	<b>1,824,511</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>

**6.—Principal Imports and Exports (Domestic), 1938, 1946 and 1947—  
concluded**

Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)		
Newsprint.....	104,615	265,865	342,293
Wheat.....	89,394	250,306	265,200
Planks and boards.....	35,887	125,391	208,375
Wheat flour.....	17,638	126,733	196,578
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	114,021	177,803
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	24,914	78,304	91,639
Fish and products.....	26,530	86,486	82,359
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	56,030	63,956
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	66,389	62,081
Nickel.....	52,496	55,205	60,443
Copper and products.....	53,315	37,005	59,298
Farm implements and machinery.....	7,790	28,662	42,238
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	15,535	41,022
Eggs.....	498	26,772	36,968
Pulpwood.....	13,642	28,731	34,529
Fertilizers.....	7,066	32,108	34,386
Rubber and manufactures.....	14,905	22,477	33,125
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	24,481	32,969
Rye.....	543	8,904	31,938
Lead and products.....	8,983	16,846	30,945
Zinc and products.....	9,816	27,769	30,193
Furs and products.....	14,097	32,291	29,048
Ships and vessels.....	218	18,822	25,724
Whisky.....	10,805	29,650	22,983
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	21,469	22,581
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	9,485	21,545
Shingles.....	5,158	11,211	20,254
Canned meats.....	367	27,125	19,778
Electrical apparatus.....	4,114	20,939	19,135
Locomotives and railway cars.....	400	53,323	19,040
<b>Totals, Above Commodities.....</b>	<b>632,933</b>	<b>1,718,335</b>	<b>2,158,426</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic).....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>

# 7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947

(Thousands of Dollars)

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	13,264	63,013	50,605
Nuts.....	798	10,233	10,129
Vegetables.....	4,786	23,954	21,529
Grains and products.....	14,311	16,356	35,326
Sugar and products.....	561	1,801	3,381
Cocoa and chocolate.....	536	32	273
Coffee and chicory.....	386	486	980
Tea.....	11	1	1,176
Beverages, alcoholic.....	81	1,216	2,496
Gums and resins.....	1,036	3,622	4,434
Oils, vegetable.....	2,103	6,483	8,576
Rubber and products.....	3,555	14,798	15,068
Tobacco.....	1,527	1,172	1,262
Vegetable products, other.....	4,008	12,379	14,492
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>46,963</b>	<b>155,546</b>	<b>169,727</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Fish and fishery products.....	826	1,482	1,702
Furs and products.....	3,149	14,764	18,586
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,224	578	8,350
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,092	2,306	3,435
Leather, manufactured.....	943	3,339	5,184
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	278	1,877	6,701
Animals and products, other.....	3,283	9,530	13,252
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>33,876</b>	<b>57,210</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton, raw and linters.....	12,658	44,397	45,821
Cotton products.....	4,509	56,375	100,443
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	704	2,786	3,941
Silk and products.....	5,181	3,140	5,998
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	247	1,273	3,968
Wool products.....	26	4,362	11,558
Artificial silk and products.....	1,106	11,436	19,755
Textile products, other.....	5,737	16,396	25,542
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>140,165</b>	<b>217,026</b>



**7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—con.		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Wood, unmanufactured.....	4,878	7,904	15,539
Wood, manufactured.....	3,424	9,248	15,622
Paper.....	5,562	17,783	21,639
Books and printed matter.....	12,541	29,241	29,941
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>64,176</b>	<b>82,741</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Iron ore.....	1,538	4,417	9,689
Scrap.....	829	1,760	2,782
Castings and forgings.....	1,978	6,445	7,556
Rolling-mill products.....	15,328	52,164	76,767
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,361	8,146	13,082
Wire and chain.....	749	4,562	8,658
Farm implements and machinery.....	19,196	67,725	104,598
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,000	5,793	8,275
Household machinery.....	1,814	5,098	14,474
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	4,697	6,195	11,789
Business, printing machinery.....	4,899	6,253	21,334
Other non-farm machinery.....	20,283	106,712	147,793
Tools.....	1,373	9,289	10,175
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,328	31,121	67,459
Automobile parts.....	24,527	66,314	98,235
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,105	8,564	13,959
Engines and boilers.....	5,753	24,739	37,574
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,589	10,365	13,381
Iron products, other.....	13,497	41,345	58,317
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>134,844</b>	<b>467,007</b>	<b>725,898</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	1,967	6,196	6,956
Brass, copper, and products.....	2,764	9,004	11,880
Tin.....	32	369	457
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,894	4,667	4,604
Clocks and watches.....	819	2,559	3,564
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	10,493	45,321	64,396
Non-ferrous products, other.....	6,396	15,943	28,476
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>84,059</b>	<b>120,333</b>

**7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—concl.		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Clay and products.....	3,065	10,089	13,605
Coal.....	27,329	119,454	138,431
Coal products.....	3,287	12,694	14,412
Glass and glassware.....	3,528	19,719	20,929
Petroleum, crude.....	31,223	58,384	77,119
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	13,411	30,159	68,174
Stone and products.....	6,131	11,434	15,836
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,949	12,912	15,778
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,923</b>	<b>274,845</b>	<b>364,282</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	915	2,856	3,159
Cellulose products.....	1,533	6,112	4,828
Drugs and medicines.....	2,015	7,881	9,777
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,789	6,578	6,947
Fertilizers.....	2,167	4,054	4,715
Paints and varnishes.....	1,953	8,426	12,239
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	5,222	11,143	12,352
Synthetic resins and products.....	913	13,596	14,955
Chemical products, other.....	5,802	22,972	30,615
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products</b>	<b>22,309</b>	<b>83,618</b>	<b>99,587</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Films.....	1,056	2,177	2,444
Toys and sporting goods.....	1,355	3,729	5,609
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,079	5,201	12,131
Musical instruments.....	942	2,875	3,696
Scientific equipment.....	3,189	12,999	16,426
Aircraft and parts.....	2,189	8,968	11,685
Works of art.....	1,673	1,096	749
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,009	9,122	15,832
Parcels of small value.....	4,210	14,417	24,449
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	316	1,028	1,126
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	3,048	11,951	10,723
Miscellaneous, other.....	5,522	13,712	18,847
Canadian goods returned.....	1,416	5,209	5,475
Non-commercial articles.....	2,954	9,520	8,682
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities..</b>	<b>36,958</b>	<b>102,004</b>	<b>137,875</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United States.....</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,405,297</b>	<b>1,974,679</b>

**7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	417	5,470	6,116
Vegetables.....	925	2,430	5,957
Wheat.....	12,035	18,070	355
Grains, other.....	698	19,287	3,445
Flour of wheat.....	187	462	12
Farinaceous products, other.....	2,017	7,708	5,754
Sugar and products.....	1,309	1,979	3,396
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,573	29,499	19,383
Vegetable fats and oils.....	90	1,999	2,034
Rubber and products.....	138	5,371	3,724
Seeds.....	1,839	6,283	7,355
Tobacco.....	5	15	10
Vegetable products, other.....	745	15,203	8,267
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>113,776</b>	<b>65,808</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Cattle.....	6,492	16,387	13,588
Other animals, living.....	1,287	1,128	4,560
Fish and fishery products.....	12,429	50,536	44,259
Furs and products.....	4,479	19,679	20,342
Leather and products.....	545	5,499	4,584
Bacon and hams.....	245	Nil	3
Meats, other.....	727	222	509
Cheese.....	310	5	67
Milk products, other.....	108	355	257
Eggs, shell and processed.....	<sup>1</sup>	25	76
Animal products, other.....	3,729	5,115	5,885
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>98,951</b>	<b>94,130</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton products.....	13	486	641
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	10	1,340	668
Wool and products.....	443	4,172	3,289
Artificial silk and products.....	9	211	1,865
Textile products, other.....	1,256	4,273	3,930
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>10,483</b>	<b>10,393</b>

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

**7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	<b>Exports (Domestic)—con.</b>		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Planks and boards.....	11,557	60,384	79,769
Pulpwood.....	10,375	28,731	34,054
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	10,080	24,086	37,443
Wood-pulp.....	21,562	99,973	156,122
Manufactured wood, other.....	92	2,348	1,710
Newsprint paper.....	85,191	224,782	291,893
Paper, other.....	970	4,862	8,589
Books and printed matter.....	466	2,661	1,981
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>140,293</b>	<b>447,827</b>	<b>611,561</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023
Ferro-alloys.....	742	4,308	11,739
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	64	28	31
Rolling-mill products.....	11	207	284
Locomotives and parts.....	4	47	37
Farm machinery and implements.....	2,367	14,460	23,479
Hardware and cutlery.....	227	530	477
Machinery, except farm.....	157	2,282	3,403
Automobiles, freight.....	3	5	2
Automobiles, passenger.....	87	23	43
Automobile parts.....	32	1,588	2,004
Railway cars and parts.....	3	56	13
Iron products, other.....	452	4,069	9,931
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>31,956</b>	<b>57,466</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	425	10,931	5,904
Brass and products.....	234	1,939	1,405
Copper and products.....	7,238	6,825	9,739
Lead and products.....	324	3,886	13,416
Nickel.....	12,386	41,459	38,808
Precious metals, except gold.....	12,580	10,802	10,963
Zinc and products.....	175	17,788	14,516
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	29	1,557	875
Non-ferrous products, other.....	533	3,372	4,643
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>33,924</b>	<b>98,559</b>	<b>100,269</b>



**7.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—concluded**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—concl.		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Asbestos and products.....	5,130	17,821	25,407
Coal.....	882	3,517	163
Petroleum and products.....	81	770	691
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,734	9,553	10,373
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,104	4,597	8,478
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>36,258</b>	<b>45,112</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	364	582	1,126
Medicinal preparations.....	56	166	118
Fertilizers.....	5,336	17,668	18,139
Paints and varnishes.....	38	644	1,066
Calcium compounds.....	24	102	39
Soda and sodium compounds.....	1,605	3,500	3,675
Chemical products, other.....	421	7,336	7,743
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>29,998</b>	<b>31,906</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	460	203
Films.....	1,142	107	101
Ships and vessels.....	7	897	244
Aircraft and parts.....	12	1,775	786
Electric energy.....	4,181	7,068	5,608
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	158	1,374	1,491
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,753	1,538	1,447
Donations and gifts.....	<sup>1</sup>	205	164
Non-commercial articles.....	1,947	6,707	7,539
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities..</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>20,131</b>	<b>17,583</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic) to United States.....</b>	<b>270,461</b>	<b>887,941</b>	<b>1,034,226</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by  
Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947**

(Thousands of Dollars)

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	146	28	49
Nuts.....	95	24	17
Vegetables.....	227	49	112
Grains and products.....	371	60	401
Sugar and products.....	529	7	724
Cocoa and chocolate.....	503	1	2
Coffee and chicory.....	260	203	251
Tea.....	2,865	Nil	316
Beverages, alcoholic.....	5,136	4,416	5,375
Gums and resins.....	64	68	65
Oils, vegetable.....	4,538	54	98
Rubber and products.....	509	395	359
Tobacco.....	382	243	90
Vegetable products, other.....	765	148	266
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>8,125</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Fish and fishery products.....	93	6	43
Furs and products.....	1,136	766	698
Hides and skins, raw.....	69	5	Nil
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,453	1,360	2,288
Leather, manufactured.....	559	1,293	1,740
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	165	201	155
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,165	556	711
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>5,635</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton, raw and linters.....	31	3	10
Cotton products.....	9,330	10,209	15,761
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	3,673	6,840	9,225
Silk and products.....	439	435	528
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5,585	5,743	8,600
Wool products.....	14,412	27,532	37,320
Artificial silk and products.....	1,870	9,532	11,534
Fibres and textile products, other.....	4,755	4,698	8,257
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products</b>	<b>40,095</b>	<b>64,992</b>	<b>91,236</b>

**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by  
Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—con.		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Wood, unmanufactured.....	18	7	14
Wood, manufactured.....	260	267	414
Paper.....	1,140	727	926
Books and printed matter.....	2,158	1,059	1,188
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,542</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Iron ore.....	42	Nil	1
Scrap.....	<sup>1</sup>	9	141
Castings and forgings.....	595	1,001	1,041
Rolling-mill products.....	9,037	937	868
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	553	266	382
Wire and chain.....	1,161	1,001	742
Farm implements and machinery.....	683	183	272
Hardware and cutlery.....	763	1,486	1,794
Household machinery.....	631	1,244	1,614
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	523	230	186
Business and printing machinery.....	291	270	654
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,735	3,673	7,251
Tools.....	388	546	726
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	386	581	2,046
Automobile parts.....	145	116	139
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	369	932	1,712
Engines and boilers.....	1,672	1,641	5,675
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	90	223
Iron products, other.....	1,601	1,212	2,047
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>27,514</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	809	1,581	591
Brass, copper, and products.....	422	401	1,154
Tin.....	757	4,112	3
Precious metals, except gold.....	773	8,682	8,311
Clocks and watches.....	38	134	299
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.....	1,825	2,142	3,750
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,184	1,387	2,028
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>18,439</b>	<b>16,136</b>

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by  
Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	<b>Imports—concl.</b>		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Clay and products.....	4,050	7,598	9,943
Coal.....	6,564	901	516
Coal products.....	40	23	318
Glass and glassware.....	1,349	2,172	3,143
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	70	14	16
Stone and products.....	206	342	519
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	766	3,238	2,196
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>13,045</b>	<b>14,288</b>	<b>16,651</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	546	225	240
Cellulose products.....	104	422	589
Drugs and medicines.....	829	1,112	1,421
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	603	756	812
Fertilizers.....	6	2	2
Paints and varnishes.....	1,485	983	905
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	2,229	1,153	1,163
Synthetic resins and products.....	41	82	85
Chemical products, other.....	1,128	1,004	1,143
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>6,360</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Films.....	97	65	121
Toys and sporting goods.....	495	1,003	1,736
Refrigerators and parts.....	2	Nil	2
Musical instruments.....	77	139	216
Scientific and educational equipment.....	651	490	623
Aircraft and parts, except engines.....	694	466	594
Works of art.....	361	489	654
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	583	1	32
Parcels of small value.....	199	38	65
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	36	12	8
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	841	1,909	1,986
Miscellaneous, other.....	2,050	1,991	3,163
Canadian goods returned.....	544	60,092	839
Non-commercial articles.....	491	3,919	5,131
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>70,614</b>	<b>15,171</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>119,292</b>	<b>201,433</b>	<b>189,370</b>



**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by  
Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)		
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>			
Fruits.....	11,411	7,600	5,001
Vegetables.....	4,347	2,822	4,358
Wheat.....	51,666	140,577	208,995
Grains, other.....	10,009	7,510	7,448
Flour of wheat.....	9,586	53,257	72,448
Farinaceous food products, other.....	8,279	3,393	2,472
Sugar and products.....	198	86	17
Alcoholic beverages.....	121	132	433
Vegetable fats and oils.....	44	185	332
Rubber and products.....	4,693	2,353	3,226
Seeds.....	446	1,016	3,169
Tobacco.....	5,236	4,576	11,392
Vegetable products, other.....	1,245	746	563
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>107,281</b>	<b>224,253</b>	<b>319,854</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>			
Cattle.....	2,457	463	211
Other animals, living.....	63	3	5
Fish and fishery products.....	6,475	13,036	6,492
Furs and products.....	8,795	10,842	7,379
Leather and products.....	4,197	1,870	4,936
Bacon and hams.....	30,495	65,204	60,573
Meats, other.....	3,315	29,490	14,542
Cheese.....	11,023	21,251	13,599
Milk products, other.....	2,837	3,569	4,694
Eggs, shell and processed.....	401	26,094	35,938
Animal products, other.....	3,118	1,570	2,494
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products</b>	<b>73,176</b>	<b>173,392</b>	<b>150,863</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>			
Cotton products.....	880	527	472
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	86	961	299
Wool and products.....	429	822	522
Artificial silk and products.....	514	10	167
Textile products, other.....	1,516	51	99
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>1,560</b>

**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—con.		
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>			
Planks and boards.....	19,374	36,237	77,621
Pulpwood.....	26	Nil	Nil
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	3,269	24,493	28,992
Wood-pulp.....	3,678	10,122	14,741
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,236	1,905	3,348
Newsprint paper.....	5,695	6,565	4,623
Paper, other.....	4,010	3,976	5,147
Books and printed matter.....	198	1,742	1,646
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>38,486</b>	<b>85,040</b>	<b>136,119</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>			
Ferro-alloys.....	232	2,808	8,148
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,502	3,242	3,910
Rolling-mill products.....	1,614	380	683
Locomotives and parts.....	Nil	1	2
Farm machinery and implements.....	1,129	2,585	3,355
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,232	520	753
Machinery, except farm.....	4,325	766	2,357
Automobiles, freight.....	2	46	Nil
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,119	49	497
Automobile parts.....	27	258	575
Iron products, other.....	1,335	6,437	1,441
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>21,721</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>			
Aluminum and products.....	12,199	23,135	25,433
Brass and products.....	488	251	371
Copper and products.....	26,124	19,638	25,810
Lead and products.....	6,656	7,674	10,613
Nickel.....	27,531	5,625	12,954
Precious metals, except gold.....	9,845	8,850	8,630
Zinc and products.....	6,572	4,752	10,314
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	713	9,388	479
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,325	2,681	4,333
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,453</b>	<b>81,994</b>	<b>98,937</b>

**8.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by  
Groups and Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—concluded**

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—concl.		
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>			
Asbestos and products.....	1,462	1,925	2,297
Petroleum and products.....	49	6	225
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	942	2,031	2,734
Non-metallic products, other.....	637	519	1,532
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>6,788</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>			
Acids.....	868	907	1,899
Medicinal preparations.....	798	246	336
Fertilizers.....	Nil	830	650
Paints and varnishes.....	386	302	478
Calcium compounds.....	48	104	43
Soda and sodium compounds.....	25	Nil	Nil
Chemical products, other.....	2,907	1,582	4,679
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>8,085</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>			
Toys and sporting goods.....	297	54	88
Films.....	1,798	308	313
Ships and vessels.....	90	3	11
Aircraft and parts.....	87	654	412
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	1,010	219	428
Miscellaneous, other.....	596	306	1,540
Donations and gifts.....	<sup>1</sup>	1,795	3,225
Non-commercial articles.....	350	1,573	1,255
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities..</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>7,272</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic) to United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>339,689</b>	<b>597,506</b>	<b>751,198</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

**9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947**

(Thousands of Dollars)

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	<b>Imports</b>		
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
Crude petroleum.....	1,455	26,742	46,284
<b>Totals, Imports from Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>46,688</b>
<b>India—</b>			
Jute fabrics.....	2,946	11,528	21,512
Tea.....	3,895	6,813	8,239
Carpets.....	246	2,090	3,337
Nuts.....	350	1,728	1,259
<b>Totals, Imports from India.....</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>27,877</b>	<b>42,250</b>
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Sugar, raw.....	65	6,707	16,966
Molasses.....	16	967	1,516
Tobacco.....	143	1,641	1,448
Pineapples.....	94	1,490	1,091
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	Nil	534	991
Fruit pulp.....	"	1,316	429
<b>Totals, Imports from Cuba.....</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>23,751</b>
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Oils, vegetable.....	Nil	5,447	12,802
Quebracho extract.....	139	880	1,596
Worsted tops, wool.....	Nil	1,288	245
Corn.....	167	3,478	188
<b>Totals, Imports from Argentina.....</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>14,372</b>	<b>17,961</b>
<b>Mexico—</b>			
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	3,855	9,549
Tomatoes, fresh.....	349	2,458	2,594
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	88	3,627	2,145
Sugar and products.....	Nil	1,170	180
<b>Totals, Imports from Mexico.....</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>14,610</b>	<b>16,980</b>
<b>British Malaya—</b>			
Rubber, raw.....	6,394	4,230	11,954
Tin.....	1,401	1,628	4,143
<b>Totals, Imports from British Malaya..</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>16,908</b>



**9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—con.		
<b>Australia—</b>			
Wool, raw.....	1,186	8,995	7,837
Raisins.....	2,603	2,276	2,062
Worsted tops, wool.....	920	2,591	756
Butter.....	373	Nil	616
Socks and stockings, wool.....	Nil	113	301
Wines, non-sparkling.....	104	405	280
Sausage casings, cleaned.....	102	173	243
Fur skins, rabbit.....	Nil	2,354	231
<b>Totals, Imports from Australia.....</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>14,222</b>
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	2,038	4,695
Coffee.....	347	4,668	2,849
Cocoa beans.....	Nil	Nil	1,525
Wax, vegetable and mineral.....	24	2,004	1,350
Oils, vegetable.....	Nil	1,146	950
Nuts.....	139	2,031	485
<b>Totals, Imports from Brazil.....</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>14,018</b>	<b>13,888</b>
<b>British Guiana—</b>			
Sugar, raw.....	5,364	5,260	6,384
Bauxite ore.....	1,471	6,414	5,392
<b>Totals, Imports from British Guiana.....</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>12,358</b>
<b>Switzerland—</b>			
Clocks and watches.....	1,206	5,111	5,153
Artificial silk manufactures.....	75	550	1,463
Cotton manufactures.....	241	338	1,065
Aniline dyes.....	505	444	573
Engines, diesel.....	166	2,608	296
<b>Totals, Imports from Switzerland.....</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>11,149</b>	<b>11,941</b>
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Tea.....	2,436	3,386	9,843
Rubber, raw.....	472	Nil	915
Cocoanuts.....	31	211	874
<b>Totals, Imports from Ceylon.....</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>11,653</b>

9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Imports—concl.		
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Wool, raw.....	1,604	7,393	6,369
Sausage casings.....	911	1,231	1,428
Butter.....	798	Nil	1,200
Calf skins, raw.....	454	1,021	949
<b>Totals, Imports from New Zealand....</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>10,831</b>
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Glass.....	821	762	2,478
Tin in blocks, etc.....	Nil	Nil	2,216
Diamonds.....	715	1,584	1,058
Cotton manufactures.....	620	250	688
Wool manufactures.....	192	254	636
<b>Totals, Imports from Belgium.....</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>10,120</b>
	<b>Exports (Domestic)</b>		
<b>France—</b>			
Locomotives.....	Nil	6,099	10,766
Ships.....	"	4,105	8,424
Rye.....	4	Nil	8,145
Copper in ingots.....	1,475	2,470	4,770
Zinc spelter.....	181	3,812	4,599
Rubber, crude.....	Nil	881	3,914
Aluminum in bars.....	"	994	3,626
Planks and boards.....	76	1,358	3,090
Lead in pigs.....	178	1,886	2,986
Automobiles, freight.....	Nil	1,012	2,940
Wheat flour.....	1	84	2,817
Nickel.....	99	2,474	1,905
Wheat.....	3,539	3,021	1,488
Railway rails.....	Nil	1,458	1,481
Wood-pulp.....	727	1,031	1,408
Fertilizers.....	Nil	1,956	1,310
Asbestos.....	604	1,630	1,295
Silver bullion.....	Nil	1,215	1,153
Automobile parts.....	2	4,981	924
Donations and gifts.....	Nil	4,455	425
Calcium compounds.....	"	1,481	271
Medicinal preparations.....	"	1,308	263
Canned meats.....	"	3,190	11
<b>Totals, Exports to France.....</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>74,380</b>	<b>81,058</b>

**9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—con.		
<b>British South Africa—</b>			
Planks and boards.....	513	12,721	9,976
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,510	3,007	7,288
Automobiles, freight.....	831	1,321	4,595
Automobile parts.....	1,032	1,451	3,227
Newsprint paper.....	904	1,925	3,175
Fish, canned.....	619	223	2,898
Electrical apparatus.....	681	1,608	2,833
Clothing, textile, n.o.p.....	33	2,124	2,577
Paper, other.....	232	2,040	2,521
Farm implements.....	874	1,857	2,345
Machinery.....	273	594	1,513
Leather, unmanufactured.....	16	662	1,423
Containers.....	83	307	1,155
Confectionery sugar.....	43	656	1,123
Fertilizers.....	19	838	1,075
Artificial silk clothing.....	628	3,465	1,056
Wrapping paper.....	137	1,033	1,017
Hardware and cutlery.....	74	966	946
Vehicles, other.....	6	3,707	740
Household and personal equipment.....	71	1,189	461
Wheat flour.....	14	3,963	54
Wheat.....	27	9,356	Nil
<b>Totals, Exports to British South Africa</b>	<b>15,547</b>	<b>68,633</b>	<b>67,139</b>
<b>Australia—</b>			
Newsprint paper.....	7,612	10,068	13,986
Planks and boards.....	1,679	3,635	7,922
Automobiles, passenger.....	5,711	5,949	7,029
Automobiles, freight.....	2,471	5,316	6,131
Cotton fabrics.....	778	2,192	2,768
Other paper.....	1,075	1,175	2,391
Artificial silk fabrics.....	394	702	1,827
Automobile parts.....	621	516	1,597
Wood-pulp.....	18	787	1,496
Fish, canned.....	1,900	63	1,418
Containers.....	189	492	1,106
Aluminum in bars.....	84	901	1,066
<b>Totals, Exports to Australia.....</b>	<b>32,982</b>	<b>38,194</b>	<b>60,294</b>

**9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued**

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—con.		
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Wheat.....	3,375	6,530	16,250
Planks and boards.....	120	473	10,005
Copper in ingots, bars and rods.....	745	1,303	2,936
Ships.....	Nil	Nil	2,929
Fertilizers.....	"	1,851	1,925
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	9	810	1,763
Automobiles, freight.....	Nil	2,770	1,341
Wool clothing.....	"	4,289	1,299
Bars, iron.....	"	31	1,296
Machinery.....	19	237	1,128
Automobile parts.....	1	2,030	1,026
Farm implements.....	12	427	864
Lead in pigs.....	12	1,490	789
Boots and shoes, leather.....	2	1,046	14
Oats.....	250	1,544	Nil
<b>Totals, Exports to Netherlands.....</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>33,883</b>	<b>55,940</b>
<b>Newfoundland—</b>			
Meats.....	559	3,300	5,128
Wheat flour.....	1,288	3,959	4,821
Machinery.....	342	655	3,719
Petroleum.....	638	2,660	3,023
Coal.....	605	2,509	2,907
Vegetable cooking fats.....	11	1,441	2,478
Wool and manufactures.....	190	1,297	1,576
Rubber and manufactures.....	330	914	1,393
Paper and manufactures.....	234	921	1,218
<b>Totals, Exports to Newfoundland.....</b>	<b>8,403</b>	<b>38,229</b>	<b>55,085</b>
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Wheat.....	5,698	7,786	19,680
Rye.....	69	556	7,131
Canned meats.....	Nil	2,729	3,947
Fish, canned.....	67	Nil	3,052
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	49	764	1,516
Oats.....	36	1,691	1,442
Wheat flour.....	3	793	1,074
Locomotives.....	Nil	17,576	880
Automobiles, freight.....	"	3,515	576
Automobile parts.....	22	1,612	295
Donations and gifts.....	Nil	1,281	193
Railway cars and coaches.....	"	15,527	33
Ferro-manganese.....	10	1,024	20
<b>Totals, Exports to Belgium.....</b>	<b>9,555</b>	<b>63,626</b>	<b>52,749</b>

9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—con.		
<b>India—</b>			
Wheat flour.....	1	Nil	16,792
Automobiles, passenger.....	558	1,178	4,668
Automobile parts.....	248	1,445	1,877
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	158	2,473	1,554
Automobiles, freight.....	679	970	1,538
Newsprint paper.....	31	1,478	1,424
Copper in ingots.....	36	862	1,236
Fertilizers.....	Nil	939	1,209
Aluminum wire.....	"	Nil	1,080
Beverages, alcoholic.....	"	957	1,014
Locomotives.....	"	3,191	64
Railway cars and coaches.....	"	6,674	6
Wheat.....	"	20,110	Nil
Oats.....	"	1,496	"
<b>Totals, Exports to India.....</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>49,046</b>	<b>42,947</b>
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Automobiles, passenger.....	3,974	1,112	4,375
Automobiles, freight.....	983	1,507	4,063
Other paper.....	619	2,184	3,307
Rubber and manufactures.....	2,055	726	2,913
Electrical apparatus.....	523	618	2,188
Newsprint paper.....	1,440	1,986	2,174
Artificial silk manufactures.....	400	412	1,567
Planks and boards.....	173	407	1,439
Automobile parts.....	223	783	1,412
Machinery.....	628	444	1,374
Cigarettes.....	Nil	218	1,229
Cotton manufactures.....	142	430	989
Fish, canned.....	508	21	901
<b>Totals, Exports to New Zealand.....</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>16,110</b>	<b>37,386</b>
<b>Italy—</b>			
Wheat flour.....	3	4,130	24,189
Rye.....	4	Nil	6,571
Rubber, crude.....	Nil	539	1,067
Aluminum in bars, ingots.....	"	380	1,025
Fish, canned.....	1	2,117	411
Wheat.....	299	1,344	383
Donations and gifts.....	Nil	2,809	79
Meats, canned.....	"	2,297	19
Oats.....	11	3,479	Nil
<b>Totals, Exports to Italy.....</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>20,387</b>	<b>35,688</b>



9.—Imports from and Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries,  
by Main Commodities, 1938, 1946 and 1947—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947
	Exports (Domestic)—concl.		
<b>China—</b>			
Machinery.....	Nil	449	4,898
Newsprint paper.....	"	2,278	3,885
Fertilizers.....	33	1,049	3,758
Copper wire.....	19	Nil	2,014
Railroad ties.....	Nil	1,013	1,480
Ships.....	"	5,473	1,451
Cartridges.....	"	433	1,245
Planks and boards.....	332	1,766	931
Aluminum in bars, ingots.....	648	1,001	863
Electrical apparatus.....	13	1,689	809
Automobile parts.....	Nil	953	315
Automobiles, freight.....	"	3,500	23
Railway rails.....	"	1,373	18
<b>Totals, Exports to China.....</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>42,915</b>	<b>34,984</b>
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Automobiles, freight.....	Nil	819	7,008
Newsprint paper.....	1,716	4,059	5,249
Farm implements.....	2,076	816	2,564
Potatoes, seed.....	239	531	2,453
Machinery.....	54	1,196	1,716
Other vehicles.....	11	434	1,601
Rolling-mill products, iron.....	Nil	403	1,422
Aircraft.....	27	Nil	1,271
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	4	531	1,180
<b>Totals, Exports to Argentina.....</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>14,039</b>	<b>31,697</b>
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Ships.....	Nil	831	8,351
Newsprint paper.....	1	3,505	2,822
Wheat flour.....	14	5,574	2,758
Sewing machines.....	1,346	1,518	2,540
Aluminum.....	248	1,825	1,789
Wood-pulp.....	18	1,020	1,495
Electrical apparatus.....	192	526	1,213
Lead.....	205	809	1,202
Wheat.....	Nil	1,496	Nil
<b>Totals, Exports to Brazil.....</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>24,602</b>	<b>31,660</b>

## C. CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

10.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with All Countries, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947

(Millions of Dollars)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	44.6	49.7	129.7	140.3	173.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	112.4	117.0	177.1
March.....	59.1	65.1	132.5	139.9	208.9
April.....	45.3	48.9	133.8	160.8	225.6
May.....	66.1	67.1	143.8	164.2	240.3
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.5	157.7	231.1
July.....	57.6	55.8	138.7	161.6	226.8
August.....	57.9	57.0	128.1	163.2	204.6
September.....	59.6	56.4	122.3	156.1	208.1
October.....	68.6	63.9	134.4	186.4	254.5
November.....	70.1	63.3	142.4	198.2	229.1
December.....	52.2	44.3	121.2	181.9	194.2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>1,585.8</b>	<b>1,927.3</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>					
January.....	63.7	71.5	233.9	191.4	210.4
February.....	58.2	60.4	240.4	154.7	181.8
March.....	72.1	74.2	307.0	180.0	211.9
April.....	49.3	51.6	318.1	180.3	193.4
May.....	76.7	67.9	318.7	198.9	271.2
June.....	74.3	66.9	327.1	168.8	276.4
July.....	75.5	67.3	286.0	191.3	239.7
August.....	78.2	69.9	300.6	246.0	224.8
September.....	77.8	73.1	225.0	171.9	221.6
October.....	92.5	89.3	232.9	206.7	253.7
November.....	96.3	86.9	241.2	235.1	256.0
December.....	82.5	69.9	236.4	214.3	270.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>897.1</b>	<b>848.7</b>	<b>3,267.4</b>	<b>2,339.2</b>	<b>2,811.8</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 104.2	+ 51.0	+ 36.7
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 128.0	+ 37.7	+ 4.7
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 174.5	+ 40.0	+ 3.0
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 184.3	+ 19.5	+ 32.2
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 174.9	+ 34.6	+ 30.9
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 180.7	+ 11.1	+ 45.3
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 147.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 172.5	+ 82.8	+ 20.3
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 102.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 98.5	+ 20.2	+ 0.8
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 98.8	+ 37.0	+ 26.9
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 115.2	+ 32.4	+ 76.7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>+ 212.5</b>	<b>+ 171.2</b>	<b>+1,681.6</b>	<b>+ 411.9</b>	<b>+ 237.8</b>

# 11.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947

(Millions of Dollars)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	28.7	32.3	101.8	97.4	136.4
February.....	27.9	31.2	92.8	86.0	138.4
March.....	38.0	42.9	105.3	100.1	165.1
April.....	29.2	31.4	102.7	114.8	181.6
May.....	38.3	40.5	104.8	113.4	184.7
June.....	36.4	37.1	110.7	106.6	174.7
July.....	33.4	34.1	103.5	112.5	168.9
August.....	33.7	35.3	96.8	123.1	155.3
September.....	36.2	34.7	89.6	115.8	163.0
October.....	42.5	38.5	101.3	140.4	190.4
November.....	40.8	37.6	103.3	149.5	174.4
December.....	33.6	29.2	89.9	145.6	141.7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>1,202.4</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>					
January.....	22.8	21.0	86.8	64.2	80.6
February.....	20.4	17.4	94.7	59.0	71.3
March.....	26.7	23.4	107.0	67.8	84.9
April.....	20.8	18.5	112.8	72.9	90.0
May.....	26.9	21.0	119.7	73.5	82.1
June.....	25.9	20.5	114.6	68.1	84.2
July.....	26.8	21.7	105.0	76.6	84.0
August.....	29.2	25.9	114.9	77.6	83.7
September.....	30.3	25.8	87.3	71.1	89.3
October.....	34.5	28.8	91.3	101.0	104.2
November.....	33.0	29.1	103.2	91.4	94.7
December.....	34.4	25.5	90.0	85.6	107.8
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>331.7</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>1,227.4</b>	<b>908.6</b>	<b>1,056.6</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 15.0	- 33.2	- 55.8
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	+ 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.1
March.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	+ 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.2
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 91.6
May.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	+ 15.0	- 39.9	- 102.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	+ 3.8	- 38.5	- 90.5
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	+ 1.5	- 35.9	- 84.9
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	+ 18.2	- 45.6	- 71.6
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 2.3	- 44.7	- 73.8
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 9.9	- 39.4	- 86.2
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 0.1	- 58.1	- 79.8
December.....	+ 0.7	- 3.7	+ 0.1	- 60.1	- 33.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>- 87.0</b>	<b>- 146.0</b>	<b>+ 25.0</b>	<b>- 496.7</b>	<b>- 918.1</b>

**12.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1945, 1946 and 1947**

(Millions of Dollars)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	8.0	8.9	9.4	20.1	14.3
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	13.0	10.5
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.3	14.4	13.8
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.0	21.2	12.7
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	18.8	15.2
June.....	10.8	9.2	13.8	23.4	18.1
July.....	11.3	9.7	12.0	21.9	17.7
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.7	14.5	15.1
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.6	12.0	15.6
October.....	11.0	11.6	12.1	15.6	18.3
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.8	14.9	17.8
December.....	8.0	7.0	14.9	11.7	20.3
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>189.4</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>					
January.....	25.6	33.7	83.8	51.2	50.6
February.....	23.7	27.4	68.2	38.0	45.0
March.....	26.5	27.9	110.8	50.5	47.8
April.....	16.4	18.9	110.9	41.1	43.2
May.....	30.6	28.2	116.3	55.0	90.8
June.....	29.0	25.8	95.1	30.7	76.4
July.....	30.6	26.1	84.1	40.5	69.6
August.....	31.4	26.8	67.4	72.1	66.2
September.....	30.9	29.0	58.8	54.4	54.9
October.....	38.5	36.1	57.0	47.8	67.0
November.....	41.4	35.9	52.5	58.2	69.5
December.....	30.0	25.6	66.4	59.5	72.7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>971.4</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>753.7</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 72.1	+ 18.6	+ 52.0
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>+ 230.8</b>	<b>+ 222.1</b>	<b>+ 830.9</b>	<b>+ 397.4</b>	<b>+ 564.3</b>











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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

*Review of*

# FOREIGN TRADE 1948







(  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION  
)

*Review of*

# FOREIGN TRADE 1948

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## FOREWORD

This Report takes the place of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada which appeared annually before the Second World War. Some of the material published in that earlier Report has since been incorporated into the three annual volumes of Trade of Canada. Though in continuation of the earlier series, this publication does not therefore present as detailed information as was contained in its predecessor.

Briefly, this Report is designed to provide summary information for the general reader. Those interested in obtaining more detailed data on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A special feature of this review is that it contains an analysis of the volume of Canadian Trade in addition to the regular analysis based on value. It also contains particulars of the Indexes of Quantum and Prices for International Trade, the computation of which was completed recently in the Bureau.

The preparation of the Report was under the supervision of Mr. C. D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. He was assisted by Mr. A. A. Tooms and Mr. G. P. Bourne. The statistical tables were prepared, to conform with the needs of the Report, under the direction of Mr. L. A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
June 1, 1949.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>PART I. SURVEY OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1948</b> .....	7
I.—International Background.....	7
II.—Foreign Trade in 1948.....	10-35
General Aspects.....	10
Total Results.....	12
Foreign Trade and Population.....	13
Comparisons with Production and National Income.....	14
Trade with the United States.....	16
Trade with the United Kingdom.....	20
Trade with Other Countries.....	23
Geographical Pattern of Trade.....	27
Structure of Domestic Exports.....	29
Exports of Foreign Produce.....	32
Structure of Imports.....	33
III.—Methods and Concepts.....	36-42
Definitions and Methods.....	36
Valuation CIF and FOB.....	38
Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics.....	40
IV.—Special Excursus.....	43-58
Value, Prices and Volume of Foreign Trade in 1938, and 1946-48.....	43
<b>PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES*</b> .....	61
A.—Historical Tables	
1. Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1948.....	61
2. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-48.....	63
B.—Current Comparisons with Last Pre-War Calendar Year (1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948)	
3. Imports, by Countries.....	65
4. Exports (Domestic), by Countries.....	68
5. Imports, by Leading Countries.....	71
6. Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries.....	72
7. Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities.....	73
8. Exports (Domestic) to all Countries, by Groups and Commodities.....	76
9. Principal Imports.....	79
10. Principal Exports (Domestic).....	80
11. Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities.....	81
12. Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities.....	84
13. Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities.....	87
14. Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities....	90
15. Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities.....	93
16. Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities..	99
C.—Current Monthly Series	
17. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with All Countries, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948	105
18. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948.....	106
19. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United States, by months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948.....	107

\*Gold imports and exports are excluded from all tables, see pp. 40-42.





# Part I. Survey of Foreign Trade in 1948

## I. INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

Canada's foreign trade in 1948 had favourable results in spite of the adverse developments in the international background which appeared in 1947. The most important result which emerged from Canada's trade during 1948 was the substantial increase in the balance of exports which contributed materially to the marked recovery in Canada's foreign exchange reserves. This was accomplished through unprecedented shifts in the direction of Canadian trade. While there was a reduction in the export balance with overseas countries, particularly with the United Kingdom and other members of the sterling area and Europe, Canada's import balance with the United States underwent a greater contraction.

Doubling of the export balance with all countries was due to the rise in the value of exports being much greater than the increase in imports. Most of the rise in exports came from higher prices, while with imports a substantial drop in the volume of restricted imports offset much of the large price increases. The terms of trade however moved adversely during the year.

These favourable features of 1948 trade, due partly to the Emergency Exchange Conservation program, conceal some of the adverse international developments affecting foreign trade. A brief review which follows touches on some of the developments in the international background.

The most outstanding new element affecting world trade in 1948 was, of course, the establishment by the United States of the Economic Cooperation Administration in the general framework of the European Recovery Program. The effects of this Program upon the countries receiving assistance and the direct purchases in Canada made under it helped to prevent a more severe contraction of exports to Europe than actually developed during the year. But the influence of world-wide exchange difficulties experienced in 1947 continued to be shown even in the purchases by countries receiving direct assistance from the E.C.A.

In addition, the exchange positions of many other countries deteriorated in 1948. There was consequently an extension by many countries of exchange restrictions which it had been necessary to impose in 1947. These exchange difficulties were generally associated with a shortage of dollars, and restrictions upon expenditures in North America became particularly widespread. Canadian export trade to many countries was adversely affected in 1948 by these restrictions. The reductions in Canadian exports to the Commonwealth Dominions, other Commonwealth countries and many other countries directly reflect the extension or reintroduction of import controls abroad.

The exchange position of the European countries and their overseas dependencies participating in the European Recovery Program is of vital

significance to Canada because of the large export balances which Canada has customarily had with these countries. Their position has been seriously impaired by the recent war, its aftermath, and other dislocations. This has prevented the satisfactory restoration of the mechanism of international settlements which was a vital element in the background of Canadian trade before the war.

As a direct consequence of war devastation and economic dislocations, the European nations with a balanced current account in 1938, had an estimated current deficit in 1947 of \$7.5 billion with the rest of the world, and \$5.6 billion in 1948.

The European Recovery Program, devised to help bridge this gap and to assist countries toward eventual recovery, is, of course, of paramount importance. But there have been further developments in the background of European trade adversely affecting Canadian trading interests. One of these in 1948 was the further restriction of imports from dollar areas, and simultaneously, the development by these countries of trade with each other, using special arrangements and bilateral trade deals. These measures have already affected Canadian trade in an adverse manner.

Further changes in price and cost structure may continue to impede the development of their exports to this country which is one of the effective ways of increasing trade. To date only the United Kingdom has made outstanding progress in efforts to increase sales to Canada.

At the same time, there were some favourable factors in 1948 which acted to expand some Canadian exports. High economic activity in the United States continued and absorbed additional goods, the entry of which was facilitated by United States tariff concessions. During 1948 the time became opportune for the lifting of Canadian export restrictions to the United States including those on meat, cattle and grains. This gave rise to substantial gains in Canadian exports to the United States at a time when the demands for many of these products were declining in overseas countries. The maintenance of most import restrictions throughout the year reduced the volume of Canadian imports from the United States, further affecting the balance of trade with that country.

As a consequence of all these factors important changes in the direction of trade led to the achievement of an impressive result for the peacetime record of foreign trade. From the viewpoint of volume there was, however, only a slight increase in exports against the 1947 level and a 9 p.c. fall in imports.

In comparison with 1938, the volume of Canadian trade now stands at an amount almost double the pre-war level, and at current prices the turnover has increased 3.8 times.

Canadian exports compare favourably with those of the United States and the United Kingdom in this high increase at a time when the trade of many other countries dwindled and the production of many is but a fraction of the pre-war level. This in itself is a partial explanation of the difficulties encountered. But these difficulties are of the much more basic nature already referred to.

In addition to these basic factors, the impact of which may be somewhat prolonged in the ordinary course of events, there are some corollary unfavourable tendencies. One of these is the similarity in the aims of trade development in many countries. It has always been a Canadian hope to export a higher proportion of processed and finished goods. Exports of a variety of manufactured products would diversify and complement the narrow range of bulky staples and raw materials. The great progress made in manufacturing during the war years prepared technical bases for this development.

Unfortunately, at this time, many of the prospective customers, overseas countries, for example, have set for themselves similar aims in industrialization and trade. Canada's most important overseas export market, the United Kingdom, sees part of the solution of its present difficulties in the continuous expansion of exports of manufactures. At the end of 1948, most overseas markets were practically closed to many Canadian manufactures and only the expanding United States market absorbed certain of the newly developed lines of production.

To the influence of all these factors, the problems of Canada's exchange position are added. A current deficit with the United States has been customary, leading at times to "dollar shortages". The fading hope for the early re-establishment of multilateral exchanges, may require some important readjustments in future international economic relations.

Difficulties of this kind, associated with the continued vulnerability of exports of Canadian staples, and with but slow increases or setbacks in the exports of newly developed manufactures, are working against all Canadian efforts.

The recent promising developments in oil and iron ore offer the more positive prospects. These developments, coupled with increased exports to the United States, should reduce significantly Canadian disequilibrium with that country.

## II. FOREIGN TRADE IN 1948

### General Aspects

Salient developments in Canadian foreign trade during 1948, will be discussed in detail later. They are summarized in this section. For details of methods and definitions of foreign trade statistics see Chapter III.

### Record Levels Attained

In spite of increasing difficulties in international trade, Canadian trade, due to high levels of production, consumption and prices, succeeded in 1948 in mastering temporarily many of the difficulties encountered, as far as the general result is concerned. Influenced by the policies adopted, by making use of the expanding market in the United States, and with overseas purchases partly sustained by the European Recovery Program, total trade attained even unprecedented high levels; in comparison with the year 1938, the total trade turnover increased 3·8 times (imports 3·9, exports 3·7 times).

This high level may also be illustrated by the average amount of transactions per calendar day: this average, of 4·2 million dollars in 1938, increased to 15·7 million in 1948.

In value, the level of imports attained an all-time high. The peak for exports was in the years 1944-1945 because of the large outflow of war materials. For the peace-years, however, the 1948 exports were at their all-time high. In 1948, Canada, for the first time in peace-years, ranged as the first country in both exports and imports of the United States and in the imports of the United Kingdom.

### Price Increases Unbalanced

The prices of goods, because of the general rise in price levels, were influenced by strong upward tendencies. Special indexes computed to measure these changes (see Chapter IV) show that the rise was not uniform: the prices of imported goods increased, on the average, 13 per cent, whereas the rise in prices of exported goods was 10 per cent.

### Terms of Trade Less Favourable

With the price levels of export goods rising more slowly than the prices of imports, the terms of trade underwent an unfavourable change, in contrast to the previous year. If the prices in 1938 were to be compared on a barter basis, assuming that for every 100 units of exports, 100 units of imports were obtained in 1938, these terms became somewhat more favourable in 1946, when 100 units of exports obtained 102·5 units of imports. This figure decreased to 101·3 in 1947. In 1948, the relative buying power of exports weakened and 100 units of exports were worth only 97·5 units of imports. This general relationship, of course, varied in the group and item prices movement.



### **Real Volume Less than Twofold of 1938**

New comprehensive indexes of import and export prices have been computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the commodity groups and for single important commodities (see Chapter IV). Using these indexes as deflators, the volume indexes calculated show that on the average the volume of imports in 1947 equalled 199.5 (1938=100). In relation to this doubling of the pre-war volume, the year 1948 shows a drop of 9.3 per cent (18.5 points) and the import volume for this year is estimated at 181 only. According to the same methods, the export volume for 1947 may be estimated at 171.4, from which position the 1948 exports showed an increase of 0.9 per cent (1.5 points), resulting in an average volume of 172.9.

These estimates show that the real or physical volume of trade in comparison with 1938 has not quite doubled, standing at 1.8 and 1.7 respectively. Nevertheless an increase in the volume of trade of such proportions in a decade is remarkable.

### **Influences Molding the Pattern of Foreign Trade**

Canada took an active part in the Geneva conference, as a result of which tariff reductions were accorded by various countries. These reductions, especially from the Canadian point of view those of the United States, had a favourable effect on the development of exports.

Along with the contraction of trade with Europe, and the countries of the sterling area, accompanying newly introduced restrictions in many overseas countries, the major influence on foreign trade was exerted by two important policy measures: (a) The emergency exchange conservation program of the Canadian Government, continued through the year, restricted the imports affecting our dollar position from the United States and other countries not short of dollars. Its prohibitions and quotas affected some 300 items and were instrumental in holding back or changing the source of supply of these imports, and (b) lifting of the embargoes on exports of cattle, meat and coarse grains to the United States, in effect for varying periods. The combination of all these measures decisively reversed the position of trade and changed its direction.

Another important influence was the Marshall Plan. This enabled Western Europe to maintain a level of consumption and imports which would otherwise have been impossible, and this affected Canadian trade. Canadian credits to overseas countries, of course, were also a factor. Even with this financial assistance overseas countries' purchases from Canada were reduced.

### **Radical Changes in Trade by Countries**

The most remarkable feature of trade in 1948 was the unprecedented increase in trade with the United States. Whereas imports were reduced somewhat from their previous high of 76.7 per cent to 68.5 per cent, the exports rose to an all-time high of 48.9 per cent. This concentration of trade with one single country has rare counterparts in world trade. While this expansion in trade occurred, there were declines in exports to the sterling area and European countries.

Another salient feature is the increase of imports from the United Kingdom. This tendency is one of the basic aims of the United Kingdom economic policies, and considered most necessary also in this country.

The increase of imports from Latin-America, not so large in absolute amounts, but proportionally 14 times the amount of 1938, is another significant feature. The increasing purchases of petroleum from Venezuela are the largest single change.

### Little Progress in Diversification

On the general background of the persisting basic concentration in exports of staple goods, there was some diversification in the commodities exported in 1948. This diversification, however, was limited mostly to exports to the United States, and, moreover, to few types of goods. The restrictions of the overseas markets further limited the trade in manufactured products. Even some of the traditional exports were either sharply curtailed or eliminated.

The decline in individual items is often small in value and obscured in the group totals, like iron and its products, where certain items, like agricultural implements, have acted to maintain totals.

### Total Results

The total of transactions of foreign trade in 1948—\$5,747 million—is the highest on record, surpassing even the war-years records. While the import total alone is also the all-time high, exports were at a somewhat higher level during the war exports peak, in 1944 and 1945.

The comparison of these results with the last pre-war year (1938), made in the following statement, corresponds closely also to the comparison with the period 1935-39, often used in Canadian indexes; the level of 1938 is very near to the 1935-39 average level, especially for imports.

### COMPARISON WITH 1938

(Million dollars)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total transactions
1938.....	677	849	1,526
1948.....	2,637	3,110	5,747
Increase in total value, times.....	3.9	3.7	3.8
Increase in volume, times.....	1.8	1.7	1.76

Comparison with the preceding year, 1947, reveals an increase of 10.6 per cent in exports, and a greatly reduced rate of increase in imports; an increase of only 2.4 per cent. In 1948 Canada's favourable balance of trade increased to \$473 million. Canada's trade balance in recent decades has been favourable except in 1920 and in 1929-31.

## COMPARISON WITH 1947

(Million dollars)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total transactions	Balance
1947.....	2,574	2,812	5,386	+238
1948.....	2,637	3,110	5,747	+473
Absolute Increase.....	+63	+298	+361	+235
Per Cent Increase.....	+2.4	+10.6	+6.7	+98.7

A very substantial part of increases in trade figures, of course, is due to the increases in prices. After the elimination of the price factor, the increase in the real or physical volume of trade is found to equal about one-half of the increase in value (see Chapter IV).

The figures of Table 17 (p. 103) show the heavier concentration of increases in exports during the last months of the year. This was due to a large extent to the great expansion in exports to the United States following the removal of embargoes, and also partly to large deliveries late in the year of the newly constructed ships. In all months, only June figures were lower than those of the preceding year. In imports, several months' results were below the levels of 1947.

The generally favourable results obtained in 1948 cover, and partly conceal, the manifold difficulties encountered during the year in the struggle for markets and the balancing of trade. To the old factors of vulnerability of Canadian trade, many new kinds of problems have been added by the practical breakdown of international convertibility.

## Foreign Trade and Population

In the following table an attempt is made to estimate the amount of foreign trade in constant dollars as of 1938. The price indexes computed on the basis 1938 = 100 have been used for this deflation. The indexes

## FOREIGN TRADE IN ACTUAL AND CONSTANT DOLLARS

	Foreign trade (Million dollars)		Volume indexes (1938 = 100)		Estimate of foreign trade in constant dollars (as in 1938) (Million dollars)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1938.....	848.7	677.5	100.0	100.0	849	678
1946.....	2,339.2	1,927.3	162.2	172.0	1,378	1,164
1947.....	2,811.8	2,573.9	171.4	199.5	1,455	1,348
1948.....	3,110.0	2,636.9	172.9	181.0	1,464	1,223

for domestic exports are used for both domestic and foreign produce exports, although they are computed for domestic produce exports only. As the re-exports are proportionately very small, the error is probably negligible.

The comparison of trade results with population shows clearly the results of economic development and increased activity during the war and post-war years: with a population increase of only 15.5 per cent, Canadian exports, even in volume figures, have increased 73 per cent against 1938, and imports 81 per cent (in 1947 twofold).

Exports per capita have increased from \$76 in 1938 to \$241 in 1948, in constant dollars from 76 to 114, imports from 61 to 95 (at their highest in 1947, imports attained 108 constant dollars per capita).

#### FOREIGN TRADE PER CAPITA

	Population (Thousands)	Population Increase (1938 = 100)	Foreign trade per capita (dollars)		Foreign trade per capita in constant dollars	
			Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1938.....	11,152	100.0	76	61	76	61
1946.....	12,307	110.4	190	157	112	95
1947.....	12,582	112.8	223	205	116	108
1948.....	12,883	115.5	241	205	114	95

#### Comparisons with Production and National Income

The following comparisons with other indexes of Canadian Economic Activity should be used with caution since the components of the various indexes are not always directly comparable and their relationships are influenced by many factors. Nevertheless a comparison of the broad economic trends indicated is of value and interest.

The index of industrial production, as based on computation of volume, is compared directly with the volume indexes of foreign trade.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

	Industrial production volume index		Foreign trade volume index (1938 = 100)	
	1935-39 = 100	1938 = 100 (shifted basis)	Exports (domestic)	Imports
1938.....	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1946.....	159.2	155.9	162.2	172.0
1947.....	175.5	171.9	171.4	199.5
1948.....	181.5	177.8	172.9	181.0



On the base 1938=100, the export volume index shows remarkably parallel and roughly proportionate movement with the index of industrial production. The rise of imports exceeds in rapidity domestic industrial production, although the reduction of this rate in 1948 was substantial.

During recent years, the proportion of exports from the gross national product has been moving at the level of about one-fifth of the total product.

## NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPORTS

	Gross national product at market prices (Million dollars)	P.C. of exports of merchandise (excluding gold)	P.C. of exports of merchandise and non-monetary gold
1938.....	5,165	16.5	19.6
1946.....	11,863	19.7	20.5
1947.....	13,519	20.8	21.5
1948.....	15,414	20.2	20.9

In the following statement, both exports and imports are compared with the gross supply of goods and services as represented by the gross national product, with the addition of imports of goods and services.

	Gross supply of goods and services (Million dollars)	Per cent of merchandise	
		Exports (total)	Imports
1938.....	6,422	13.2	10.5
1946.....	14,734	15.9	13.8
1947.....	17,131	16.4	15.0
1948.....	19,032	16.3	13.9

The intensity of Canadian efforts during recent years to export more, as a counterpart to the increasing imports, may be seen in the ratios showing that the amount of national product exported has increased relatively much more than personal expenditures on goods and services.

	Gross national product	Personal expenditures on goods and services	Exports of merchandise (total)	Gross home investment
1938.....	100	100	100	100
1946.....	230	210	277	307
1947.....	262	237	331	502
1948.....	298	265	366	531



Gross national product during these dynamic years has grown more rapidly than the consumption of goods and services. Out of this increased margin, besides heavy investment, it was possible to increase also the share destined for exports. The exports of merchandise, therefore, show proportionately larger increases than the national product.

The ratio of this increase is surpassed only by the increase of gross home investment. This latter important component of national expenditures, after proportionately largest increases, during 1947 and 1948 equalled in value almost exactly the value of exports:

	Gross home investment	Exports of merchandise
	(Million dollars)	
1938.....	582	849
1947.....	2,923	2,812
1948.....	3,090	3,110

### Trade With the United States

The unusually large imports of investment and consumers' goods from the United States in 1947 resulted in imports being almost double the exports. The reduction of this gap, by greatly increased exports and a slight reduction of imports, constitutes the greatest single characteristic of trade with the United States in 1948. The structure of trade, as well as the pattern by countries, was influenced by this major change.

The percentage of **imports** from the United States was reduced to 68·5—equalling the level of the year 1929, which represented a maximum attained after the First World War. The swollen imports of war years attained their maximum of 82·3 per cent in 1944. Between this peak and the lowest (54·2 per cent during the depression year of 1933) lies a wide variety of percentage relations, mostly over 60 per cent.

Contrary to this, the percentage of **exports** to the United States achieved in 1948 its all-time high of 48·9 per cent. Being the highest absolute figure of exports to the United States ever reached, and making Canada the first country in the United States imports, this was also relatively the highest figure, with almost exactly one-half of the total exports going to one single country. Never before was there such concentration of Canadian exports.

### PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADIAN TRADE

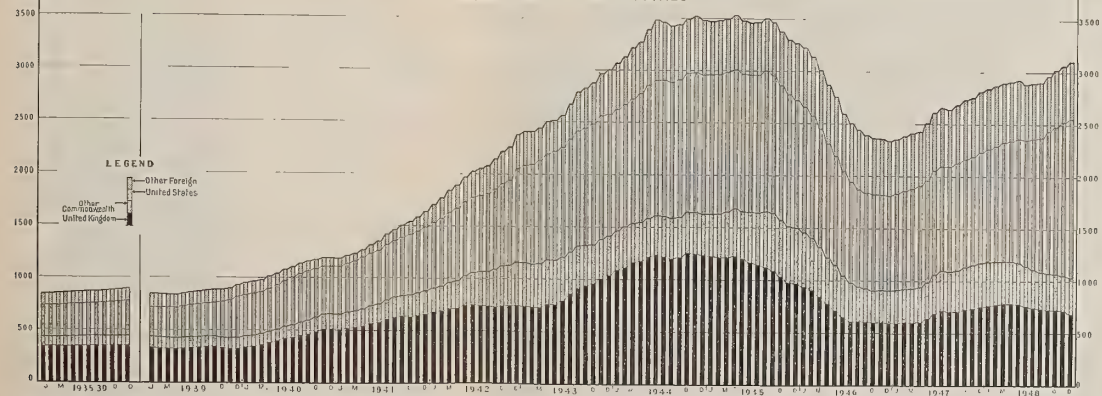
	Imports	Exports (total)
1938.....	62·7	32·8
1946.....	75·8	38·8
1947.....	76·7	37·6
1948.....	68·5	48·9

10  
MILLION DOLLARS

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

# EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD) 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS

MILLION DOLLARS

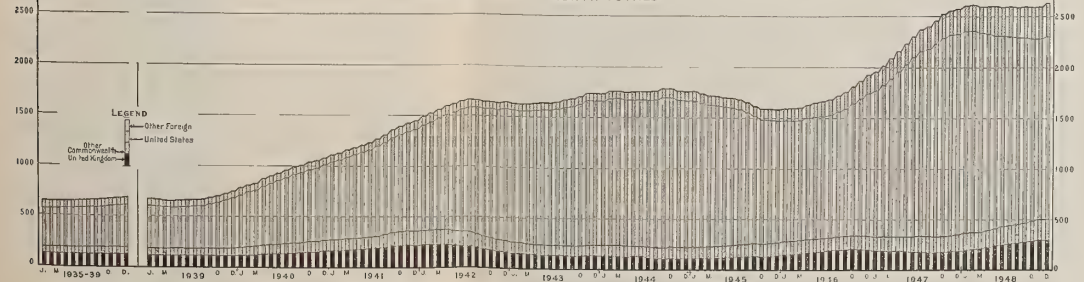


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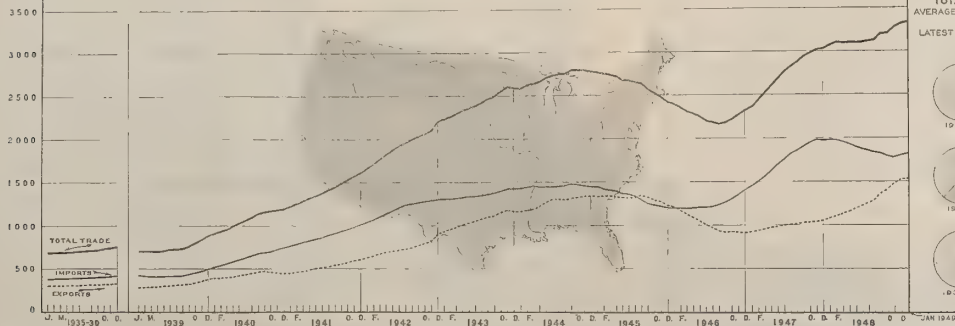
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

# IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA, 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS

MILLION DOLLARS



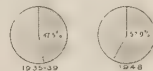
# CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



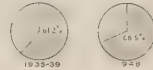
## RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE  
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39  
COMPARED WITH  
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

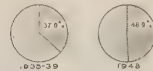
### TOTAL



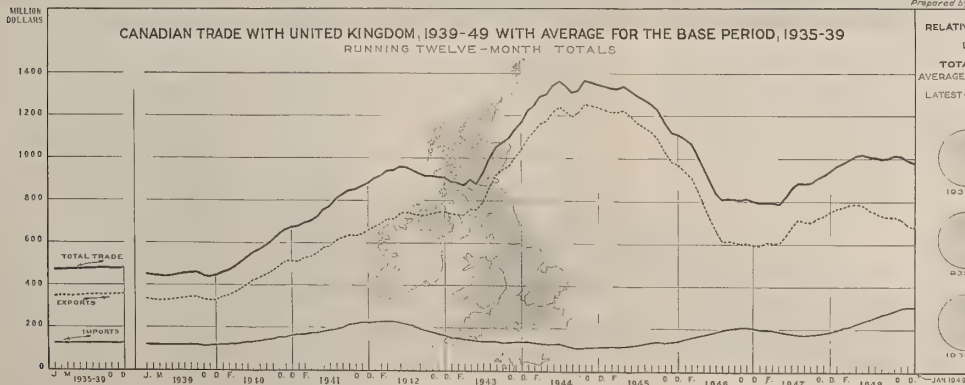
### IMPORTS



### EXPORTS



# CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS



Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

## RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM TO

TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE  
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39  
COMPARED WITH  
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

### TOTAL



### IMPORTS



### EXPORTS



The per cent of **unbalanced imports** was in consequence only 15·7. Only during the years 1934-36 was this proportion ever so low except in the year 1945, when there was a favourable commodity balance with the United States.

## TRADE BALANCE

	Imports	Exports (total)	Balance	Balance in per cent of imports
	(Million dollars)			
1938.....	425	279	-146	34·4
1946.....	1,405	909	-496	35·4
1947.....	1,975	1,057	-918	46·5
1948.....	1,806	1,522	-284	15·7

This improvement in the balance was one of the major factors contributing to the improvement in Canada's exchange position in 1948. This result was mainly achieved by the increase of exports, of almost 50 per cent, while the curtailing of imports was of less consequence.

## INCREASE AGAINST 1938 (1938=100)

	Imports	Exports
1938.....	100	100
1946.....	330·6	325·3
1947.....	464·7	378·9
1948.....	424·9	545·5

The remarkable increase of **exports**, partly, of course, caused by higher prices, was a result of the concurrence and coincidence of many factors. The basic demand was created by the continuing high level of economic activity in the United States (some 10 per cent rise both in the value of national production and national income), and the capacity to use additional quantities of products. Formal facilities were given by the tariff reductions accorded by the United States in the Geneva agreement. The reduced purchases of the United Kingdom and overseas countries made diversions of exports possible and, in most cases, necessary. Abnormally high prices for some metals contributed to the increases in their output and increased exports. The greatest single factor, however, characteristic for 1948 in its additional effect in the increase, was the **lifting of embargoes** on cattle and meat and coarse grains.

Most of these factors are closely inter-related. For example, the lifting of embargoes and the unprecedented large exports of cattle and meats were made possible by the termination of British purchases of beef and poultry. Likewise a large part of the increase in exports of lumber to the United States can be directly related to the reduced British requisitions of Canadian lumber. The reduced purchases of Canadian newsprint in Australia made it possible to divert exports to the United States market.

The improved supplies situation and increased production in Canada were also factors leading to the removal of embargoes, or heavier shipments in some industries.

A rough measure of the comparative importance of contribution by different economic branches in the increase may be gained by considering the increase in the commodity groups.

#### INCREASE IN VALUE BY GROUPS AS AGAINST 1947

(Million dollars)

Animals and animal products.....	123.8
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	73.5
Total.....	197.3
Wood, wood products and paper.....	143.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	66.3
Iron and its products.....	34.8
All other groups.....	25.0
Total.....	269.5
Total increase.....	466.8

Although animals and animal products (mainly cattle, meat and other products) and agricultural and vegetable products (mainly coarse grains and seeds) contributed 42.2 per cent of the increase, they were far from being a single cause of this increase.

On the other hand, the proportional increase of agricultural commodities, on the background of 1938 and 1947 exports, is remarkable by its range.

#### EXPORTS OF SOME OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO THE UNITED STATES

(Million dollars)

	Cattle	Meats	Animal Products, other	Grains (coarse)
1938.....	6.5	0.7	3.7	0.7
1947.....	13.6	0.5	5.9	3.4
1948.....	72.4	33.7	18.8	37.6

All these figures represent, of course, value increases and the increases in volume are smaller (see Chapter IV).

The profound reorientation of many Canadian exports in 1948 was unfortunately not accompanied by similar changes in the exports of manufactured goods. Many of these exports, seemingly on the way of development in 1947, but shut out of overseas' markets by restrictions in 1948, could not find outlets in the United States. The increase in exports of farm machinery stands out as one of the few examples of an increase in the more advanced manufactured goods.



A major factor influencing the imports from the United States were the restrictions placed upon the imports in November of 1947, and effective during the whole of 1948. More than 300 tariff items and sub-items were affected, either as outright prohibition, or on the quota basis. The quota restrictions had the effect of reducing imports from ten scheduled countries, and affected mainly United States imports.

It is, of course, difficult to estimate exactly the extent of influence of these restrictions, because of increased prices and difficulties of identifying some of the affected items. But they are quite apparent in some commodities (automobiles, textiles, fruits, vegetables and many manufactured goods). The following comparisons of decreases for some items might serve as an example of effects.

	1947	1948	Decrease
	(Million dollars)		
Fruits.....	50.6	27.5	23.1
Vegetables.....	21.5	5.6	15.9
Vegetable products, other.....	14.5	8.6	5.9
Refrigerators.....	12.1	5.7	6.4
Clocks and watches and parts.....	3.6	1.7	1.9
Automobiles.....	67.5	10.4	57.1
Cotton products.....	100.4	46.1	54.3
Artificial silk and products.....	19.8	10.9	8.9
Textile products, other.....	25.5	14.0	11.5

The decrease of imports of these few commodities only amounts to \$185 millions. According to estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the direct decrease in the value of imports of capital goods, schedule III, during eleven months amounted to \$45 millions. Taking into consideration the increases in prices on totals, the savings from all the restrictions on imports from the United States appear substantial. At the same time, the effect of the quotas was to divert some of the purchases to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The fact that even with the program of restrictions, the total value of imports from the United States was reduced by 9.1 per cent only was determined by counteracting factors: price rises, and substantial increases in volume in many of the more essential items, especially in fuels and some types of equipment and producers' goods. The most marked of such increases were agricultural machinery and non-metallic minerals. The latter group increased by some 25 per cent (coal, petroleum and products). The increase of purchases of crude petroleum could easily have taken larger proportions, because of increased Canadian consumption, if the additional purchases had not been diverted to Venezuela. This diversion, of course, led to no conservation of exchange.

### Trade with the United Kingdom

According to British statistics, Canadian imports into the United Kingdom in 1948 exceeded those from the United States, and Canada became the first among British sources of imports. She ranged fifth in British exports, followed by the United States as sixth.

#### SIX PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

(according to their order in 1948: British Data)

	British Imports (Million £, CIF values)					
	Canada	United States	Australia	Argentina	New Zealand	Netherlands Antilles
1938.....	78.7	118.0	71.8	38.5	46.9	14.7
1947.....	233.3	297.1	97.1	130.6	90.0	34.6
1948.....	216.6	184.4	169.3	121.8	108.8	59.9
	British Exports (Million £)					
	Australia	Union of South Africa	India	Eire	Canada	United States
1938.....	38.2	39.5	33.8	20.3	22.5	20.5
1947.....	71.9	91.8	91.5	56.0	43.5	48.0
1948.....	145.0	120.7	96.6	75.7	69.6	66.2

In these statistics, imports contain part of the goods intended to be re-exported to other countries, and re-exported goods shipped to Canada are not included, so that the imports, from the Canadian viewpoint, may be overstated, and exports understated. But the appraisal of the situation is essentially correct. This position was a result of the shrinkage in United States exports rather than an increase in Canadian exports.

The share of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom contracted significantly in 1948 and the ratio was much less than was the case before the war. Exports to the United Kingdom constituted more than 40 per

#### PER CENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN CANADIAN TRADE

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions
1938.....	17.6	40.2	30.2
1947.....	7.4	26.8	17.5
1948.....	11.4	22.1	17.2

cent of the Canadian total in 1938. In the world of free exchange convertibility, this excess of exports was a most essential basic feature of Canadian trade. Imports from the United Kingdom, at the same time, were only about 18 per cent.

The swollen commodity movements of the war years brought exports (including munitions) to their highest level in 1944 (1.2 billion), whereas imports from the United Kingdom reached their all-time record in 1948 (300 million). Being still at the one-quarter level in 1946 and 1947, these exports constituted only 22 per cent in 1948.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM (CANADIAN DATA)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions	Balance (excess of exports)	Balance in p.c. of imports
	(Million dollars)				
1938.....	119.3	341.4	460.7	+222.1	185.3
1947.....	189.4	753.7	943.1	+564.3	397.9
1948.....	299.5	688.7	988.2	+389.2	129.9

#### INDEXES OF THE VALUE OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM (1938 = 100)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions	Excess of exports
1938.....	100	100	100	100
1947.....	158.8	220.8	204.7	255.2
1948.....	251.0	201.7	214.5	176.0

Even the diminished exports in 1948 were financed to a large extent by the Economic Co-operation Administration purchases: the authorizations for British purchases in Canada up to the end of the year amount to \$487 millions, more than half the amount allocated to the United Kingdom having been authorized for offshore purchases in Canada. Even considering that some of these purchases could not be effected in 1948, the proportion of exports financed by the ECA appears to be a major part of the total exports. Part of the remaining exports was financed by drawings on the Canadian loan of \$1,250 millions to the United Kingdom. These drawings amounted to \$52 millions in 1948 compared with \$423 millions in 1947.

The **principal products exported** to the United Kingdom during 1948 show a fairly consistent content, the most important group of agricultural products, led by wheat and flour of wheat, forming about 40 per cent of the total exports. Bacon, ham, and eggs make up about 15 per cent of the total exports, equalling the group of wood and wood products. During the past year, the decreasing importance of wood (with a strong decrease in the exports of planks and boards) was accompanied by an almost

corresponding increase in the value of non-ferrous metals (aluminum and copper). The reduction in exports (some 9 per cent—65.0 million dollars) was about the same size, therefore, as the decreases in agricultural and animal products (61 million dollars).

Canadian agricultural products are highly competitive on the British market, their average values being lower than the values of similar products from other countries\*. The difficulties now encountered in marketing these goods in the United Kingdom result from exchange difficulties, as well as from the policy of the United Kingdom to increase trade with European countries.

The concentration on the British market as the major export outlet for Canadian **agricultural products** does not originate from war conditions. This trade has traditionally had significant dimensions. In the years before the recent war it increased appreciably and reached new peaks for some commodities during the war and after. Actually, Canada has become the principal source of the wheat supply. She also supplies the main quantities of bacon and ham, and many other products. The following statement of quantities is given according to British statistics, which are more suitable in this respect as some of the shipments to the United Kingdom are re-exported to other countries (wheat).

#### UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS

(British Data, in 1,000 cwts. of 112 lbs.)

	1938	1947	1948
Wheat.....	28,831	68,761	66,566
Wheat flour.....	3,653	13,217	12,722
Oats and oat products.....	1,974	2,309	77
Beans, dried.....	254	58	0
Beef.....	15	293	416
Bacon, hams.....	1,691	1,962	1,871
Meat (canned pork).....	16	119	58
Cheese.....	678	459	324
Poultry.....	13	107	0
Eggs, shell.....	18	650	538
Eggs, frozen.....	—	14	106
Eggs, dried.....	—	110	93
Milk, condensed.....	179	246	12
Milk, powder.....	—	87	0
Apples, fresh.....	3,007	663	—
Fruits, canned.....	198	110	0
Tomato products.....	384	220	1
Vegetable products.....	73	13	15
SO <sup>2</sup> fruits.....	27	71	3
Salmon, canned.....	156	208	56
Potatoes, not new.....	—	1,500	—

\*With one exception, the average values of all principal Canadian food products were lower in 1948 than the values of similar products from other countries (data of the Canadian Agricultural Specialist).

Reflecting British plans and efforts to expand her shipments to this country, the **imports from the United Kingdom** show a remarkable increase of almost 60 per cent (58·1 per cent) over 1947, attaining an unprecedented value of \$300 millions.

The most significant increases occurred in imports of textiles and iron products. The extent of some of these is indicated in the following comparison:

#### SELECTED IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Million dollars)

	1938	1947	1948
Cotton products.....	9·3	15·8	28·8
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5·6	8·6	23·8
Wool products.....	14·4	37·3	58·6
Artificial silk and products.....	1·9	11·5	16·5
Automobiles.....	0·4	2·0	16·8
Electrical apparatus.....	1·8	3·8	6·3
Engines and boilers.....	1·7	5·7	6·7

It is noteworthy that at the time of the greatest investment boom in Canada, the British share in the imports of machinery and equipment is still so limited, \$20·4 millions in 1948 compared with \$381·6 millions from the United States.

Increases in the multitude of smaller items are less significant, except, perhaps, an increase of over three million dollars (5·4 million in 1947 and 8·8 million in 1948) in the imports of alcoholic beverages, and an increase of \$3·3 millions in clay products.

#### Trade With Other Countries

Trade with all other countries, except the United States and the United Kingdom, in its per cent share, was, in 1948, at the level of 1938 in imports (about one-fifth of the total), and slightly higher in exports (between one-quarter and one-third).

#### TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN PER CENT OF TOTAL

	Exports (total)	Imports
1938.....	26·9	19·7
1947.....	35·6	15·9
1948.....	28·9	20·2

Taken as a whole, however, trade with other countries has increased proportionately more than trade with the United Kingdom. At the same time, this trade was also characterized by a large favourable balance.



## TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

	Exports (total)	Imports	Balance	Balance in p.c. of im- ports
	(Million dollars)			
1938.....	228.5	133.5	+ 95.0	71.2
1947.....	1,001.5	409.8	+591.7	144.4
1948.....	899.1	531.6	+367.5	69.1

The high level of exports to other countries reached in 1947 was not maintained in 1948 as a counterbalance to the decrease of the British share, largely as a consequence of exchange difficulties and trade policies of the sterling countries and Continental Europe. The decrease in the balance of trade with other countries was even steeper than that of trade with the United Kingdom (38 per cent as against 31 per cent). The decrease in exports to other British countries in 1948 accounted for about 70 per cent of the net reduction in exports to "all other countries". Most of the remaining reduction was in exports to Continental Europe. But general declines in many exports to Europe were partly offset by exceptionally large deliveries of ships to France in 1948.

## COMPARISON OF TRADE BALANCES

(Million dollars)

	United Kingdom	United States	All other countries
1938.....	+222.1	-146.0	+ 95.0
1947.....	+564.3	-918.1	+591.7
1948.....	+389.2	-283.6	+367.5

The magnitude of Canadian contributions to the recovery of overseas countries besides the United Kingdom may be illustrated by a rough comparison of the export credits advanced to seven countries, with the exports to these countries. Net amounts of credits to these countries (France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Netherland East Indies (Indonesia) and China) are compared in the following with exports to the same countries during the same years.

The high proportion of credits to these countries stands out in relief also in comparison with the total results of trade with all other countries. It was the double of the balance in 1946, and constituted 25 per cent of the total favourable balance with all other countries in 1947 (20 per cent in 1948).

The primary purpose of the credits has been to assist and develop Canadian trade with the borrowing countries. The credits have also had

the effect of aiding in the economic rehabilitation of these countries and some further expansion of trade might be hoped for in subsequent increases of imports from them. During 1948 there was as yet little evidence of development along these lines.

## EXPORT CREDITS AND EXPORTS

	Net export credits to countries other than the United Kingdom	Canadian exports to:	
		Mother countries only	Including colonies
	(Million dollars)		
1945.....	104.6	1	1
1946.....	209.7	250.8	259.8
1947.....	140.0	264.6	277.6
1948.....	73.7	241.6	252.5

(1) Exports in 1945 were financed by substantial amounts of Canadian Mutual Aid and other contributions as well as by credits.

In addition to exports financed by Canadian loans there have been substantial movements of goods to other countries in Europe and Asia financed by the official contribution of the Canadian Government to UNRRA and post-UNRRA Relief. During the last three years alone these shipments amounted to \$68 million in 1946, \$38 million in 1947 and \$19 million in 1948. There have also been exports financed by military and other relief, mainly in earlier years. And for years there have been substantial shipments of relief goods by private organizations and individuals in Canada.

Trade results with other countries are conveniently condensed in tables 15 and 16 (pages 93 and 99), by showing the principal commodities of trade for thirteen countries following the United States and United Kingdom trade. These sections are supplemented by information on trade with some of the less important countries, which trade shows some significant features or which were receivers of export credits.

Exports to the **thirteen most important other countries** in 1948 amounted to \$437 million, e.g. 17.5 per cent of the total exports. Imports from the thirteen most important other countries, at the same time, were \$331 million, or 12.6 per cent. If these percentage figures were added to the United States and United Kingdom figures, the part of trade covered amounts to 92.5 per cent for imports and 88.7 per cent for exports.

A short enumeration of principal products of the trade with these countries may help to concentrate the picture further.

On the **import** side, the third country, with a share of \$95 million, is Venezuela. Most of these imports were crude petroleum. The share of the fourth country—India—is very much smaller—only about one-third of the third one (\$35 million, mostly jute fabrics and tea). Next follow the five countries which lie in the \$20-30 million class—Australia (with mostly raw wool and raisins), Mexico (raw cotton, sisal, istle and tampico fibre), Cuba (raw sugar), British Malaya (rubber and tin), and Brazil (coffee, cotton, and vegetable oils).

The next six countries are much smaller in their transactions—between \$10 to \$17 million: San Domingo (raw sugar), British Guiana (also raw sugar, and bauxite), Belgium (glass, rolling-mill products and diamonds), France (diverse manufactured products), New Zealand (mostly raw wool), and Ceylon (with tea and rubber).

All of these imports consist mainly of a few specialized raw materials and foods needed in Canada.

The export side of the thirteen most important countries (after the United States and United Kingdom) is more complicated, as a variety of products are exported in smaller quantities. The three countries immediately following the United States and United Kingdom are France, with \$93 million in 1948, British South Africa, with \$84 million, and Newfoundland, with \$55 million. About 70 per cent of exports to France in 1948 consisted of ships, Copper, rye, and fertilizer followed.

The long list of products exported to British South Africa is headed by automobiles (about 13 million), planks and boards, and a variety of manufactured goods.

Exports to Newfoundland were at exactly the same level during the last two years. Principal products were meats, wheat flour, petroleum products, coal and machinery. The anticipation of the Confederation with Canada has not exerted any visible influence on the exports of products during 1948. With the incorporation of Newfoundland as a new province, this trade, of course, becomes internal and Canadian foreign trade figures will be reduced for the following years by this trade. But in its place there will appear substantial exports from Newfoundland to other countries of fish, newsprint, base metals and other primary products which in recent years have exceeded in value Canadian exports to Newfoundland. Five countries follow, with exports of between \$30 and \$44 million: the Netherlands (wheat, rubber, barley, etc.), India (railway equipment, automobiles, aluminum, etc.), Australia (automobiles, newsprint, planks, etc.), Belgium (wheat, flaxseed, rye, fish, etc.), and Italy (wheat, rye and a variety of food products).

There remain four countries with exports of between \$18 and \$29 million: China (ships, machinery, newsprint, and railroad materials), Norway (flaxseed, nickel, wheat, etc.). The shipments of the principal products of Switzerland's trade (wheat) were again probably somewhat larger actually because many shipments of Canadian wheat reach Switzerland through other countries. The next products were copper, barley and oats. Finally, New Zealand exports were made up mostly of automobiles, newsprint and lumber. More details on these goods may be found in the respective tables.

Additionally, the following two lists might be of interest:

**1948 Imports from the following countries had the highest value on record:**

United Kingdom	Fiji	Morocco
British East Africa	Belgium	Iran
Gold Coast	Brazil	Dominican Republic
Nigeria	Costa Rica	Alaska (United States)
British Guiana	Czechoslovakia	Virgin Islands (United States)
Trinidad and Tobago	Denmark	Hawaii
Hong Kong	Italy	Puerto Rico
Australia	Mexico	Venezuela

**1948 Exports had the highest value on record to:**

United States	Denmark	Salvador
Aden	Haiti	Dominican Republic
Union of South Africa	Honduras	Siam
Gold Coast	Mexico	Switzerland
Hong Kong	Indonesia	Syria
Afghanistan	Nicaragua	Alaska (United States)
Bolivia	Norway	Hawaii (United States)
Bulgaria	Paraguay	Uruguay
Chile	Portugal	Venezuela
Cuba	Portuguese Africa	

### Geographical Pattern of Trade

The following percentage figures are the measure of the increase in trade with the Western Hemisphere.

#### PER CENT OF TRADE WITH COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

	Imports	Exports (total)
1938.....	68.5	37.8
1946.....	84.7	47.5
1947.....	81.1	47.6
1948.....	79.3	56.9

In imports, from a high of 68.5 per cent in 1938, after ten years of war and postwar developments, more than a 10 per cent rise in the importance has resulted. The concentration of exports has undergone an even more drastic proportionate increase from 37.8 to 56.9 per cent. With about 80 per cent of all imports, and only a little less than 60 per cent of all exports going to the Western Hemisphere, the close connection of Canada with this part of the world finds itself confirmed in a most unmistakable fashion.

The following statement illustrates the geographical distribution of trade by British countries and other important groupings:

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

	Value (Millions of Dollars)			Per cent of Total		
	Exports (Domestic produce only)					
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
United Kingdom.....	339.7	751.2	686.9	40.6	27.1	22.4
Other British Countries.....	103.2	417.3	345.5	12.3	15.0	11.2
United States.....	270.5	1,034.2	1,501.0	32.3	37.3	48.8
Latin America.....	17.4	129.8	123.7	2.1	4.7	4.0
Europe (other countries).....	73.2	347.8	316.8	8.7	12.5	10.3
Other foreign countries.....	33.6	94.6	101.5	4.0	3.4	3.3
Total.....	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Imports					
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
United Kingdom.....	119.3	189.4	299.5	17.6	7.4	11.4
Other British Countries.....	66.8	165.0	204.6	9.9	6.4	7.7
United States.....	424.7	1,974.7	1,805.8	62.7	76.7	68.5
Latin America.....	16.0	159.1	221.3	2.4	6.2	8.4
Europe (other countries).....	39.9	57.6	71.4	5.9	2.2	2.7
Other Foreign Countries.....	10.8	28.1	34.3	1.5	1.1	1.3
Total.....	677.5	2,573.9	2,636.9	100.0	100.0	100.0



The exports to **Commonwealth countries** declined in 1948 from \$1,168.5 million in 1947 to \$1,032.4 million, due mainly to the reduction in shipments to the United Kingdom. There was also a marked decline in Canadian shipments to Australia and New Zealand and the British West Indies. The only new record was established for shipments to the Union of South Africa (\$83.2 million, as against \$66.7 million in 1947 and \$15.5 million in 1938).

Canadian exports to the **non-Commonwealth countries** showed an increase of \$437 million, rising from \$1,606.4 million in 1947 to \$2,043 million in 1948. This, however, is due to the large shipments to the United States; without these, this group of countries would show an actual reduction of \$22.6 million.

There are some increases to note. Canadian exports were higher by more than a million dollars to Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, in Latin America; and to Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland, in Europe. There are substantial increases noted in Canada's exports to Japan, Indonesia, Portuguese Africa and Syria.

The diminished part of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, on the background of increased trade with the United States, is clearly reflected in these figures.

The increased importance of exports to Latin-America, intensive in proportion but comparatively small in the absolute figures, might be observed in the first part of the table. Even more extensive developments in imports from these countries in 1948 were strongly influenced by the increased purchases of petroleum in Venezuela.

All other foreign countries have no practical importance in foreign trade: their significance in exports was only 3.3 per cent, and in imports only a little more than 1 per cent.

As rearrangement of data from another viewpoint, another percentage series might be of interest: that of the decrease in exports to the sterling area and ERP countries. The exports to these countries were:

#### EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO THE STERLING AREA AND ERP COUNTRIES

	United Kingdom	Other sterling areas	Other ERP countries <sup>1</sup>	Total sterling areas and ERP countries
1947.....	27.1	12.9	11.7	51.7
1948.....	22.4	9.4	10.2	42.0

<sup>1</sup> Including colonies

Roughly taken, the total exports to the sterling area and ERP countries during 1948 were necessary to fill the proportional share occupied in 1938 by the United Kingdom only.



### Structure of Domestic Exports

The basic structure of Canadian exports, consisting predominantly of large quantities of specialized products, has not changed during the past years. The table of principal exports, reduced to 31 commodities (see page 80), shows even a little more advanced concentration (from 79.5 in 1938 to 81.7 in 1948).

#### PER CENT OF 31 PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN EXPORTS

1938.....	79.5
1947.....	79.9
1948.....	81.7

Seven items of these principal commodities may, for illustrating purposes, be reduced to the following short statement:

	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	Million dollars			Per Cent		
Newsprint, paper and wood-pulp..	140.6	550.9	628.3	16.7	19.9	20.4
Planks and boards; pulpwood.....	49.5	242.9	239.6	5.9	8.8	7.8
Wheat and wheat flour.....	107.0	461.8	368.2	12.9	16.5	12.0
Total.....	297.1	1,255.6	1,236.1	35.5	45.2	40.2

Newsprint, paper and wood-pulp were 16.7 per cent of exports in 1938 and increased to one-fifth (20.4 per cent) in 1948. If to this were added lumber (planks and boards) as well as pulpwood, the share of bulky forest products is found to exceed one-quarter the total (28 per cent in 1948). After further addition of the most important agricultural export—wheat and wheat flour—the share of the principal large items appears to have increased from 36 per cent in 1938 to 40 per cent in 1948, with an even higher proportion (45 per cent) in 1947.

From this simplified picture, an even more important share of exports of staples in the post-war trade may be concluded.

Besides this general tendency, there are, however, some new currents indicating that the recent post-war years have contributed also to the long striven at diversification of exports.

In the agricultural field four items, in comparison with 1938, show increases of eight to seventeen times (in nominal values):

	1938	1948	Increase —times
	(Million dollars)		
Seeds.....	3.0	49.7	17
Meats (other than bacon and ham).....	5.4	63.4	12
Cattle.....	9.2	73.9	8
Eggs.....	0.5	39.2	8

Besides exports of cattle and meats, for the first time exported in such quantities, the lesser exports of seeds and eggs are less conspicuous, although the increase in exports of seeds was much more extensive proportionately.

In the field of manufactured products, most spectacular, though non-recurring, was the contribution of Canadian shipyards. Shipbuilding and repairing were very low in 1938, and the value of exported ships in 1948 represented an increase of 407 times, proportionately the largest increase amongst principal products. This increase was due, however, to a concentration of deliveries under building contracts for France, Brazil and China, and cannot be maintained.

Farm machinery exports increased tenfold, all other machinery fourfold. Among other metals, ferro-alloys are proportionately most remarkable, showing an increase of 18 times. The rolling-mill products and non-ferrous metals, zinc and its products, and lead and its products, increased from four to fivefold.

	1938	1948	Increase —times
	(Million dollars)		
Ships and vessels.....	0.2	81.5	407
Farm machinery.....	7.8	73.8	9.5
Machinery, except farm.....	9.8	40.5	4
Fertilizers.....	7.1	36.4	5
Ferro-alloys.....	1.3	24.1	18
Rolling-mill products.....	4.8	23.8	5
Zinc and products.....	9.8	42.5	4
Lead and products.....	9.0	34.7	4

These increases for this year are outstanding because the general exports of non-ferrous metals and products, although increased in value, in their proportional importance dropped almost 50 per cent. Amongst these increases, those of zinc and lead were, of course, due to the short-lived inflationary rise in prices of these metals.

If to these were added the fivefold rise in fertilizers, the list of principal commodities which contributed substantially to the general increase of more diversified exports is obtained. While some of them are only a temporary feature, many of them are quite characteristic of the new trends in Canadian exports. Farm machinery, for instance, has already a firm market in the United States which may look forward to further development, as have also many minerals and their products. Among these items, the most dependent on the United States market are cattle, which are exported there almost exclusively. Large proportions of metals and fertilizers were also directed to this market. Most notable, however, are those increases which were directed towards overseas markets.

On the whole these new lines are a most noteworthy alteration in the character of exports. They show a certain diversification as compared with

the year 1938. At the same time, the loss of vital markets to some of Canada's manufacturing industries, like automobiles, due to restrictions in the sterling area and elsewhere, has not yet found an alternative solution. The diversification in the agricultural products is greater than in the year 1947, although some of these exports might be of a temporary character, and the overseas markets for some commodities have either disappeared or been sharply reduced.

With these exports, the case of pulp and paper might also be noted. The three forms of exports: pulpwood (basic raw material), wood-pulp (an intermediary stage) and newsprint (finished product), show the following development (in per cent of the total of these items):

	1910	1920	1930	1938	1947	1948
Pulpwood.....	44	8	7	9	6	7
Wood-pulp.....	37	40	21	19	32	33
Newsprint.....	19	52	72	72	62	60

The well-developed trend during the four decades before the war, to export more in the form of finished product, appears reversed, at least temporarily. This, however, is a new development. The increased wood-pulp production is partly the output of new pulp mills constructed by American companies to supply parent companies with pulp instead of pulpwood. As Canadian newsprint production capacity has been fully utilized during recent years, this new line of export is practically a new feature of diversification.

The statement below indicates the changes in the **structure of exports by groups of commodities** between 1947 and 1948. From nine groups, six show increases ranging from 3 per cent to 63.9 per cent (this last in

#### CHANGES IN EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

	1947	1948	Per cent of increase
	(Million dollars)		
<b>Increased Groups:—</b>			
Miscellaneous.....	88.7	145.4	63.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	331.4	434.9	31.2
Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....	303.9	395.9	30.3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.6	94.9	27.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	886.2	953.7	7.6
Iron and its Products.....	273.2	281.5	3.0
<b>Diminished Groups:—</b>			Per cent of decrease
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	49.3	45.6	7.5
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	683.7	643.7	5.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	83.8	79.8	4.8

the miscellaneous products group is influenced by the exports of ships). The groups which show diminution against 1947 are agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, textiles and products, as well as chemicals and allied products.

In these value figures, all increases are larger than decreases but, as the computations of the real volume show, many of these exports were actually much smaller in the real volume (see chapter IV).

### Exports of Foreign Produce

Re-exports have never played an important part in Canadian trade. The percentages of re-exports from total (domestic and foreign) exports have developed as follows:

1938.....	1.3 p.c.
1946.....	1.2 p.c.
1947.....	1.3 p.c.
1948.....	1.1 p.c.

In comparison with the United Kingdom, the typical re-exporting country, this trade is much smaller: the United Kingdom re-exports ranged about 12 per cent in 1938 and only in postwar conditions have gone down to 4.5 per cent.

In the following statement, an attempt is made to illustrate this type of trade by breaking it down into principal commodities re-exported:

### PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF FOREIGN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM CANADA IN 1938, AND 1946-1948

(Thousands of Dollars)

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
1. Machinery (except farm).....	1,126	2,012	5,988	7,129
2. Clay and its products.....	488	1,274	1,597	2,438
3. Autos, trucks and parts.....	413	1,076	1,818	2,294
4. Aircraft and parts.....	138	4,469	3,887	2,050
5. Engines and boilers.....	97	153	1,588	1,596
6. Wool and its manufactures.....	475	2,362	1,164	1,083
7. Diamonds (industrial) dust and borts.....	—	—	1,926	1,040
8. Electrical apparatus.....	310	709	911	951
9. Packages.....	952	508	667	908
10. Scientific and educational equipment.....	608	431	181	758
11. Cotton and its manufactures.....	133	304	861	724
12. Furs.....	250	1,788	1,079	607
13. Petroleum and its products.....	878	538	1,128	486
14. Books and printed matter.....	224	502	401	457
15. Farm implements and machinery.....	82	90	307	439
16. Paintings.....	664	239	299	426
17. Flax, hemp and jute products.....	21	64	108	415
18. Silver and its manufactures.....	551	829	356	333
19. Fruits and fruit juices.....	112	410	477	314
20. Rubber and its manufactures.....	54	68	1,124	291
21. Artificial silk and its manufactures.....	57	71	317	265
22. Aluminum and its products.....	54	44	252	233
23. Vegetables.....	—	87	131	232
Total—Principal Commodities.....	7,678	18,028	26,567	25,469
Total—Re-exports.....	11,100	26,951	36,888	34,591



Seven commodities, with a total exceeding \$1 million, compose the bulk of this trade. Of these, machinery is the principal item, giving about 1/5 of the total. Most of these are metal working and miscellaneous machinery and parts, exported mainly to the United States and United Kingdom, parts only to various other countries. Clay products (china and earthenware) are imported from the United Kingdom and re-exported to the United States. The third item, automobiles, trucks and parts, consists mostly of automobile parts going to a multitude of countries. Aircraft parts, in the main war articles, are going to the United Kingdom, the United States, and to many other countries. Wool and its manufactures, like many other products with smaller amounts, are also re-exported mostly to the United Kingdom and United States. From the smaller items, books and printed matter are worthy of note. In this field, Canada has become a distributing centre for some of the printed matter of the United States and United Kingdom, re-exported to a multitude of countries.

In the character of re-exports, more or less constant trends have been maintained during the last three years, which are similar to this trade before the war. Some articles, like furs, silver and its manufactures, and rubber and its manufactures, have had new temporary importance in the intermediate years 1946 and 1947.

### Structure of Imports

The range of goods imported is much more complex than that of exports. The number of statistical categories included in the imports in the latest publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics consists of more than 2,200 items as against only around 850 in the exports. But for purposes of comparison, this whole variety of goods may be usefully concentrated in a small list of commodities. In fact, table 9 (page 79), with its 30 items, contains almost all important single commodities. Many others are, of course, sum-totals of sub-items of commodity groups.

In the year 1938, these thirty commodities amounted to 68·6 per cent of total imports. Similar proportions in 1947 and 1948 were 73 and 76 per cent respectively. From this, it might be concluded that the general pattern of essential imports is not only being maintained but the concentration is even more apparent during the last years.

#### PER CENT OF SEVEN LARGEST COMMODITIES FROM TOTAL IMPORTS

(in the order of importance in 1948)

	1938	1947	1948
Petroleum and products.....	8·2	8·0	11·4
Machinery, except farm.....	5·4	8·0	8·2
Coal and products.....	5·8	6·0	7·8
Farm implements and machinery.....	3·0	4·1	5·3
Cotton and manufactures.....	4·4	7·0	5·1
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	5·5	6·5	4·9
Wool and manufactures.....	3·7	3·3	4·4
Total in per cent.....	36·0	42·9	47·1



A few such complex items constitute the bulk of imports. Taking the commodities, the imports of which surpassed \$100 million in 1948, seven commodities and commodity groups account in 1948 for 47.1 per cent. These commodities, 36 per cent in 1939, constituted in 1947, 42.9 per cent, and in 1948, 47.1 per cent: from about one-third, their importance has increased to about one-half of the total imports. Moreover, with the exception of automobiles, trucks and parts, with a diminishing share, the share of all these commodities has increased.

Analysis reveals that these key products are mostly producers' goods, being either producers' equipment (farm implements and machinery, and other types of machinery), materials for auxiliary use in industry and direct consumption (petroleum and products, coal and products), or producers' materials and related goods (cotton and manufactures, wool and manufactures). To these materials are added transportation means (automobiles, trucks and parts), which also pertain more to the producers' or durable than to consumers' goods. All these items, at the same time, show in 1948 definite tendencies to increase in value. The range of this increase may be summarized in the following statement, comparing the range of increase against 1938 and 1947.

	Import values in 1948, times, against	
	1938	1947
Farm implements and machinery.....	6.9	1.3
Machinery, except farm.....	5.9	1.0
Cotton and manufactures.....	4.6	0.7
Petroleum and products.....	5.4	1.5
Coal and products.....	5.3	1.3
Wool and manufactures.....	4.6	1.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	3.4	0.8

All these increases are, of course, nominal and the real volume increases are, on the average, about one-half lower.

In addition to rising prices, the very pronounced trend in the increase of imports of productive equipment has been brought about by two major factors. First, it is a direct result of the unprecedented strength of the present investment boom. The restrictions under Schedule 2, which were introduced during the year, did not reduce the total value of imports in this category (with the exception of automobiles, prohibited by Schedule I and later placed under quota).

For instance, the imports of the three most important items of investment goods (machinery, farm machinery and engines and boilers), were at their highest ever recorded (in million dollars):

1938.....	65.0
1947.....	355.3
1948.....	407.4

On the other hand, imports of consumers' goods were definitely reduced by the restrictions and quotas on imports from ten countries (mainly from the United States). These restrictions led to their acquiring a subnormal proportion of the total; as well as changing the sources of goods imported under quota.

This is revealed by the ratio of increases in other direct consumption goods, which is much smaller. Especially moderate are increases in foods, except nuts and coffee. Below is given the ratio of increases in the commodities included amongst thirty leading ones.

#### INCREASES IN THE VALUE OF IMPORTS OF SELECTED FOODS

(times against 1938, according to value)

	1947	1948
Nuts.....	6.3	8.9
Coffee and chicory.....	3.7	6.1
Sugar.....	2.7	3.4
Fruits.....	3.7	2.8
Vegetable oils.....	2.2	2.2
Tea.....	2.2	1.8
Grain and products.....	2.1	1.7

The total per cent of these seven commodities in total imports, having constituted 12.9 per cent in 1938, has receded to 9.9 in 1947, and to 9.7 per cent in 1948.

Analyzing the **imports by groups**, the most far-reaching increase is found in the group of non-metallic minerals and products, which group increased by about five times against 1938 to 50 per cent against the previous year. These increases are due to the imports of coal, petroleum and products. The increase in iron and its products group is almost entirely due to the increases of farm implements and machinery.

All other groups, especially agricultural products, fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities, show decreases in volume which are larger than the figures of value suggest because of increases in prices. Most of these last decreases are the consequence of import restrictions on consumer goods imported from the United States.

### III. METHODS AND CONCEPTS

#### Definitions and Methods

Foreign trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods and which may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments such financial transactions are an important consideration).

Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and require explanation. For the correct interpretation of the statistics of foreign trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

**Quantities and Values.**—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

**Imports: Valuation.**—"Imports" means imports entered for consumption. "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value of such or the like goods when sold for home consumption in the ordinary course of trade under fully competitive conditions, in like quantities and under comparable conditions of sale at the time when and place whence such goods were exported by the vendor abroad to the purchaser in Canada; or the price at which the goods were sold by the vendor abroad to the purchaser in Canada, exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported direct to Canada, whichever may be greater. (See Sects. 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.) Under these provisions and amendments thereto, some imports are given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payments for the imports are made.

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Sect. 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

**Canadian Exports: Valuation.**—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin that have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, aluminum extracted from imported ore, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

**Foreign Exports: Valuation.**—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise that had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

**Countries to which Trade is credited.** Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment, to which the goods would be credited.

Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

### Discrepancies Between Canadian and Foreign Statistics

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem is one of long standing, and has frequently given rise to a confused and erroneous picture of the actual trade values. Unfortunately, there is little likelihood of improving comparability until greater international uniformity in valuation and classification is achieved.

The differences arise from a variety of causes, many of which lie outside the independent control of either country concerned. The most important sources of difference are the following:—

1. Differences in the system of valuation used by Canada and those used by other countries. The differences may arise as follows:—

- (a) Canadian exports are generally shown on an f.o.b. basis, freight costs from the original point of consignment to the destination being excluded. Many countries value imports on a c.i.f. basis, and include the freight content. Canadian imports are valued at the fair market price at the point in the exporting country from



which they are consigned. Other countries may include freight to the point of exit in their export valuations. This latter procedure is followed by the United States, and their valuation of coal shipped to Canada is always substantially higher than the corresponding Canadian import figure.

- (b) Customs evaluators may set arbitrary valuations on certain commodities to protect the domestic market from dumping, for example. This will lead to differences between the figures of the two countries.
- (c) Disturbances in currency relationships between countries may introduce an additional element of difference. The exporting country may use one foreign exchange rate and the importing country another.

2. The element of timing is of considerable importance where Canadian exports are concerned, particularly with bulk goods shipped to other continents. There are usually large quantities of goods in movement at the beginning or end of any trading period, and these affect the comparability between the statistics of the two countries for the period under consideration.

3. Another cause of difference between the recorded value of Canadian exports and reciprocal figures for the importing country lies in the fact that exports from Canada are classified geographically according to country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. Thus, it is possible that Canadian records may show an export as consigned to an intermediate country, whereas the country finally importing the goods for consumption may record them either as an import from the intermediate country or from Canada. Despite these difficulties, country of consignment is the only satisfactory method of classifying exports geographically.

Frequently, the exporter does not know at the time of shipment where the goods are ultimately going, and the need for haste in bringing out trade statistics on a current basis restricts the information to that provided on the customs export entry. Often the only definite destination the shipper can show is the country to which the goods are immediately consigned. Furthermore, bulk commodities such as wheat may change ownership and possibly destination while in transit from Canada. Under the circumstances, it is evident that the onus of reconciliation must be placed on the importing nation. It alone has available the documentary evidence which will show the course of the goods from country of source to final destination.

This situation is under discussion at statistical conferences, from time to time, but no real solution has yet been reached for the problems involved.

### Valuation CIF and FOB

The valuation principles adopted in Canadian foreign trade statistics are determined by tariff policies and concepts, as well as by the customs procedures in use. In many countries, including the United Kingdom, other concepts are used. Of these concepts, the valuation of imports c.i.f. port of entry, (e.g. adding to the values on the frontier, the cost insurance and



freight expenses incurred during the transportation from the point of exit to the point of entry) and exports f.o.b. port of exit, is recognized as having advantages in international comparisons because of their wide use.

The wide use of the f.o.b. basis for exports, and the c.i.f. basis for imports was recognized in the International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics adopted by the League of Nations International Conference (in 1928).

The same bases are employed in statistics of World Trade published in International Financial Statistics by the International Monetary Fund where the relevant data for Canadian trade are submitted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. But in the balance of payments statistics published by the Fund, imports are shown on an f.o.b. basis for countries where data are available.

In the following statement a provisional series of data is given showing the imports and exports adjusted in order to arrive at the conception of c.i.f. and f.o.b. values as recommended by the International Convention.

### CIF AND FOB VALUES OF CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE

(Millions of dollars)

	Imports			
	Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use	Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept	Total value of Canadian imports c.i.f.	Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc.
1938.....	678	87	765	12.8
1946.....	1,927	206	2,133	10.6
1947.....	2,574	256	2,830	9.9
1948.....	2,637	267 <sup>2</sup>	2,904	10.1
	Exports			
	Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use	Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment	Total value of Canadian exports f.o.b.	Per cent added by freights, and handling charges
1938.....	849	33	882	3.9
1946.....	2,339	116	2,455	5.0
1947.....	2,812	120	2,932	4.3
1948.....	3,110	149 <sup>2</sup>	3,259	4.8

(<sup>1</sup>) Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.

(<sup>2</sup>) Subject to revision.

The importance of this supplementary series is apparent, for instance, in the computation of the comparative importance of external trade of Canada, and its per cent value in the world trade. The difference between the Canadian import data and those computed in c.i.f. values is about ten per cent when aggregates of imports from all countries are taken. Consequently, if the data of other countries (in c.i.f. values) are compared with the Canadian data (without freight, insurance, etc. charges), then Canada's own figures show her share to be about ten per cent smaller.

The values of Canadian exports on a strictly f.o.b. basis are similarly some four per cent higher than the usual total value of exports, because in most cases the exports are valued f.o.b. factory or point of inland shipment and additional transportation to the frontier must be added.

### Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

Statistics showing the gross exports and imports of gold have not been published since 1939. The physical movements of gold include a variety of monetary and non-monetary movements which are affected by special circumstances unrelated to normal commercial trade. They consequently require special analysis into non-monetary and monetary transactions.

The only gold now included in Canadian statistics of external commodity trade is contained in some relatively small items which include commercial gold. A separate series described below is regularly published showing "net exports of non-monetary gold".

### Non-Monetary Gold

Currently produced Canadian gold is regarded as non-monetary gold in Canadian statistics. The production of gold for export constitutes a special type of production not widely different in many respects from other commodities produced in Canada for export. Gold produced for export is a source of external receipts like newsprint or nickel and consequently represents a current source of foreign exchange or monetary reserves. The principal difference between gold and these other commodities lies in the general acceptability of gold and the fixed price and market in the United States which give special characteristics to gold as an export.

The term "Net Exports of Non-monetary Gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is consequently the equivalent of gold production less any gold consumed by industry or the arts in Canada and exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint.

Since the beginning of exchange control this figure has been calculated at the stage where gold is transferred by the Department of Finance after refining at the Mint to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to become part of the official liquid reserves of gold and United States exchange or to be sold abroad. In addition there are some small exports of gold in ore

or quartz for refining in the United States which are also included in the figures of "Non-monetary Gold". In effect, then, these figures represent Canadian gold production taken at a certain stage after deducting any gold consumed in Canada.

These figures of non-monetary gold are regarded as current items in the Canadian balance of payments and are described as "net exports" even when the gold is held as part of the official reserves. The production of gold is a source of liquid reserves in this case since gold is a part of Canada's reserves of foreign exchange. The convertibility of gold gives it this characteristic making the reserves akin to United States exchange. If the gold instead was exported or sold for United States dollars it would produce exchange available for increasing the official reserves. In both cases the effects upon the reserves are parallel although the circumstances differ.

Because of the basis of calculation these figures of non-monetary gold cannot be readily divided into transactions with more than one country even though some gold might be sold elsewhere than in the United States. Likewise when the gold goes into Canada's monetary stocks it does not affect Canada's account with any one country, although indirectly there is a special bilateral significance to transactions of this kind, as they represent either an actual or potential source of supply of United States exchange for meeting Canada's deficits with the United States.

A table showing net exports of non-monetary gold for a period of years follows:

#### Net Exports of Non-monetary Gold

(Millions of dollars)

1937.....	145.1	1943.....	142.0
1938.....	160.5	1944.....	109.7
1939.....	184.4	1945.....	96.0
1940.....	203.0	1946.....	95.8
1941.....	203.7	1947.....	99.3
1942.....	184.4	1948.....	119.0

#### Monetary Gold

Data on monetary movements, in so far as they are related to the balance of payments generally, are available in reports on the Canadian balance of payments.

Among the more characteristic monetary gold transactions affecting Canada are the sales of gold by Canada from the official reserves to settle liabilities abroad or the receipts of gold arising out of settlement of balances which other countries have to cover in Canada. Gold sold in the United States out of Canadian official stocks to meet current account deficits with that country is an example of the first transaction, while gold received from the United Kingdom in certain periods in settlement of part of the British deficiency of Canadian dollars is an example of the second type.

While the above transactions are the more typical monetary gold movements affecting Canada's own official reserves there are other monetary gold movements of a different character arising out of central banking transactions. During the war, for example, gold was held for safekeeping in the Bank of Canada for overseas central banks. When this gold was shipped to Canada it gave rise to very large movements into the country. But later there were equally large movements out when the gold was moved for sale in the United States or for storage elsewhere.

Similarly certain types of earmarking of gold do not give rise to balance of payments transactions while other types may simply give rise to offsetting transactions which can be left out of the balance of payments. But other types of earmarking transactions may involve the sale of Canadian gold to non-residents to be held under earmark in Canada. Such transactions are a part of net exports of non-monetary gold if they are out of current Canadian production.

Other purely monetary gold transactions would include sales or purchases of gold held in the official reserves which simply result in changes in the form of external reserves, switches between gold and U.S. dollar balances, for example. Then, too, in periods when most of Canadian gold production went into official reserves, as was the case in 1948, the rise in these reserves represents transactions in monetary gold providing an accounting offset to the non-monetary gold transactions.



## IV. SPECIAL EXCURSUS

### Value, Prices and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade

Changes in the values of imports and exports over a period may be caused by variations in quantity, by fluctuations in prices or by a combination of both of these factors. It is desirable, therefore, to isolate each of the two factors of price and quantity in order to observe the relative effects of their movement apart from the combined effect displayed by trade values. New interim indexes of prices of imports for consumption and of exports of domestic produce have been constructed at the Bureau to serve this purpose. Such an index of prices when divided into an index of trade values can be said to "deflate" the trade totals according to that proportion of the value level caused by price level change. The resulting index is an index of the physical volume of trade which is a measure of the quantum of the current year trade in terms of the base year prices. Consequently, indexes of value, price and volume, together with the trade values, are presented for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 based on 1938 in table I (page 47).

Since the price indexes utilized as "deflators" are grouped in a manner differing somewhat from the conventional trade groups—a circumstance determined by the problems of pricing—values, value indexes and resultant volume indexes have been grouped similarly. The groups usually designated in trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into group I, agricultural and other primary products; with a sub-group of rubber and its products transferred to the miscellaneous group because of its high content of synthetic rubber manufactures. Temporary trade and certain imports into Canada on United Kingdom account have been deleted. Other adjustments, such as the transfer of ships from the miscellaneous group to iron and steel and their products, represent an improvement in group classification by component material and aid comparison to the extent of this gain in precision.\*

The indexes of the values of the different commodity groups of imports and exports in part (b) of Table I show that in the case of imports between 1947 and 1948 appreciable reductions have occurred in all groups except those of iron and steel and their products, non-metallic minerals and their products, and chemicals and fertilizer. Since, however, these three groups were approximately 50 per cent of the total import value in 1948 and their value increases over 1947 were substantial, the total value imported in 1948 increased. The mixed nature of the group increases and decreases is thus obscured to a degree by this movement of the aggregate import value. A similar, though more pronounced increase of the 1948 index of the total value of exports of domestic produce (from 331.3 to 367.2 on the 1938 base), tends to obscure declines in the

\*See footnote to Table I for limits to trade content. For a complete description of the indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, July, 1949. (Reference Paper No. 5)



values of fibres and textiles, chemicals and fertilizer, and miscellaneous products exported. These declines in value are, however, in groups whose proportion of the export trade is relatively minor; approximately 7 per cent in 1948. The larger proportion continued to increase by comparison with 1938 at varying rates.

Both import and export values of miscellaneous products have declined since 1946. The import value decline for this group was greater in 1948 than in 1947, however, decreasing 22.8 per cent of its 1947 value in that year. The export values of this group of articles, on the other hand, declined to a greater extent in 1947 than in 1948, a certain proportion of this decline being due to a decline in the value of war materials such as aircraft and parts (from \$9.9 million in 1946 to \$6.5 million in 1947). Declines in both years in the value of fibres and textiles exported reflect declines in the exported value of fabrics and processed textiles, a trend which is emphasized by the volume declines of part (d) of Table I for that group.

Import and export price levels displayed by part (c) of Table I were, of course, high in 1946, 1947 and 1948 in relation to 1938. Furthermore, increases were registered consistently in 1948 over 1947 and in 1947 over 1946 in all groups and aggregates. The increases were in varying proportions, however. Among the 1948 import prices, the groups of fibres and textiles, iron and steel and their products, non-ferrous metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products increased most. Canadian imports of each of these groups are substantial, with the result that the value of total imports during the year rose slightly even though there were decreases in the volume of imports of each group except that of the non-metallic minerals. Prices of all imports rose by approximately 13 per cent, in contrast to a reduction in the volume of imports of about 9 per cent. In the case of export prices, the group index which attained the highest level in 1948 was that of wood products and paper which stood at 242.7 in that year. The important groups of iron and steel and their products and non-ferrous metals showed increases in the price indexes of 13.4 and 17.5 per cent of their 1947 levels respectively, however, and other smaller increases characterized the remaining groups of exports, such as agricultural and other primary products. Price increases in 1948, therefore, accounted for the major part of the increase of \$300 million in the value of Canadian exports during the year. The increase in the price index of all exports was about 10 per cent compared with an increase shown in volume of about 1 per cent.

The relative significance of changes in prices and volume of exports and imports in 1948 is shown by the following summary statement:

	1947	1948	Increase of Value	Increase of Price	Increase(+) Decrease(-) of Volume
	(Million dollars)			Percent	
Domestic exports*.....	2,774.9	3,075.4	300.5	9.9	(+) 0.9
Imports for consumption*.	2,570.9	2,634.6	63.7	12.9	(-) 9.3

\*Totals adjusted according to the price indexes, see footnotes (2) and (3) Table I.

The relative levels of these import and export price indexes are significant since they indicate a change in the net barter terms ratio to have occurred in 1948. Prices of exports have increased, on the average, at a rate which is less than the rate of increase of import prices. Assuming that 100 units of exports of domestic produce would have purchased 100 units of imports for consumption in 1938, this 100 units of exports would have obtained 102.5 units of imports in 1946, 101.3 units of imports in 1947, but only 97.5 units of imports in 1948. The "barter terms", therefore, may be said to have become unfavourable in 1948 in relation to both 1947 and 1938.\*

When the price factor is isolated from the value data some substantial declines of volume of the import and export commodity groups may be observed in 1948 relative to 1947. Part (d) of Table I reveals volume declines in 1948 in all the import groups with the single exception of non-metallic minerals and their products. An overall decline in import volume is consistent with the fact of emergency exchange conservation measures instituted in November, 1947. Many classes of imports were prohibited by these regulations and others placed under permit on a quota basis with the object of conserving United States dollars. A large number of consumers' articles were comprehended by these regulations. Hence, partly as a consequence, Group VIII of the volume indexes shows the greatest decline in 1948, since these commodities are in the main consumers' manufactured articles of apparel and home furnishings. The decline of 8.1 per cent of the 1946 volume in 1947 for this group can be accounted for in part by a reduction in the amount of Canadian goods returned. During 1946 these were valued at \$68 million and in that year consisted largely of war materials such as aircraft and their parts. In 1947 this item had declined to \$7 million and was only slightly higher in 1948.

The large declines in the volume of imports of metal products in 1948 over 1947—9.2 per cent in the case of imports of iron and steel and their products and 17.2 per cent in the case of imports of non-ferrous metals and their products—reflect also the effects of the commodity restrictions, particularly the controls upon imports of capital goods and production materials imposed under Schedule 3 of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. The reduction in the volume of imports of automobiles, trucks and parts was especially substantial.

Decline of the import volume of agricultural and other primary products in 1948 also reflects some of the restrictions but is moderate by contrast with declines in some of the other groups (8.9 per cent of the preceding year). Alone with a substantial increase of import volume in 1948, as well as in 1947, are the non-metallic minerals and their products, among which imports of coal and petroleum products bulk large. Other items in this group are also to a large extent producers' materials for industry less affected by import restrictions.

Evidence of a decline in the export volume of manufactured articles is afforded by the indexes of volume for the groups of fibres and textiles, chemicals and fertilizer and miscellaneous articles. Fibres and textiles and miscellaneous articles have declined in volume since 1946 by significant percentages of their volume in the previous year. A considerable

\*This result may have been influenced slightly by factors that have not been taken into account, such as re-export prices.

proportion of all these groups are processed articles such as fabrics, paints, acids and pharmaceuticals, apparel and home furnishings, which compete for overseas markets with other countries and which were adversely affected by increased import restrictions abroad in 1948.

Groups of exported commodities which are a more significant proportion of the total export volume—wood products and paper, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals—increased in volume in 1948. Agricultural and other primary products declined by only 1.6 per cent of their 1947 volume although there were considerable variations in the volume of individual commodities. The wood products and paper group, which consists mainly of planks and boards, wood-pulp and newsprint, increased in export volume by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of its 1947 volume only. But the two groups of metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products increased in export volume by larger percentages of their 1947 volume. Due to these largely offsetting changes the aggregate index of export volume, therefore, gained about 1 per cent of its 1947 volume in 1948.

The indexes of some of these groups conceal significant declines in the volume of exports of important items, of manufactured products particularly, in 1948. But the exports of ships and vessels, for example, were valued at \$81.4 million in 1948 by contrast with \$24 million in 1947. This influence on the iron and steel group is such as to account for some of its increase in volume by comparison with 1947. Other products of iron and steel such as automobiles, trucks and parts, machinery (other than farm machinery), and ferro-alloys show significant declines. These trends are revealed by the analysis of selected items which follows in the next section.

All aggregate indexes stand at high absolute levels in the post-war period relative to 1938, the pre-war base of comparisons, as evidence of the considerable expansion in Canada's foreign trade which occurred during and continued after the last world war. The statement below in which the aggregate indexes have been collected clearly demonstrates this (1938=100).

	1946	1947	1948
Imports for consumption—			
Value indexes.....	284.8	380.9	390.3
Price indexes.....	165.6	190.9	215.6
Volume indexes.....	172.0	199.5	181.0
Exports of domestic produce—			
Value indexes.....	276.1	331.3	367.2
Price indexes.....	169.8	193.3	212.4
Volume indexes.....	162.2	171.4	172.9

Import volume has declined in 1948 on the average, since an apparent increase in value is due in the main to price increases. Much of the

explanation of this phenomena is afforded by the fact of emergency exchange conservation measures instituted late in 1947. Export volume has increased in 1948 but at a rate which is less than the rate of increase in 1947 over 1946. Evidently, though exports overseas have been variously subject to tendencies to decline in volume in 1948, even with purchases under the European Recovery Program, contrary tendencies, such as increased exports to the United States, have sustained the volume of exports of many groups of commodities.

1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices\* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodity Groups <sup>(1)</sup>	1938	1946	1947	1948
(Thousands of Dollars)				
<b>(a) Declared Values</b>				
<b>Imports for Consumption—</b>				
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	138,395	354,911	414,457	403,014
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	87,443	264,121	390,589	350,619
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	32,143	69,623	89,548	73,730
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products...	162,750	487,674	758,132	783,401
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	38,529	124,369	167,840	156,419
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	121,265	330,446	449,340	603,271
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	35,662	95,039	115,943	121,291
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	58,795	196,104	185,071	142,817
Adjusted total imports <sup>(2)</sup> .....	674,982	1,922,287	2,570,920	2,634,562
U.K. Government and temporary imports.....	2,469	4,992	3,024	2,383
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>
<b>Exports of Domestic Produce—</b>				
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	293,903	914,484	982,017	1,045,472
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	13,055	53,760	49,347	45,554
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	211,613	625,591	886,192	953,674
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products...	60,357	245,329	297,121	362,913
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	179,664	247,810	303,937	395,948
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	25,013	57,360	74,614	94,915
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	19,496	67,589	83,804	79,840
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	34,258	100,292	97,870	97,123
Adjusted total exports <sup>(3)</sup> .....	837,359	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,439
Temporary exports.....	225	—	—	—
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,439</b>

\*For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949. Prices are a combination of unit valuation series obtained from the trade statistics and specified wholesale price series obtained by the Prices Section of the Bureau. Wholesale price series are used in cases where the trade statistics' classification gives an inadequate quantity unit. These price indexes are published elsewhere as calculated on a 1935-39 base by means of a fixed weighting system referring to the same period. Tests with current weights are referred to in the above publication. The indexes are converted mechanically to a 1938 base for the present comparisons.

(1) Groups, though classified by component material differ slightly from conventional groups.

(2) Excluding: imports for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

(3) Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.



1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices\* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938—Con.

Commodity Groups <sup>(1)</sup>	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
(b) Value Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Per cent	
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	256.4	299.5	291.2	+16.8	— 2.8
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	302.0	446.7	401.0	+47.9	—10.2
III. Wood Products and Paper....	216.6	278.6	229.4	+28.6	—17.7
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	299.6	465.8	481.4	+55.5	+ 3.3
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	322.8	435.6	406.0	+34.9	— 6.8
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	272.5	370.5	497.5	+36.0	+34.3
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	266.5	325.1	340.1	+22.0	+ 4.6
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	333.5	314.8	242.9	— 5.6	—22.8
Totals, Imports <sup>(2)</sup> .....	284.8	380.9	390.3	+ 33.7	+ 2.5
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	311.2	334.1	355.7	+ 7.4	+ 6.5
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	411.8	378.0	348.9	— 8.2	— 7.7
III. Wood Products and Paper....	295.6	418.8	450.7	+41.7	+ 7.6
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	406.5	492.3	601.3	+21.1	+22.1
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	137.9	169.2	220.4	+22.7	+30.3
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	229.3	298.3	379.5	+30.1	+27.2
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	346.7	429.9	409.5	+24.0	— 4.8
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	292.8	285.7	283.5	— 2.4	— 0.8
Totals, Exports <sup>(3)</sup> .....	276.1	331.3	367.2	+ 20.0	+ 10.8
(c) Price Indexes					
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	229.2	250.2	267.1	+ 9.2	+ 6.8
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	206.9	259.8	299.4	+25.6	+15.2
III. Wood Products and Paper....	147.6	160.7	174.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.8
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	125.7	145.3	165.4	+15.6	+13.8
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	141.3	184.1	207.3	+30.3	+12.6
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	145.0	170.3	214.0	+17.4	+25.7
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	131.6	154.9	162.2	+17.7	+ 4.7
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	160.1	164.5	173.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.3
Totals, Imports <sup>(2)</sup> .....	165.6	190.9	215.6	+ 15.3	+ 12.9

\* (1) (2) (3) See footnotes on page 47.



1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices\* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938—Conc.

Commodity Groups <sup>(1)</sup>	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
	(1938 = 100)			Per cent	
(c) Price Indexes—Conc.					
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	192.4	202.6	219.3	+ 5.3	+ 8.2
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	158.3	202.5	235.9	+27.9	+16.5
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	183.8	226.8	242.7	+23.4	+ 7.0
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	154.2	169.3	192.0	+ 9.8	+13.4
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	130.9	161.3	189.5	+23.2	+17.5
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	117.3	136.7	154.6	+16.5	+13.1
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	109.2	115.1	128.9	+ 5.4	+12.0
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	136.8	142.4	156.7	+ 4.1	+10.0
Totals, Exports <sup>(3)</sup> .....	169.8	193.3	212.4	+ 13.8	+ 9.9
(d) Volume Indexes					
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	111.9	119.7	109.0	+ 7.0	— 8.9
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	146.0	171.9	133.9	+17.7	—22.1
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	146.7	173.4	131.2	+18.2	—24.3
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	238.3	320.6	291.1	+34.5	— 9.2
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	228.5	236.6	195.9	+ 3.5	—17.2
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	187.9	217.6	232.5	+15.8	+ 6.8
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	202.5	209.9	209.7	+ 3.7	— 0.1
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	208.3	191.4	140.2	— 8.1	—26.8
Totals, Imports <sup>(2)</sup> .....	172.0	199.5	181.0	+ 16.0	— 9.3
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	161.7	164.9	162.2	+ 2.0	— 1.6
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	260.1	186.7	147.9	—28.2	—20.8
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	160.8	184.7	185.7	+14.9	+ 0.5
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	263.6	290.8	313.2	+10.3	+ 7.7
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	105.3	104.9	116.3	— 0.4	+10.9
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	195.5	218.2	245.5	+11.6	+12.5
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	317.5	373.5	317.7	+17.6	—14.9
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	214.0	200.6	180.9	— 6.3	— 9.8
Totals, Exports <sup>(3)</sup> .....	162.2	171.4	172.9	+ 5.4	+ 0.9

\* (1) (2) (3) See footnotes on page 47.

Division of the absolute values of trade by the appropriate price indexes results in a physical volume figure in terms of 1938 dollars; the base of the price index. This calculation has been made as a supplement to the volume indexes of part (d) of table I, and the results exhibited in Chart (p. 51) for both imports and exports. Expressions of these data in terms of absolute volume permits reader visual comparison.

### Selected Commodities Imported into Canada

Tables 2, 3 and 4 display value, price and volume indexes of certain commodities selected for their importance in Canada's import trade and by reason of the fact that price measurement has been possible to a degree. In the price series, however, no adjustment has been made for the following:—

- (a) qualitative change due to variation in the kind of article imported though not of the article as such. For example, the automobile of 1948 is not the same vehicle as its 1938 counterpart, even though it is of the same manufacture, and the difference is qualitative.
- (b) valuation error. Import values are the appropriate foreign export values converted to Canadian funds at official rates which have not always been apt to the particular case. Moreover, import valuations are fair market valuations when sold for home consumption, or the equivalent where dumping regulations have been in force. In a few instances of the latter case the values of some commodities are arbitrary.

The price indexes of table 3 are crude to the extent above indicated. They are unit valuations in the main although wholesale and retail prices relative to the particular case are utilized also. Value totals for the principal commodities imported are shown by table 9, Part II and are not all indexed in the tables of this section. Some of the value indexes of table 2 of this section refer to totals identical with those of the table of principal commodities in Part II, others are more specific and represent in so far as possible typical items of the group shown among the principal items. The total value of the selected commodities is in excess of 75 per cent of the total import trade.

Table 2 exhibits the mixed value increases and declines in 1948 and 1947 already noticed in the analysis by commodity groups. These changes range from a high increase of 598.3 points of the value index for cocoa beans to a maximum decline of 128.9 points of the value index for artificial silk and fabrics, which is 14 per cent less than its 1947 value.

Table 3 shows a consistent trend to price increase in 1948 except for slight declines shown for oranges, nuts, corn, paints and paint materials and fertilizer, but none of these has declined to a level which approaches the 1938 base.

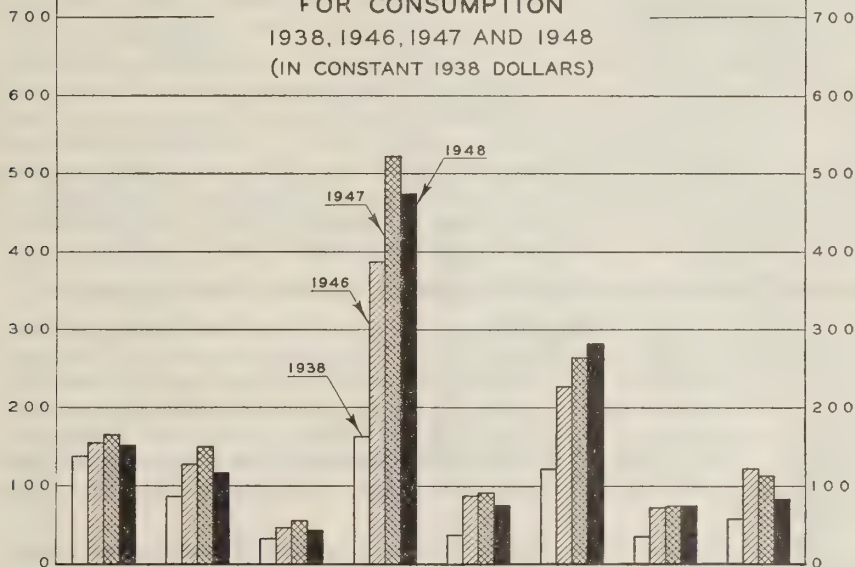
The changes in volume displayed by table 4 are mixed in tendency. Numerous declines in imported volume are evident. Artificial silk and fabrics have declined most in 1948 from the 1947 level by 148.4 points of the index, 21.2 per cent lower than in 1947. Other materials for Canadian industry, such as raw cotton, tinplate, sisal, istle and tampico fibre and tin in blocks, pigs and bars have declined also from the 1947 volume level but all of these indexes, except that for tinplate, stand at high levels relative to 1938. The automobiles, trucks and parts items, restricted under schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, show the second largest import volume decline in 1948 from the 1947 level of the index. The volume of imported machinery, other than that used on farms,

MILLION  
1938 DOLLARS

MILLION  
1938 DOLLARS

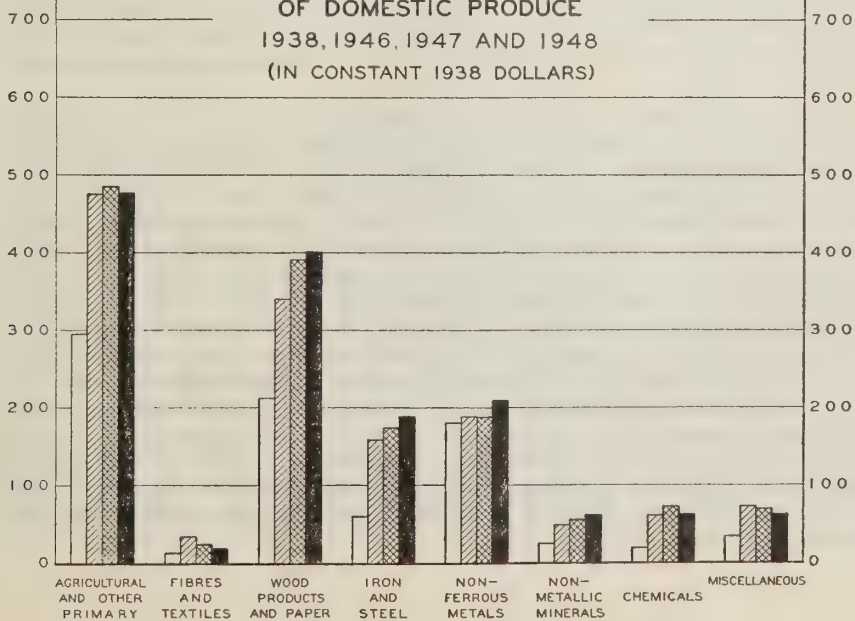
### PHYSICAL VOLUME OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

1938, 1946, 1947 AND 1948  
(IN CONSTANT 1938 DOLLARS)



### PHYSICAL VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE

1938, 1946, 1947 AND 1948  
(IN CONSTANT 1938 DOLLARS)



has declined also, whereas, by contrast, the import volume of farm implements and machinery appreciated in 1948 by approximately 18 per cent over 1947. Other declines of the volume of 1948 imports relative to 1947 levels have been in such consumers' articles as newspapers and periodicals, book and other paper, oranges, raisins and tea of India.

Increases in the volume of such imported commodities as crude petroleum, coal, farm implements and machinery, washed or scoured wool, nuts, clay and its products, coffee and sodium compounds, in 1948 offset to some extent the declines noted above. Increased imports of textiles, automobiles, and china and glass from the United Kingdom have accounted for some of these. Reduced imports from the United States of consumers' articles and automobiles, trucks and parts in 1948 account, on the other hand, for many of the volume declines shown in table 4.

### Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported from Canada

Tables 5, 6 and 7 exhibit value, price and volume indexes for selected commodities of Canada's export trade. These are chosen in a manner similar to that adopted for the import commodities of the preceding section. These price indexes, as in the case of the imports, do not take account of qualitative changes and are subject to valuation error in some few instances. Value totals for the principal commodities exported are shown by table 10, in part II of this report and are not all indexed in the tables of this section.

Table 5 demonstrates some unusual indexes for the values of cattle, fresh beef and veal, and ferro-alloys. These have increased their values since 1938 by amounts which are relatively spectacular. On the other hand, the exported values of wheat, wheat flour, planks and boards, automobiles, trucks and parts, furs and fur products and some other commodities declined in 1948 from their 1947 levels. No marked change in the kind of goods of domestic origin exported has taken place in recent years, however. Exports still consist mainly of raw and semi-processed materials with a somewhat smaller proportion of fully manufactured articles to vary the list.

Few export commodities show a price decline in 1948 from the 1947 level of the indexes of table 6. The bulk of export prices continued upward to high levels relative to 1938. Consequently, in table 7 appear numerous declines of the volume indexes of 1948 from 1947 levels. Price increases have in some cases such as bacon and hams, fertilizer and refined lead, accounted for an increase of the value index to the extent of concealing an actual decline of volume. The record increases in the volume of cattle and fresh beef and veal exported in 1948 have resulted, in the main, from the removal of the embargo on shipments of these materials to the United States in August, 1948. Export volume declines, it will be seen from table 7, are with the exceptions of wheat, planks and boards, wheat flour and fish, in commodities appearing toward the end of the list. These account for a smaller proportion of the total trade volume than those at the top of the list since the commodities are arranged in order of 1948 value importance. Volume increases would appear therefore to compensate for volume declines in 1948, though confined to slightly less than half the commodities listed.



## 2.—Comparisons of the Values of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Value Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	218.0	310.5	467.7	+ 42.4	+ 50.6
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	352.9	558.1	588.1	+ 58.1	+ 5.4
3. Anthracite coal.....	232.2	226.8	311.8	- 2.3	+ 37.5
4. Bituminous coal.....	455.1	567.5	754.1	+ 24.7	+ 32.9
5. Farm implements and mach- inery.....	336.4	518.7	688.9	+ 54.2	+ 32.8
6. Raw cotton.....	332.6	455.8	431.5	+ 37.0	- 5.3
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	328.1	463.5	399.9	+ 41.3	- 13.7
8. Washed or scoured wool....	380.3	352.3	476.4	- 7.4	+ 35.2
9. Worsted tops.....	209.2	249.4	469.3	+ 19.2	+ 88.2
10. Tinplate.....	57.5	90.8	74.0	+ 57.9	- 18.5
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	101.7	106.8	135.8	+ 5.0	+ 27.2
12. Iron ore.....	228.5	449.4	548.0	+ 96.7	+ 21.9
13. Sugar for refining.....	181.0	264.2	353.7	+ 46.0	+ 33.9
14. Oranges.....	471.1	291.4	247.8	- 38.1	- 15.0
15. Raisins.....	132.8	232.1	215.9	+ 74.8	- 7.0
16. Rubber and its products....	177.8	254.5	280.0	+ 43.1	+ 10.0
17. Newspapers and periodicals.	178.8	187.9	176.5	+ 5.1	- 6.1
18. Book and other paper.....	250.5	306.2	228.9	+ 22.2	- 25.2
19. Nuts.....	647.5	632.0	889.3	- 2.4	+ 40.7
20. Clay and its products.....	232.8	314.1	401.7	+ 34.9	+ 27.9
21. Indian corn.....	157.7	294.2	289.2	+ 86.6	- 1.7
22. Artificial silk and fabrics....	591.9	923.8	794.9	+ 56.1	- 14.0
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	455.1	565.8	630.3	+ 24.3	+ 11.4
24. Plate and window glass....	248.9	431.3	509.1	+ 73.3	+ 18.1
25. Coffee (green).....	433.7	367.3	656.0	- 15.3	+ 78.6
26. Tea of India.....	120.0	145.5	123.4	+ 21.3	- 15.2
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	271.1	302.8	358.2	+ 11.7	+ 18.3
28. Paints and paint materials...	250.1	356.1	378.3	+ 42.4	+ 6.2
29. Sodium compounds.....	202.5	254.3	318.7	+ 25.6	+ 25.3
30. Fertilizer.....	210.6	303.7	288.0	+ 44.2	- 5.2
31. Cocoa beans.....	436.4	558.1	1,156.4	+ 27.9	+ 107.2



## 3.—Comparisons of the Prices\* of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Price Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	118.1	155.6	213.0	+ 31.8	+ 36.9
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	134.6	160.5	182.0	+ 19.2	+ 13.4
3. Anthracite coal.....	177.4	181.8	204.2	+ 2.5	+ 12.3
4. Bituminous coal.....	196.7	214.3	273.2	+ 8.9	+ 27.5
5. Farm implements and mach- inery.....	115.4	124.5	140.4	+ 7.9	+ 12.8
6. Raw cotton.....	253.5	323.0	344.3	+ 27.4	+ 6.6
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	139.6	160.1	175.0	+ 14.7	+ 9.3
8. Washed or scoured wool....	134.7	170.1	215.4	+ 26.3	+ 26.6
9. Worsted tops.....	185.4	212.4	268.0	+ 14.6	+ 26.2
10. Tinplate.....	93.1	101.6	118.4	+ 9.1	+ 16.5
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	116.3	132.0	167.7	+ 13.5	+ 27.0
12. Iron ore.....	130.6	148.5	165.8	+ 13.7	+ 11.6
13. Sugar for refining.....	202.4	255.6	277.5	+ 26.3	+ 8.6
14. Oranges.....	264.1	176.4	166.5	- 33.2	- 5.6
15. Raisins.....	116.9	172.1	172.1	+ 47.2	—
16. Rubber and its products....	150.3	130.8	134.5	- 13.0	+ 2.8
17. Newspapers and periodicals.	135.3	140.3	151.9	+ 3.7	+ 8.3
18. Book and other paper.....	143.0	165.7	181.8	+ 15.9	+ 9.7
19. Nuts.....	319.8	393.4	389.0	+ 23.0	- 1.1
20. Clay and its products.....	137.8	148.9	157.9	+ 8.1	+ 6.0
21. Indian corn.....	320.4	342.2	330.9	+ 6.8	- 3.3
22. Artificial silk and fabrics. . .	115.8	132.1	144.3	+ 14.1	+ 9.2
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	198.5	280.0	355.0	+ 41.1	+ 26.8
24. Plate and window glass.....	128.5	152.4	157.8	+ 18.6	+ 3.5
25. Coffee (green).....	218.5	308.9	318.0	+ 41.4	+ 2.9
26. Tea of India.....	120.7	146.0	191.5	+ 21.0	+ 31.2
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	169.0	167.7	223.2	- 0.8	+ 33.1
28. Paints and paint materials..	152.4	198.7	195.8	+ 30.4	- 1.5
29. Sodium compounds.....	106.0	111.7	122.8	+ 5.4	+ 9.9
30. Fertilizer.....	138.7	151.2	147.5	+ 9.0	- 2.4
31. Cocoa beans.....	171.9	394.7	710.5	+ 29.6	+ 80.0

\*For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes" Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.

## 4.—Comparisons of the Volume of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938.

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	184.6	199.6	219.6	+ 8.1	+ 10.0
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	262.2	347.7	323.1	+ 32.6	— 7.1
3. Anthracite coal.....	130.9	124.8	152.7	— 4.7	+ 22.4
4. Bituminous coal.....	231.4	264.8	276.0	+ 14.4	+ 4.2
5. Farm implements and mach- inery.....	291.5	416.6	490.7	+ 42.9	+ 17.8
6. Raw cotton.....	131.2	141.1	125.3	+ 7.5	— 11.2
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	235.0	289.5	228.5	+ 23.2	— 21.1
8. Washed or scoured wool....	282.3	207.1	221.2	— 26.6	+ 6.8
9. Worsted tops.....	112.8	117.4	175.1	+ 4.1	+ 49.1
10. Tinplate.....	61.8	89.4	62.5	+ 44.7	— 30.1
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	87.4	80.9	81.0	— 7.4	+ 0.1
12. Iron ore.....	175.0	302.6	330.5	+ 72.9	+ 9.2
13. Sugar for refining.....	89.4	103.4	127.5	+ 15.7	+ 23.3
14. Oranges.....	178.4	165.2	148.8	— 7.4	— 9.9
15. Raisins.....	113.6	134.9	125.5	+ 18.8	— 7.0
16. Rubber and its products....	118.3	194.6	208.2	+ 64.5	+ 7.0
17. Newspapers and periodicals	132.2	133.9	116.2	+ 1.3	— 13.2
18. Book and other paper.....	175.2	184.8	125.9	+ 5.5	— 31.9
19. Nuts.....	202.5	160.7	228.6	— 20.6	+ 42.3
20. Clay and its products.....	168.9	210.9	254.4	+ 24.9	+ 20.6
21. Indian corn.....	49.2	86.0	87.4	+ 74.8	+ 1.6
22. Artificial silk and fabrics....	611.1	699.3	550.9	+ 14.4	— 21.2
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	229.3	202.1	177.5	— 11.9	— 12.2
24. Plate and window glass.....	193.7	283.0	322.6	+ 46.1	+ 14.0
25. Coffee (green).....	198.5	118.9	206.3	— 40.1	+ 73.5
26. Tea of India.....	99.4	99.7	64.4	+ 0.3	— 35.4
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	160.4	180.6	160.5	+ 12.6	— 11.1
28. Paints and paint materials...	164.1	179.2	193.2	+ 9.2	+ 7.8
29. Sodium compounds.....	191.0	227.7	259.5	+ 19.2	+ 14.0
30. Fertilizer.....	151.8	200.9	195.3	+ 32.3	— 2.8
31. Cocoa beans.....	253.9	141.4	162.8	— 44.3	+ 15.1

## 5.—Comparisons of the Value of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Value Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	254.1	327.2	366.2	+ 28.8	+ 11.9
2. Wheat.....	280.0	296.7	271.9	+ 6.0	— 8.4
3. Wood-pulp.....	411.2	641.2	762.9	+ 55.9	+ 19.0
4. Planks and boards.....	349.4	580.6	546.2	+ 66.2	— 5.9
5. Flour of wheat.....	718.5	1,114.5	709.6	+ 55.1	— 36.3
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	213.2	228.2	365.2	+ 7.0	+ 60.0
7. Fish and fishery products...	326.0	310.4	320.5	— 4.8	+ 3.3
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets..	76.6	93.4	141.3	+ 21.9	+ 51.3
9. Pure bred cattle.....	811.2	841.8	1,355.6	+ 3.8	+ 61.0
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	145.3	101.8	818.0	— 29.9	+703.5
11. Nickel.....	105.2	115.1	140.6	+ 9.4	+ 22.2
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	367.9	542.2	946.9	+ 47.4	+ 74.6
13. Bacon and hams.....	214.8	200.9	226.4	— 6.5	+ 12.7
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	5,013.6	1,700.2	6,739.2	— 66.1	+296.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	314.3	367.8	221.1	+ 17.0	— 39.9
16. Pulpwood.....	210.6	253.1	319.4	+ 20.2	+ 26.2
17. Zinc spelter.....	280.2	309.0	425.2	+ 10.3	+ 37.6
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	149.2	186.5	235.0	+ 25.0	+ 26.0
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	158.8	419.3	414.4	+164.0	— 1.2
20. Fertilizer.....	454.4	486.6	514.8	+ 7.1	+ 5.8
21. Refined lead and pig lead...	185.0	336.9	379.2	+ 82.1	+ 12.6
22. Whiskey.....	274.4	212.7	249.5	— 22.5	+ 17.3
23. Platinum.....	165.3	125.1	180.0	— 24.3	+ 43.9
24. Furs and fur products.....	229.1	206.1	171.1	— 10.0	— 17.0
25. Ferro-alloys.....	722.7	1,645.2	1,836.9	+127.6	+ 11.7
26. Red cedar shingles.....	224.3	407.1	450.4	+ 81.5	+ 10.6
27. Cheese.....	184.8	119.3	101.4	— 35.4	— 15.0

6.—Comparisons of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Price Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	159.6	187.9	205.1	+ 17.7	+ 9.2
2. Wheat.....	202.9	211.0	228.8	+ 4.0	+ 8.4
3. Wood-pulp.....	161.2	207.8	230.1	+ 28.9	+ 10.7
4. Planks and boards.....	268.2	348.2	362.2	+ 29.8	+ 4.0
5. Flour of wheat.....	187.4	240.9	224.0	+ 28.5	— 7.0
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	73.3	68.9	72.0	— 6.0	+ 4.5
7. Fish and fishery products...	216.7	204.9	238.9	— 5.4	+ 16.6
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets.	136.9	193.8	221.1	+ 41.6	+ 14.1
9. Purebred cattle.....	268.9	278.9	269.7	+ 3.7	— 3.3
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	192.6	182.4	264.1	— 5.3	+ 44.8
11. Nickel.....	85.8	93.6	103.2	+ 9.1	+ 10.3
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	116.1	120.2	136.4	+ 3.5	+ 13.5
13. Bacon and hams.....	127.0	145.5	188.7	+ 14.6	+ 29.7
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	192.7	199.1	275.6	+ 3.3	+ 38.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	168.0	182.4	195.4	+ 8.6	+ 7.1
16. Pulpwood.....	189.4	210.3	229.1	+ 11.0	+ 8.9
17. Zinc spelter.....	255.1	297.7	387.1	+ 16.7	+ 30.0
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	115.3	144.3	166.6	+ 25.2	+ 15.5
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	127.7	160.4	172.6	+ 25.6	+ 7.6
20. Fertilizer.....	120.2	127.9	146.6	+ 6.4	+ 14.6
21. Refined lead and pig lead...	275.4	417.6	564.8	+ 51.6	+ 35.2
22. Whiskey.....	143.7	152.8	167.8	+ 6.3	+ 9.8
23. Platinum.....	150.3	144.9	218.4	— 3.6	+ 50.7
24. Furs and fur products.....	230.9	132.2	142.2	— 42.7	+ 7.6
25. Ferro-alloys.....	233.5	250.2	294.0	+ 7.2	+ 17.5
26. Red cedar shingles.....	233.0	364.4	351.1	+ 56.4	— 3.6
27. Cheese.....	141.5	172.7	205.7	+ 22.0	+ 19.1

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes" Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.

## 7.—Comparisons of the Volume of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Volume Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	159.2	174.1	178.5	+ 9.4	+ 2.5
2. Wheat.....	138.0	140.6	118.8	+ 1.9	— 15.5
3. Wood-pulp.....	255.1	308.6	331.6	+ 21.0	+ 7.5
4. Planks and boards.....	130.3	166.7	150.8	+ 27.9	— 9.5
5. Flour of wheat.....	383.4	462.6	316.8	+ 20.7	— 31.5
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	290.9	331.2	507.2	+ 13.9	+ 53.1
7. Fish and fishery products...	150.4	151.5	134.2	+ 0.7	— 11.4
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets..	56.0	48.2	63.9	— 13.9	+ 32.6
9. Purebred cattle.....	301.7	301.8	502.6	—	+ 66.5
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	75.4	55.8	309.7	— 26.0	+455.0
11. Nickel.....	122.6	123.0	136.2	+ 0.3	+ 10.7
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	316.9	451.1	694.2	+ 42.3	+ 53.9
13. Bacon and hams.....	169.1	138.1	120.0	— 18.3	— 13.1
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	2,601.8	853.9	2,445.3	— 67.2	+186.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	187.1	201.6	113.2	+ 7.7	— 43.8
16. Pulpwood.....	111.2	120.4	139.4	+ 8.3	+ 15.8
17. Zinc spelter.....	109.8	103.8	109.8	— 5.5	+ 5.8
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	129.4	129.2	141.1	— 0.2	+ 9.2
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	124.4	261.4	240.1	+110.1	— 8.1
20. Fertilizer.....	378.0	380.5	351.2	+ 0.7	— 7.8
21. Refined lead and pig lead...	67.2	80.7	67.1	+ 20.1	— 16.9
22. Whiskey.....	191.0	139.2	148.7	— 27.1	+ 6.8
23. Platinum.....	110.0	86.3	82.4	— 21.5	— 4.5
24. Furs and fur products.....	99.2	155.9	120.3	+ 57.2	— 22.8
25. Ferro-alloys.....	309.5	657.6	624.8	+112.5	— 5.0
26. Red cedar shingles.....	96.3	111.7	128.3	+ 16.0	+ 14.9
27. Cheese.....	130.6	69.1	49.3	— 47.1	— 28.7



PART II  
STATISTICAL TABLES



# PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES

## A.—HISTORICAL TABLES

1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1948

Year	Imports from—							
	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value Per cent of Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000
Ended June 30—								
1886.....	96.0	39.0	40.7	2.4	2.5	42.8	44.6	11.8 12.2
1891.....	111.5	42.0	37.7	2.3	2.1	52.0	46.7	15.2 13.5
1896.....	105.3	32.8	31.2	2.4	2.2	53.5	50.8	16.6 15.8
1901.....	177.9	42.8	24.1	3.8	2.2	107.4	60.3	23.9 13.4
1906.....	283.6	69.2	24.4	14.6	5.1	169.3	59.6	30.7 10.9
Ended Mar. 31—								
1911.....	452.7	109.9	24.3	19.5	4.4	275.8	60.8	47.4 10.5
1916.....	508.2	77.4	15.2	27.8	5.5	370.9	73.0	32.1 6.3
1921.....	1,240.2	214.0	17.3	52.0	4.2	856.2	69.0	118.0 9.5
Ended Dec. 31—								
1926.....	1,008.3	164.7	16.3	49.9	5.0	668.7	66.3	125.0 12.4
1929.....	1,299.0	194.8	15.0	62.3	4.8	893.6	68.8	148.3 11.4
1930.....	1,008.4	162.6	16.1	65.2	6.5	653.7	64.8	127.0 12.6
1931.....	628.1	109.5	17.4	42.5	6.8	393.8	62.7	82.3 13.1
1932.....	452.6	93.5	20.7	34.5	7.6	263.5	58.2	61.0 13.5
1933.....	401.2	97.9	24.4	34.8	8.7	217.3	54.2	51.2 12.7
1934.....	513.5	113.4	22.1	43.7	8.5	293.8	57.2	62.6 12.2
1935.....	550.3	116.7	21.2	57.2	10.4	312.4	56.8	64.0 11.6
1936.....	635.1	123.0	19.4	66.3	10.4	369.1	58.1	76.7 12.1
1937.....	808.9	147.3	18.2	89.3	11.0	490.5	60.7	81.8 10.1
1938.....	677.4	119.3	17.6	66.8	9.9	424.7	62.7	66.6 9.8
1939.....	751.1	114.0	15.2	74.9	10.0	496.9	66.1	65.3 8.7
1940.....	1,081.9	161.2	14.9	106.2	9.8	744.2	68.8	70.3 6.5
1941.....	1,448.8	219.4	15.1	140.5	9.7	1,004.5	69.4	84.4 5.8
1942.....	1,644.3	161.1	9.8	112.7	6.9	1,304.7	79.3	65.8 4.0
1943.....	1,735.1	135.0	7.7	103.7	6.0	1,423.7	82.1	72.8 4.2
1944.....	1,758.9	110.6	6.3	109.8	6.2	1,447.2	82.3	91.3 5.2
1945.....	1,585.8	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	85.8	111.7 7.1
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,927.3	201.4	10.4	139.1	7.2	1,405.3	72.9	181.5 9.4
1947.....	2,573.9	189.4	7.4	165.0	6.4	1,974.7	76.7	244.9 9.5
1948.....	2,636.9	299.5	11.4	204.6	7.8	1,805.8	68.5	327.1 12.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The percentages are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded, the percentages becomes: 1945, 7.8, 8.4; 76.7; 7.1; 1946, 7.6, 7.4, 75.3, 9.7.

<sup>2</sup>Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

## 1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic) by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1948—conc.

Year	Exports (Domestic) to							
	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value Per cent of Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000
Ended June 30—								
1886.....	77.8	36.7	47.2	3.3	4.2	34.3	44.1	3.5 4.5
1891.....	88.7	43.2	48.8	3.9	4.4	37.7	42.6	3.8 4.2
1896.....	109.7	62.7	57.2	4.0	3.7	37.8	34.4	5.2 4.7
1901.....	177.4	92.9	52.3	7.9	4.5	68.0	38.3	8.7 4.9
1906.....	235.5	127.5	54.2	11.0	4.6	83.5	35.5	13.5 5.7
Ended Mar. 31—								
1911.....	274.3	132.2	48.2	16.8	6.1	104.1	38.0	21.2 7.7
1916.....	741.6	451.9	60.9	30.7	4.2	201.1	27.1	58.0 7.8
1921.....	1,189.1	312.8	26.3	90.6	7.6	542.3	45.6	243.4 20.5
Ended Dec. 31—								
1926.....	1,261.2	459.2	36.4	95.7	7.6	457.9	36.3	248.4 19.7
1929.....	1,152.4	290.3	25.2	105.0	9.1	492.7	42.8	264.4 22.9
1930.....	863.6	235.2	27.2	81.1	9.4	373.4	43.3	173.9 20.1
1931.....	587.7	170.6	29.0	49.2	8.4	240.2	40.9	127.7 21.7
1932.....	489.9	178.2	36.4	39.0	7.9	158.7	32.4	114.0 23.3
1933.....	529.4	210.7	39.8	44.5	8.4	168.2	31.8	106.0 20.0
1934.....	649.3	270.5	41.6	64.9	10.0	218.6	33.7	95.3 14.7
1935.....	725.0	303.5	41.9	74.1	10.2	261.7	36.1	85.6 11.8
1936.....	937.8	395.4	42.1	84.3	9.0	333.9	35.6	124.3 13.3
1937.....	997.4	402.1	40.3	104.2	10.4	360.0	36.1	131.1 13.2
1938.....	837.6	339.7	40.6	103.2	12.3	270.5	32.3	124.2 14.8
1939.....	924.9	328.1	35.5	102.7	11.1	380.4	41.1	113.7 12.3
1940.....	1,179.0	508.1	43.1	147.9	12.5	443.0	37.6	80.0 6.8
1941.....	1,621.0	658.2	40.6	220.4	13.6	599.7	37.0	142.6 8.8
1942.....	2,363.8	741.7	31.4	412.1	17.4	885.5	37.5	324.4 13.7
1943.....	2,971.4	1,032.6	34.8	369.0	12.4	1,149.2	38.7	420.6 14.2
1944.....	3,439.9	1,235.0	35.9	385.4	11.2	1,301.3	37.8	518.2 15.1
1945.....	3,218.3	963.2	29.9	523.6	16.3	1,197.0	37.2	534.5 16.6
1946.....	2,312.2	597.5	25.8	307.2	13.3	887.9	38.4	519.6 22.4
1947.....	2,774.9	751.2	27.1	417.3	15.0	1,034.2	37.3	572.2 20.6
1948.....	3,075.4	686.9	22.4	345.5	11.2	1,501.0	48.8	542.1 17.6

<sup>1</sup>Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

## 2.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign), and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-48

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Imports									
1926...	1,008.3	164.7	73.6	668.7	33.5	19.3	33.9	11.7	2.9
1927...	1,087.1	182.6	84.4	706.7	32.2	29.9	31.9	16.5	2.9
1928...	1,222.3	190.8	91.8	825.7	27.2	29.5	34.8	19.7	2.9
1929...	1,299.0	194.8	95.9	893.6	24.9	30.5	33.2	22.2	3.9
1930...	1,008.4	162.6	81.3	653.7	24.3	27.4	29.4	22.7	7.0
1931...	628.1	109.5	52.6	393.8	17.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	6.7
1932...	452.6	93.5	39.7	263.5	14.8	12.8	14.0	8.8	5.5
1933...	401.2	97.9	32.8	217.3	12.8	10.5	14.2	9.1	6.7
1934...	513.5	113.4	36.1	293.8	16.7	15.4	20.7	11.2	6.2
1935...	550.3	116.7	38.3	312.4	16.3	18.5	26.5	12.0	9.7
1936...	635.1	123.0	39.5	369.1	17.0	28.4	33.6	16.0	7.7
1937...	808.9	147.3	46.4	490.5	17.2	24.9	45.3	22.3	15.0
1938...	677.4	119.3	39.9	424.7	17.4	21.8	32.6	16.2	5.5
1939...	751.0	114.0	37.1	496.9	17.1	21.0	38.1	18.6	8.2
1940...	1,081.9	161.2	19.2	744.2	24.6	36.2	63.2	25.8	7.6
1941...	1,448.8	219.4	6.9	1,004.5	36.6	56.8	74.8	36.9	12.9
1942...	1,644.3	161.1	5.2	1,304.7	32.9	44.1	46.2	36.2	13.8
1943...	1,735.1	135.0	5.4	1,423.7	53.2	45.0	23.3	38.8	10.8
1944...	1,758.9	110.6	9.3	1,447.2	66.5	54.8	32.9	25.2	12.4
1945...	1,585.8	140.5	18.5	1,202.4	76.9	56.7	40.4	28.5	21.8
1946...	1,927.3	201.4	39.7	1,450.3	93.9	79.6	47.9	35.7	23.8
1947...	2,573.9	189.4	57.7	1,974.7	110.3	102.1	87.3	30.0	22.6
1948...	2,636.9	299.5	71.5	1,805.8	135.7	150.1	94.0	48.1	32.3
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)									
1926...	1,276.6	460.4	145.7	470.6	43.2	33.1	76.4	34.0	13.2
1927...	1,231.0	411.5	160.1	483.8	42.6	26.1	63.9	27.9	14.9
1928...	1,363.8	447.9	211.3	502.7	44.5	29.9	77.3	31.8	18.4
1929...	1,178.3	291.8	145.2	515.3	47.5	35.8	82.6	40.1	20.0
1930...	883.1	236.5	99.6	389.9	48.5	23.6	44.9	24.7	15.4
1931...	599.6	171.7	81.0	249.8	34.8	10.0	29.6	10.3	12.4
1932...	497.8	179.1	75.7	165.0	28.3	6.8	24.4	11.9	6.6
1933...	535.6	211.3	71.4	173.0	23.9	7.6	25.2	15.1	8.1
1934...	656.2	271.4	59.2	224.0	21.0	11.2	30.0	24.6	14.8
1935...	737.9	304.3	47.9	273.1	21.7	12.7	28.9	32.2	17.1
1936...	950.5	396.3	78.2	344.8	24.4	12.9	32.4	40.5	21.0
1937...	1,012.1	403.4	72.2	372.2	30.5	19.5	42.9	47.2	24.2
1938...	848.7	341.4	78.3	278.8	27.6	14.2	36.4	51.3	20.9
1939...	935.9	328.9	58.0	389.8	29.2	16.2	44.8	46.3	22.8
1940...	1,193.2	512.3	28.7	451.9	42.1	21.0	35.8	45.3	55.9

<sup>1</sup>Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B.:—The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1926 to 1930.



2.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign), and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-48  
—concluded

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)—conc.									
1941...	1,640.4	661.2	13.4	609.7	79.1	31.2	70.4	49.5	125.9
1942...	2,385.4	747.9	53.9	896.6	98.2	20.1	202.5	111.1	255.1
1943...	3,001.4	1,037.2	93.8	1,166.7	95.2	20.0	180.1	80.9	327.6
1944...	3,483.1	1,238.1	323.2	1,334.6	112.4	26.1	212.4	58.7	177.6
1945...	3,267.4	971.4	409.5	1,227.4	113.8	47.9	337.2	56.0	104.1
1946...	2,339.2	598.8	336.1	908.6	124.6	77.8	129.2	57.7	106.4
1947...	2,811.8	753.7	374.4	1,056.6	167.0	113.7	136.2	103.3	106.8
1948...	3,110.0	688.7	330.8	1,522.2	153.7	94.8	140.6	64.0	115.1
Balance of Trade									
1926...	+ 268.3	+ 295.7	+ 72.1	-198.2	+ 9.7	+ 13.9	+ 42.5	+ 22.3	+ 10.3
1927...	+ 143.9	+ 228.9	+ 75.7	-222.8	+ 10.4	- 3.7	+ 32.0	+ 11.4	+ 12.0
1928...	+ 141.5	+ 257.1	+119.5	-323.0	+ 17.3	+ 0.4	+ 42.6	+ 12.1	+ 15.5
1929...	- 120.7	+ 97.1	+ 49.3	-378.2	+ 22.6	+ 5.2	+ 49.4	+ 17.9	+ 16.1
1930...	- 125.3	+ 73.9	+ 18.3	-263.8	+ 24.2	- 3.7	+ 15.4	+ 1.9	+ 8.4
1931...	- 28.5	+ 62.2	+ 28.4	-144.0	- 17.2	- 7.4	+ 10.1	- 0.6	+ 5.7
1932...	+ 45.2	+ 85.6	+ 36.0	- 98.5	+ 13.5	- 6.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.1
1933...	+ 134.4	+ 113.4	+ 38.6	- 44.3	+ 11.0	- 2.9	+ 10.9	+ 6.0	+ 1.4
1934...	+ 142.7	+ 158.0	+ 23.1	- 69.8	+ 4.2	- 4.1	+ 9.3	+ 13.4	+ 8.7
1935...	+ 187.6	+ 187.6	+ 9.6	- 39.3	+ 5.4	- 5.8	+ 2.4	+ 20.2	+ 7.4
1936...	+ 315.4	+ 273.3	+ 38.8	- 24.4	+ 6.5	- 15.5	- 1.1	+ 24.6	+ 13.3
1937...	+ 203.2	+ 256.1	+ 25.9	-118.3	+ 13.3	- 5.4	- 2.4	+ 24.9	+ 9.3
1938...	+ 171.3	+ 222.1	+ 38.4	-146.0	+ 10.2	- 7.7	+ 3.7	+ 35.1	+ 15.3
1939...	+ 184.9	+ 214.9	+ 20.9	-107.1	+ 12.1	- 4.8	+ 6.8	+ 27.7	+ 14.6
1940...	+ 111.3	+ 351.1	+ 9.6	-292.3	+ 17.5	- 15.2	- 27.3	+ 19.5	+ 48.4
1941...	+ 191.6	+ 441.8	+ 6.5	-394.8	+ 42.5	- 25.5	- 4.4	+ 12.6	+ 113.1
1942...	+ 741.1	+ 586.8	+ 48.7	-408.1	+ 65.3	- 24.0	+156.3	+ 74.9	+ 241.3
1943...	+1,266.3	+ 902.3	+ 88.4	-257.0	+ 42.0	- 25.0	+156.7	+ 42.1	+ 316.8
1944...	+1,724.2	+1,127.5	+313.9	-112.7	+ 45.9	- 28.7	+179.5	+ 33.6	+ 165.2
1945...	+1,681.5	+ 830.9	+391.0	+ 25.0	+ 37.0	- 8.8	+296.7	+ 27.5	+ 82.3
1946...	+ 411.9	+ 397.4	+296.4	-496.7	+ 30.6	- 1.8	+ 81.3	+ 22.0	+ 82.6
1947...	+ 237.9	+ 564.3	+316.8	-918.1	+ 56.8	+ 11.6	+ 48.9	+ 73.4	+ 84.3
1948...	+ 473.1	+ 389.2	+259.3	-283.6	+ 18.1	- 55.3	+ 46.7	+ 15.9	+ 82.8

<sup>1</sup>Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B.:—The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1926 to 1930.

# B.—CURRENT COMPARISONS WITH LAST PRE-WAR CALENDAR YEAR (1938, 1946, 1947 AND 1948)

## 3.—Imports by Countries

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Commonwealth Countries</b>				
<b>Europe—</b>				
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> .....	119,202 <sup>1</sup>	201,473 <sup>1</sup>	189,370 <sup>1</sup>	299,502 <sup>1</sup>
Eire.....	27	53	76	85
Gibraltar.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malta.....	2	56	12	5
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>201,542</b>	<b>189,458</b>	<b>299,592</b>
<b>America—</b>				
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	11,091
Bermuda.....	69	122	57	139
Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776	6,387
Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	9,557
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	9,027
Bahamas.....	2,383	788	615	648
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			199	308
British Honduras.....	102	1,221	584	834
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	15,380
Falkland Islands.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,755</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>53,371</b>
<b>Africa—</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	7,892	29	19
Union of South Africa.....			4,228	3,816
Other British South Africa.....			<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	93	181	484
Gambia.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	9,751
Nigeria.....	362	4,772	2,149	4,939
Sierra Leone.....	11	Nil	18	5
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Sudan.....	27	53	26	36
British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	9,543
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>21,794</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>28,593</b>
<b>Asia—</b>				
India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250	33,400
Pakistan.....				1,306
Burma.....	273	1	3	<sup>3</sup>
Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	11,182
Aden.....	9	Nil	Nil	5,531
British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908	21,878
Other British East Indies.....	127	Nil	30	52
Hong Kong.....	785	163	982	1,866
Palestine.....	131	500	31	49
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,463</b>	<b>38,157</b>	<b>71,857</b>	<b>75,264</b>
<b>Oceania—</b>				
Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	27,415
New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	11,603
Fiji.....	2,394	3,123	4,178	8,275
Other Oceania.....	16	420	Nil	Nil
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>35,253</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>47,293</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries</b>	<b>186,099</b>	<b>340,501</b>	<b>354,394</b>	<b>504,114</b>

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 67.

## 3.—Imports by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions—</b>				
United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	1,805,763
Alaska.....	102	389	744	1,323
American Virgin Islands.....	Nil	32	16	46
Guam.....	"	50	Nil	Nil
Hawaii.....	145	346	709	796
Puerto Rico.....	6	198	270	1,583
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>424,984</b>	<b>1,406,312</b>	<b>1,976,418</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>
<b>Latin America—</b>				
Argentina.....	2,149	14,372	17,961	5,746
Bolivia.....	8	32	8	Nil
Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888	20,559
Chile.....	179	424	339	332
Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197	8,668
Costa Rica.....	76	1,546	727	3,109
Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751	22,606
Dominican Republic.....	<sup>2</sup>	7,127	8,186	17,270
Ecuador.....	28	157	207	889
Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	8,209
Haiti.....	62	778	227	176
Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999	6,182
Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	27,258
Nicaragua.....	Nil	29	87	172
Paraguay.....	59	264	232	230
Peru.....	3,005	847	407	1,989
Salvador.....	17	2,428	1,342	1,166
Uruguay.....	137	618	321	714
Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	94,758
<b>Totals, Latin America</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>125,611</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>221,259</b>
<b>Europe—</b>				
Albania.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Austria.....	83	"	89	281
Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	13,661
Bulgaria.....	<sup>2</sup>	Nil	Nil	<sup>2</sup>
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	964	3,645	4,809
Denmark.....	174	157	1,455	9,585
Estonia.....	20	Nil	Nil	4
Finland.....	68	23	30	39
France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	12,648
Germany.....	9,930	11	498	1,729
Greece.....	29	64	95	144
Hungary.....	161	Nil	50	103
Iceland.....	3	9	30	76
Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	6,981
Latvia.....	15	Nil	Nil	1
Lithuania.....	<sup>2</sup>	"	"	2
Netherlands.....	3,756	2,497	3,530	5,831
Norway.....	733	836	4,999	1,103
Poland.....	261	1	3	22

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 67.

## 3.—Imports by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries—conc.</b>				
<b>Europe—conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	272	2,188	1,409	1,177
Azores and Madeira.....	179	241	655	364
Roumania.....	44	1	1	19
Spain.....	793	4,484	3,003	2,586
Sweden.....	2,114	3,681	3,184	2,763
Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	1,941	7,444
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	257	1,519	181	4
Yugoslavia.....	64	2	23	5
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>39,891</b>	<b>39,570</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>71,381</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>				
Abyssinia.....	2	1	9	38
Afghanistan.....	Nil	1,587	Nil	Nil
Belgian Congo.....	1	664	815	1,644
Burma.....	4	4	4	6
Canary Islands.....	14	Nil	2	7
China.....	2,466	2,321	2,304	3,912
Egypt.....	547	252	205	1,490
French Africa.....	65	353	252	112
French East Indies.....	218	Nil	1	9
French Guiana.....	Nil	2	2	Nil
French Oceania.....	1	22	18z	Nil
French West Indies.....	1	3	19	57
Greenland.....	512	271	Nil	Nil
Iran.....	84	274	299	959
Iraq.....	303	1,489	1,502	799
Indonesia.....	786	57	200	2,261
Japan.....	4,643	3	350	3,144
Korea.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Liberia.....	38	60	25	7
Madagascar.....	36	123	18	28
Morocco.....	69	18	36	346
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	59	519	873
Netherlands Antilles.....	2	3,186	8,648	7,286
Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063	6,442
Portuguese Africa.....	1	510	392	77
Portuguese Asia.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	7	15	11
Siam.....	10	12	28	79
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Syria.....	13	71	30	28
Tripoli.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	4	3	Nil
Turkey.....	251	1,880	2,672	1,064
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries..</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>30,679</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>491,353</b>	<b>1,586,779</b>	<b>2,219,550</b>	<b>2,132,831</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>1,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>

<sup>1</sup>Figures include Canadian goods returned, mainly military equipment amounting to \$544,000 in 1938, \$60,092,000 in 1946, \$839,000 in 1947, and \$842,000 in 1948.

<sup>2</sup>Less than \$500.

<sup>3</sup>Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

<sup>4</sup>Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## 4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
Commonwealth Countries	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Europe—</b>				
United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198	686,914
Eire.....	4,439	7,956	17,598	9,257
Gibraltar.....	7	334	252	15
Malta.....	403	4,671	6,705	3,250
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>610,467</b>	<b>775,753</b>	<b>699,436</b>
<b>America—</b>				
Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085	55,055
Bermuda.....	1,414	3,805	5,108	4,102
Barbados.....	1,077	6,205	9,063	5,654
Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214	12,350
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	19,140	26,354	17,105
Bahamas.....	1,778	8,341	3,688	3,636
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	280	1,110	7,592	6,177
British Honduras.....	1,398	7,109	1,375	1,151
British Guiana.....	1	2	10,273	8,229
Falkland Islands.....			39	
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>99,441</b>	<b>136,791</b>	<b>113,459</b>
<b>Africa—</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	68,633	450	606
Union of South Africa.....			66,674	83,248
Other British South Africa.....			15	6
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	3,284	7,369	2,711
Gambia.....	20	63	66	26
Gold Coast.....	184	871	1,652	2,072
Nigeria.....	81	1,021	2,285	876
Sierra Leone.....	192	410	811	717
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	Nil	2	6
British Sudan.....	210	510	1,028	42
British East Africa.....	676	2,220	4,682	3,473
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>77,012</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>93,783</b>
<b>Asia—</b>				
India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947	33,698
Pakistan.....				7,775
Burma.....	123	442	823	1
Ceylon.....	192	2,140	4,079	1,710
Aden.....	89	256	1,602	2,653
British Malaya.....	2,448	3,224	7,464	9,288
Other British East Indies.....	5	51	9	16
Hong Kong.....	2,223	4,362	6,398	8,256
Palestine.....	164	3,562	8,473	5,036
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>63,083</b>	<b>71,795</b>	<b>68,432</b>
<b>Oceania—</b>				
Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294	38,257
New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386	18,375
Fiji.....	367	375	1,386	492
Other Oceania.....	45	20	63	156
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>54,699</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>904,701</b>	<b>1,168,501</b>	<b>1,032,391</b>

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 70.



## 4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions—</b>				
United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226	1,500,987
Alaska.....	120	276	300	865
American Virgin Islands.....	34	110	160	116
Guam.....	3	5	199	318
Hawaii.....	1,364	2,758	3,299	5,867
Puerto Rico.....	329	2,926	21,605	2,300
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>894,016</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>
<b>Latin America—</b>				
Argentina.....	4,675	14,039	31,697	16,680
Bolivia.....	117	529	567	1,046
Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660	28,601
Chile.....	604	3,565	4,392	4,495
Colombia.....	1,270	8,930	9,950	8,406
Costa Rica.....	99	873	1,780	1,216
Cuba.....	1,186	5,270	7,502	10,987
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,541	1,914	2,386
Ecuador.....	52	801	1,626	1,308
Guatemala.....	120	928	1,630	1,548
Haiti.....	120	1,121	1,366	1,393
Honduras.....	170	624	641	677
Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701	15,045
Nicaragua.....	75	366	590	701
Panama.....	304	1,502	1,882	4,123
Paraguay.....	11	85	153	369
Peru.....	892	3,080	3,695	2,529
Salvador.....	47	454	665	1,103
Uruguay.....	216	2,671	3,371	4,201
Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989	16,935
<b>Totals, Latin America.....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>92,603</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>
<b>Europe—</b>				
Albania.....	8	122	505	90
Austria.....	8	3,679	3,070	3,110
Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749	33,035
Bulgaria.....	9	9	14	123
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,871	13,779	11,395
Denmark.....	1,528	1,527	4,328	7,748
Estonia.....	2	Nil	2	Nil
Finland.....	482	507	1,212	2,280
France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058	92,963
Germany.....	18,261	6,867	6,690	13,214
Greece.....	1,565	9,738	5,440	9,663
Hungary.....	4	1,063	946	820
Iceland.....	18	3,123	2,485	1,845
Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688	32,379
Latvia.....	276	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lithuania.....	912	2	Nil	2
Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940	43,684
Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
Poland.....	1,035	22,501	15,380	5,804

For footnote, see end of table, p. 70.

## 4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries—concluded

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries—conc.</b>				
<b>Europe—conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	135	2,662	3,502	5,181
Azores and Madeira.....	4	71	392	77
Roumania.....	42	1	103	440
Spain.....	101	695	941	596
Sweden.....	5,411	9,133	17,461	7,207
Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196	19,389
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	937	17,705	4,866	112
Yugoslavia.....	12	12,030	6,729	2,250
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>73,219</b>	<b>321,483</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,834</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries—</b>				
Abyssinia.....	Nil	30	94	74
Afghanistan.....	Nil	1	36	43
Belgian Congo.....	106	1,201	1,292	2,241
Burma.....	3	333	46	173
Canary Islands.....	3	333	46	12
China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984	29,128
Egypt.....	396	15,086	10,922	10,205
French Africa.....	804	8,945	4,598	2,747
French East Indies.....	28	269	858	498
French Guiana.....	6	180	264	129
French Oceania.....	80	121	230	153
French West Indies.....	172	1,278	1,743	538
Greenland.....	Nil	234	128	88
Iran.....	80	431	946	684
Iraq.....	40	3,231	2,160	831
Indonesia.....	902	6,833	5,807	7,959
Japan.....	20,770	1,027	559	8,001
Korea.....	2	126	30	23
Liberia.....	20	67	144	129
Madagascar.....	9	263	176	408
Morocco.....	97	1,169	1,447	1,700
Netherlands Guiana.....	39	476	826	695
Netherlands Antilles.....	204	1,399	1,844	2,175
Philippine Islands.....	1,465	8,901	10,448	9,810
Portuguese Africa.....	1,395	2,128	1,898	3,258
Portuguese Asia.....	1	76	147	104
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	270	784	1,158	1,432
Siam.....	20	58	415	609
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	Nil	62	54
Syria.....	64	228	2,546	6,094
Tripoli.....	Nil	Nil	5	5
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	3	7	2
Turkey.....	1,916	1,618	2,229	2,012
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries..</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>99,411</b>	<b>88,049</b>	<b>92,012</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,407,514</b>	<b>1,606,401</b>	<b>2,043,047</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>

<sup>1</sup>Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.<sup>2</sup>Less than \$500.<sup>3</sup>Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

## 5.—Imports by Leading Countries

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1948.

1938	Rank in			Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	1	United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	1,805,763
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	119,292	201,433	189,370	299,502
30	4	3	3	Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	94,758
6	3	4	4	India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250	34,706
5	5	9	5	Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	27,415
37	7	7	6	Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	27,258
40	10	5	7	Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751	22,606
3	19	8	8	British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908	21,878
34	9	10	9	Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888	20,559
106	21	21	10	Dominican Republic.....	<sup>1</sup>	7,127	8,186	17,270
7	11	11	11	British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	15,380
10	25	15	12	Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	13,661
11	23	19	13	France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	12,648
13	12	14	14	New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	11,603
15	28	13	15	Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	11,182
24	16	17	16	Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	11,091
36	21	26	17	Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	9,751
68	64	42	18	Denmark.....	174	157	1,455	9,585
9	14	27	19	Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	9,557
29	29	24	20	British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	9,543
23	26	28	21	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	9,027
8	15	18	22	Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197	8,668
21	31	31	23	Fiji.....	2,394	3,123	4,178	8,275
60	22	16	24	Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	8,209
16	13	12	25	Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	11,941	7,444
108	30	20	26	Netherlands Antilles.....	<sup>1</sup>	3,186	8,648	7,286
18	33	32	27	Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	6,981
41	38	22	28	Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063	6,442
26	20	23	29	Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776	6,387
73	6	25	30	Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999	6,182
<b>Totals, Above Countries.....</b>					<b>633,755</b>	<b>1,862,035</b>	<b>2,507,884</b>	<b>2,560,617</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>					<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

## 6.—Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1948.

1938	Rank in			Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2	1	1	1	United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226	1,500,987
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198	686,914
10	3	3	3	France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058	92,963
7	4	4	4	British South Africa.....	15,547	68,633	67,139	83,860
11	8	7	5	Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085	55,055
8	10	6	6	Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940	43,684
21	6	9	7	India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947	41,473
3	9	5	8	Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294	38,257
9	5	8	9	Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749	33,035
27	13	11	10	Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688	32,379
20	7	12	11	China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984	29,128
18	11	14	12	Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660	28,601
12	14	16	13	Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
46	30	21	14	Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196	19,389
6	17	10	15	New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386	18,375
17	15	15	16	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	19,140	26,354	17,105
36	21	23	17	Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989	16,935
14	20	13	18	Argentina.....	4,675	14,039	31,697	16,680
23	23	24	19	Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701	15,045
5	34	37	20	Germany.....	18,261	6,867	6,690	13,214
15	18	17	21	Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214	12,350
19	24	22	22	Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,871	13,779	11,395
37	37	32	23	Cuba.....	1,186	5,270	7,502	10,987
51	19	25	24	Egypt.....	396	15,086	10,922	10,205
30	29	26	25	Philippine Islands.....	1,465	8,901	10,448	9,810
28	25	40	26	Greece.....	1,565	9,738	5,440	9,663
22	46	33	27	British Malaya.....	2,448	3,224	7,464	9,288
16	32	18	28	Eire.....	4,439	7,956	17,598	9,257
35	28	28	29	Colombia.....	1,270	8,930	9,950	8,406
24	39	38	30	Hong Kong.....	2,223	4,362	6,398	8,256
<b>Totals, Above Countries.....</b>					<b>784,876</b>	<b>2,133,861</b>	<b>2,572,016</b>	<b>2,906,125</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic).....</b>					<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>

## 7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>				
Fruits.....	✓ 20,948	✓ 95,496	77,477	59,561
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050	31,027
Vegetables.....	6,051	27,243	24,822	7,523
Grains and products.....	✓ 17,274	✓ 20,197	36,453	30,565
Sugar and products.....	✓ 20,581	39,879	57,420	71,752
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	5,626	7,415	16,460
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	16,162	14,382	23,914
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655	17,739
Beverages, alcoholic.....	6,970	12,911	13,727	15,692
Gums and resins.....	1,404	5,635	6,183	6,214
Oils, vegetables.....	11,870	15,062	25,642	20,912
Rubber and products.....	11,290	20,079	28,730	31,607
Tobacco.....	2,251	3,364	3,184	3,170
Vegetable products, other.....	7,418	16,300	18,139	13,784
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>310,753</b>	<b>356,278</b>	<b>349,919</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	2,491	4,599	5,073	5,520
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451	24,568
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,936	3,651	12,011	8,351
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,612	4,182	6,574	4,985
Leather, manufactured.....	2,352	5,062	7,459	5,425
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	938	4,685	13,728	11,872
Animals and products, other.....	8,247	14,766	19,613	23,981
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>64,237</b>	<b>86,909</b>	<b>84,702</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	13,237	44,397	60,481	56,829
Cotton, products.....	16,298	74,761	119,413	78,518
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873	27,259
Silk and products.....	6,832	4,041	7,421	3,843
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	9,638	29,825	30,070	47,744
Wool products.....	15,547	34,744	54,393	67,322
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493	29,680
Textile products, other.....	13,615	31,108	46,446	39,425
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>264,121</b>	<b>390,589</b>	<b>350,619</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	5,050	8,586	16,898	11,484
Wood, manufactured.....	4,296	11,467	17,688	13,766
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027	17,213
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935	31,268
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>69,623</b>	<b>89,548</b>	<b>73,730</b>



## 7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products</b>				
Iron ore.....	2,830	6,467	12,717	15,507
Scrap.....	857	2,163	4,197	10,454
Castings and forgings.....	2,574	7,445	8,598	9,793
Rolling-mill products.....	25,470	53,376	77,970	83,929
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	8,411	13,464	18,598
Wire and chain.....	1,992	5,563	9,413	12,653
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405	139,993
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,147	7,431	10,388	10,144
Household machinery.....	2,613	6,361	16,220	11,043
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	5,261	6,432	12,205	22,541
Business, printing machinery.....	5,804	12,851	22,187	24,476
Other non-farm machinery.....	23,238	104,642	155,399	159,031
Tools.....	2,172	10,135	11,454	10,999
Automobiles, freight and passenger....	12,720	31,702	69,540	27,303
Automobile parts.....	24,722	66,453	98,432	101,261
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,459	9,510	15,681	11,568
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882	50,285
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,670	10,462	13,647	6,828
Iron products, other.....	15,944	43,851	61,558	55,850
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>491,069</b>	<b>762,359</b>	<b>782,255</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	14,693	17,183	17,662
Brass, copper, and products.....	3,170	9,454	13,121	12,146
Tin.....	2,258	6,109	6,820	7,936
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,776	13,897	12,996	16,010
Clocks and watches.....	2,252	7,808	9,026	5,302
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127
Non-ferrous products, other.....	9,987	20,532	33,008	34,628
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>120,281</b>	<b>160,926</b>	<b>155,812</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059	30,773
Coal.....	35,826	120,354	138,950	186,388
Coal products.....	3,346	12,728	14,739	19,839
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626	25,925
Petroleum, crude.....	40,972	89,471	127,459	191,980
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	14,635	34,272	79,735	109,802
Stone and products.....	6,880	14,676	18,357	20,084
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,733	20,027	20,273	21,391
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>332,611</b>	<b>452,198</b>	<b>606,182</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	1,694	3,228	3,510	3,926
Cellulose products.....	1,719	6,554	5,457	4,451
Drugs and medicines.....	3,389	9,371	11,653	13,164
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	4,313	9,209	10,415	10,117

## 7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.</b>				
Fertilizers.....	3,873	4,561	6,585	6,298
Paints and varnishes.....	3,774	9,437	13,441	14,277
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	7,908	12,564	13,787	18,481
Synthetic resins and products.....	980	14,519	16,304	15,012
Chemical products, other.....	7,556	23,431	31,933	32,654
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>92,974</b>	<b>113,085</b>	<b>118,380</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Films.....	1,318	2,418	2,828	3,624
Toys and sporting goods.....	2,446	4,885	7,639	4,331
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,080	5,201	12,134	5,816
Musical instruments.....	1,236	3,361	4,712	3,357
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	13,582	17,330	17,594
Aircraft and parts.....	2,883	9,448	12,284	7,854
Works of art.....	2,287	1,693	1,691	1,865
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,715	9,125	15,870	316
Parcels of small value.....	4,428	14,460	24,529	9,590
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	441	3,188	2,536	2,211
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	5,251	14,694	14,009	7,052
Miscellaneous, other.....	9,133	17,337	23,848	25,401
Canadian goods returned.....	2,269	68,145	7,228	7,988
Non-commercial articles.....	3,801	14,173	15,414	18,348
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>181,710</b>	<b>162,053</b>	<b>115,346</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>

## 8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b>				
Fruits.....	13,085	15,124	14,890	11,132
Vegetables.....	6,504	13,754	17,557	9,541
Wheat.....	89,394	250,306	265,200	243,023
Grains, other.....	12,892	44,724	49,103	75,321
Flour of wheat.....	17,638	126,733	196,578	125,151
Farinaceous products, other.....	11,976	18,971	18,750	20,871
Sugar and products.....	2,015	4,120	7,650	5,826
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	36,296	28,478	29,278
Vegetable fats and oils.....	162	5,346	6,497	14,726
Rubber and products.....	14,905	22,477	33,125	33,151
Seeds.....	3,011	13,228	16,693	49,748
Tobacco.....	5,501	6,446	14,157	8,392
Vegetable products, other.....	2,871	20,963	15,018	17,539
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>578,488</b>	<b>683,697</b>	<b>643,698</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Cattle.....	9,232	18,015	14,980	73,899
Other animals, living.....	1,409	5,184	5,034	13,606
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	86,486	82,359	85,028
Furs and products.....	14,097	32,291	29,048	24,118
Leather and products.....	5,648	16,938	20,318	13,019
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	66,389	62,081	69,960
Meats, other.....	5,403	62,547	40,776	63,399
Cheese.....	11,874	21,948	14,162	12,042
Milk products, other.....	4,346	12,975	15,538	18,331
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	26,772	36,968	39,163
Animal products, other.....	8,193	8,928	10,181	22,360
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>358,473</b>	<b>331,445</b>	<b>434,925</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton products.....	2,615	10,551	11,238	10,233
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	103	2,449	1,153	1,882
Wool and products.....	1,326	19,945	8,863	12,091
Artificial silk and products.....	2,270	8,293	11,761	7,171
Textile products, other.....	6,741	13,522	16,332	14,177
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>53,760</b>	<b>49,347</b>	<b>45,554</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Planks and boards.....	35,887	125,391	208,375	196,023
Pulpwood.....	13,642	28,731	34,529	43,573
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	17,641	55,763	78,950	74,103
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	114,021	177,803	211,564
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,889	7,971	7,963	7,360
Newsprint paper.....	104,615	265,865	342,293	383,123
Paper, other.....	8,258	21,573	30,840	33,559
Books and printed matter.....	950	6,276	5,439	4,368
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>625,591</b>	<b>886,192</b>	<b>953,674</b>

## 8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>				
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	9,485	21,545	24,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,566	3,328	4,080	2,691
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	7,528	10,935	23,773
Locomotives and parts.....	241	26,981	15,672	8,792
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	28,662	42,238	73,760
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,239	4,176	5,693	5,316
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	15,535	41,022	40,539
Automobiles, freight.....	6,924	43,201	37,918	18,841
Automobiles, passenger.....	15,311	13,993	33,579	20,905
Automobile parts.....	2,679	21,110	20,142	15,340
Railway cars and parts.....	159	26,342	3,368	6,593
Iron products, other.....	6,371	22,779	30,941	35,557
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products...</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>227,473</b>	<b>273,156</b>	<b>281,465</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	56,030	63,956	102,046
Brass and products.....	1,089	3,373	3,875	4,677
Copper and Products.....	53,315	37,005	59,298	79,036
Lead and products.....	8,983	16,846	30,945	34,684
Nickel.....	52,496	55,205	60,443	73,802
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	21,469	22,581	25,478
Zinc and products.....	9,816	27,769	30,193	42,496
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,114	20,939	19,135	16,822
Non-ferrous products, other.....	3,152	9,174	13,512	16,907
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>247,810</b>	<b>303,937</b>	<b>395,948</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	24,481	32,969	41,979
Coal.....	1,541	5,946	5,621	11,556
Petroleum and products.....	878	4,622	6,884	9,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,774	11,727	13,110	13,381
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,504	10,585	16,030	18,694
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>57,361</b>	<b>74,614</b>	<b>94,915</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	1,354	2,060	3,713	5,728
Medicinal preparations.....	1,566	5,343	4,400	3,070
Fertilizers.....	7,066	32,108	34,386	36,374
Paints and varnishes.....	910	4,407	7,346	6,235
Calcium compounds.....	488	2,813	2,202	2,787
Soda and sodium compounds.....	4,000	4,414	5,232	4,840
Chemical products, other.....	4,111	16,444	26,526	20,807
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products...</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>67,589</b>	<b>83,804</b>	<b>79,840</b>

## 8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	526	1,802	1,889	1,886
Films.....	3,527	2,510	3,305	3,916
Ships and vessels.....	218	17,856	23,965	81,448
Aircraft and parts.....	2,799	9,507	5,900	11,290
Electric energy.....	4,183	7,070	5,611	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2,133	9,121	11,039	7,207
Miscellaneous, other.....	3,630	7,519	14,852	11,935
Donations and gifts.....	<sup>1</sup>	30,163	10,627	9,248
Non-commercial articles.....	2,556	10,124	11,523	14,115
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>95,672</b>	<b>88,710</b>	<b>145,420</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Export (Domestic).....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.



## 9.—Principal Imports

Note:—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1948.

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Petroleum and products.....	55,607	123,743	207,194	301,782
Machinery, except farm.....	36,916	130,286	206,011	217,091
Coal and products.....	39,172	133,082	153,689	206,227
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405	139,993
Cotton and manufactures.....	29,535	119,158	179,894	135,347
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	37,442	98,155	167,972	128,564
Wool and manufactures.....	25,185	64,569	84,463	115,066
Rolling-mill products, steel.....	25,470	53,376	77,970	83,929
Sugar and products.....	20,581	39,879	57,420	71,752
Electrical apparatus.....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127
Fruits.....	20,948	95,496	77,477	59,561
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882	50,285
Rubber and products.....	11,290	20,079	28,730	31,607
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935	31,268
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050	31,027
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059	30,773
Grain and products.....	17,274	20,197	36,453	30,565
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493	29,680
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873	27,259
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626	25,925
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451	24,568
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	16,162	14,382	23,914
Vegetable oils.....	11,870	15,062	25,642	20,912
Stone and products.....	6,880	14,676	18,357	20,084
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	8,411	13,464	18,598
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655	17,739
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	14,693	17,183	17,662
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	13,582	17,330	17,594
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027	17,213
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	5,626	7,415	16,460
<b>Totals, above Commodities.....</b>	<b>464,677</b>	<b>1,327,824</b>	<b>1,854,275</b>	<b>2,004,572</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>

## 10.—Principal Exports (Domestic)

Note:—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1948.

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newsprint.....	104,615	265,865	342,293	383,123
Wheat.....	89,394	250,306	265,200	243,023
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	114,021	177,803	211,564
Planks and boards.....	35,887	125,391	208,375	196,023
Wheat flour.....	17,638	126,733	196,578	125,151
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	56,030	63,956	102,046
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	86,486	82,359	85,028
Ships and vessels.....	218	18,822	23,965	81,448
Copper and products.....	53,315	37,005	59,298	79,036
Grains, other than wheat.....	12,892	44,724	50,103	75,321
Cattle.....	9,232	18,015	14,980	73,899
Nickel.....	52,496	55,205	60,443	73,802
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	28,662	42,238	73,760
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	66,389	62,081	69,960
Meats, other than bacon and hams.....	5,403	62,547	40,776	63,399
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	24,914	78,304	91,639	55,086
Seeds.....	3,011	13,228	16,693	49,748
Pulpwood.....	13,642	28,731	34,529	43,573
Zinc and products.....	9,816	27,769	30,193	42,496
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	24,481	32,969	41,979
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	15,535	41,022	40,539
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	26,772	36,968	39,163
Fertilizers.....	7,066	32,108	34,386	36,374
Lead and products.....	8,983	16,846	30,945	34,684
Paper, other than newsprint.....	8,258	21,573	30,840	33,559
Rubber and products.....	14,905	22,477	33,125	33,151
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	36,296	28,478	29,278
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	21,469	22,581	25,478
Furs and products.....	14,097	32,291	29,048	24,118
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	9,485	21,545	24,057
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	7,528	10,935	23,773
<b>Totals, Above Commodities.....</b>	<b>666,053</b>	<b>1,771,094</b>	<b>2,216,344</b>	<b>2,513,639</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic)</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>

## 11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>				
Fruits.....	146	28	49	103
Nuts.....	95	24	17	20
Vegetables.....	227	49	112	20
Grains and products.....	371	60	401	899
Sugar and products.....	529	7	724	1,325
Cocoa and chocolate.....	503	1	2	486
Coffee and chicory.....	260	203	251	297
Tea.....	2,865	Nil	316	140
Beverages, alcoholic.....	5,136	4,416	5,375	8,759
Gums and resins.....	64	68	65	57
Oils, vegetable.....	4,538	54	98	1,873
Rubber and products.....	509	395	359	520
Tobacco.....	382	243	90	96
Vegetable products, other.....	765	148	266	700
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>15,295</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	93	6	43	55
Furs and products.....	1,136	766	698	438
Hides and skins, raw.....	69	5	Nil	Nil
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,453	1,360	2,288	3,086
Leather, manufactured.....	559	1,293	1,740	1,765
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	165	201	155	3,074
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,165	556	711	1,046
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>9,464</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	31	3	10	—
Cotton products.....	9,330	10,209	15,761	28,827
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	3,673	6,840	9,225	6,078
Silk and products.....	439	435	528	412
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5,585	5,743	8,600	23,822
Wool products.....	14,412	27,532	37,320	58,564
Artificial silk and products.....	1,870	9,532	11,534	16,514
Fibres and textile products, other.....	4,755	4,698	8,257	12,175
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>40,095</b>	<b>64,992</b>	<b>91,236</b>	<b>146,392</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	18	7	14	7
Wood, manufactured.....	260	267	414	245
Paper.....	1,140	727	926	953
Books and printed matter.....	2,158	1,059	1,188	1,829
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>3,034</b>

## 11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products—</b>				
Iron ore.....	42	Nil	1	—
Scrap.....	1	9	141	1
Castings and forgings.....	595	1,001	1,041	1,916
Rolling-mill products.....	9,037	937	868	1,655
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	553	266	382	1,622
Wire and chain.....	1,161	1,001	742	634
Farm implements and machinery.....	683	183	272	2,106
Hardware and cutlery.....	763	1,486	1,794	1,746
Household machinery.....	631	1,244	1,614	1,446
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	523	230	186	214
Business and printing machinery.....	291	270	654	1,243
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,735	3,673	7,251	8,647
Tools.....	388	546	726	867
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	386	581	2,046	16,834
Automobile parts.....	145	116	139	742
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	369	932	1,712	1,770
Engines and boilers.....	1,672	1,641	5,675	6,734
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	90	223	92
Iron products, other.....	1,601	1,212	2,047	2,556
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products...</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>15,418</b>	<b>27,514</b>	<b>50,825</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	809	1,581	591	593
Brass, copper, and products.....	422	401	1,154	467
Tin.....	757	4,112	3	23
Precious metals, except gold.....	773	8,682	8,311	11,390
Clocks and watches.....	38	134	299	229
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.....	1,825	2,142	3,750	6,343
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,184	1,387	2,028	1,729
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>18,439</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>20,774</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Clay and products.....	4,050	7,598	9,943	13,192
Coal.....	6,564	901	516	2,011
Coal products.....	40	23	318	796
Glass and glassware.....	1,349	2,172	3,143	4,668
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	70	14	16	9
Stone and products.....	206	342	519	611
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	766	3,238	2,196	2,475
<b>Totals, Non-metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>13,045</b>	<b>14,288</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>23,762</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	546	225	240	424
Cellulose products.....	104	422	589	309
Drugs and medicines.....	829	1,112	1,421	1,309
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	603	756	812	1,031

¹Less than \$500.

## 11.—Imports from the United Kingdom by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.</b>				
Fertilizers.....	6	2	2	2
Paints and varnishes.....	1,485	983	905	1,035
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	2,229	1,153	1,163	1,434
Synthetic resins and products.....	41	82	85	100
Chemical products, other.....	1,128	1,004	1,143	1,143
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,787</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Films.....	97	65	121	170
Toys and sporting goods.....	495	1,003	1,736	2,092
Refrigerators and parts.....	1	Nil	2	134
Musical instruments.....	77	139	216	283
Scientific and educational equipment....	651	490	623	901
Aircraft and parts, except engines.....	694	466	594	698
Works of art.....	361	489	654	1,022
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	583	1	32	12
Parcels of small value.....	199	38	65	50
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	36	12	8	8
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	841	1,909	1,986	1,437
Miscellaneous, other.....	2,050	1,991	3,163	9,566
Canadian goods returned.....	544	60,092 <sup>1</sup>	839	842
Non-commercial articles.....	491	3,919	5,131	5,954
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>70,614</b>	<b>15,171</b>	<b>23,169</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>119,292</b>	<b>201,433</b>	<b>189,370</b>	<b>299,502</b>

<sup>1</sup>Chiefly composed of military equipment returned to Canada.



## 12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>				
Fruits.....	11,411	7,600	5,001	293
Vegetables.....	4,347	2,822	4,358	195
Wheat.....	51,666	140,577	208,995	196,534
Grains, other.....	10,009	7,510	7,448	99
Flour of wheat.....	9,586	53,257	72,448	61,640
Farinaceous food products, other.....	8,279	3,393	2,472	515
Sugar and products.....	198	86	17	17
Alcoholic beverages.....	121	132	433	550
Vegetable fats and oils.....	44	185	332	1,872
Rubber and products.....	4,693	2,353	3,226	1,501
Seeds.....	446	1,016	3,169	2,159
Tobacco.....	5,236	4,576	11,392	6,330
Vegetable products, other.....	1,245	746	563	218
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>107,281</b>	<b>224,253</b>	<b>319,854</b>	<b>271,923</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Cattle.....	2,457	463	211	217
Other animals, living.....	63	3	5	9
Fish and fishery products.....	6,475	13,036	6,492	1,812
Furs and products.....	8,795	10,842	7,379	7,966
Leather and products.....	4,197	1,870	4,936	1,841
Bacon and hams.....	30,495	65,204	60,573	67,845
Meats, other.....	3,315	29,490	14,542	9,516
Cheese.....	11,023	21,251	13,599	11,085
Milk products, other.....	2,837	3,569	4,694	114
Eggs, shell and processed.....	401	26,094	35,938	37,083
Animal products, other.....	3,118	1,570	2,494	630
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>73,176</b>	<b>173,392</b>	<b>150,863</b>	<b>138,118</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton products.....	880	527	472	951
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	86	961	299	252
Wool and products.....	429	822	522	515
Artificial silk and products.....	514	10	167	97
Textile products, other.....	1,516	51	99	76
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,891</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Planks and boards.....	19,374	36,237	77,621	43,888
Pulpwood.....	26	Nil	Nil	279
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	3,269	24,493	28,992	21,420
Wood-pulp.....	3,678	10,122	14,741	21,369
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,236	1,905	3,348	2,624

## 12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Wood. Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
conc.				
Newsprint paper.....	5,695	6,565	4,623	5,320
Paper, other.....	4,010	3,976	5,147	5,284
Books and printed matter.....	198	1,742	1,646	458
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>38,486</b>	<b>85,040</b>	<b>136,119</b>	<b>100,642</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>				
Ferro-alloys.....	232	2,808	8,148	9,970
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,502	3,242	3,910	1,747
Rolling-mill products.....	1,614	380	683	1,748
Locomotives and parts.....	Nil	1	2	Nil
Farm machinery and implements.....	1,129	2,585	3,355	3,837
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,232	520	753	1,050
Machinery, except farm.....	4,325	766	2,357	2,130
Automobiles, freight.....	2	46	Nil	Nil
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,119	49	497	48
Automobile parts.....	27	258	575	260
Iron products, other.....	1,335	6,437	1,441	1,120
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products...</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>17,092</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>21,910</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	12,199	23,135	25,433	39,918
Brass and products.....	488	251	371	406
Copper and products.....	26,124	19,638	25,810	34,802
Lead and products.....	6,656	7,674	10,613	14,536
Nickel.....	27,531	5,625	12,954	12,627
Precious metals, except gold.....	9,845	8,850	8,630	11,277
Zinc and products.....	6,572	4,752	10,314	12,623
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	713	9,388	479	318
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,325	2,681	4,333	5,359
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,453</b>	<b>81,994</b>	<b>98,937</b>	<b>131,866</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	1,462	1,925	2,297	3,261
Petroleum and products.....	49	6	225	930
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	942	2,031	2,734	2,185
Non-metallic products, other.....	637	519	1,532	1,307
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>7,683</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	868	907	1,899	3,003
Medicinal preparations.....	798	246	336	102
Fertilizers.....	Nil	830	650	Nil

## 12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.</b>				
Paints and varnishes.....	386	302	478	267
Calcium compounds.....	48	104	43	52
Soda and sodium compounds.....	25	Nil	Nil	3
Chemical products, other.....	2,907	1,582	4,679	3,887
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>3,971</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>7,314</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	297	54	88	86
Films.....	1,798	308	313	308
Ships and vessels.....	90	3	11	—
Aircraft and parts.....	87	654	412	956
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	1,010	219	428	292
Miscellaneous, other.....	596	306	1,540	261
Donations and gifts.....		1,795	3,225	2,432
Non-commercial articles.....	350	1,573	1,255	1,233
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>5,568</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic) to United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>339,689</b>	<b>597,506</b>	<b>751,198</b>	<b>686,914</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

## 13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>				
Fruits.....	13,264	63,013	50,605	27,513
Nuts.....	798	10,233	10,129	14,345
Vegetables.....	4,786	23,954	21,529	5,559
Grains and products.....	4,311	16,356	35,326	29,337
Sugar and products.....	561	1,801	3,381	561
Cocoa and chocolate.....	536	32	273	39
Coffee and chicory.....	386	486	980	205
Tea.....	11	1	1,176	—
Beverages, alcoholic.....	81	1,216	2,496	1,394
Gums and resins.....	1,036	3,622	4,434	4,615
Oils, vegetable.....	2,103	6,483	8,576	7,902
Rubber and products.....	3,555	14,798	15,068	14,041
Tobacco.....	1,527	1,172	1,262	1,436
Vegetable products, other.....	4,008	12,379	14,492	8,608
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>46,963</b>	<b>155,546</b>	<b>169,727</b>	<b>116,555</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	826	1,482	1,702	1,248
Furs and products.....	3,149	14,764	18,586	21,154
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,224	578	8,350	4,706
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,092	2,306	3,435	1,650
Leather, manufactured.....	943	3,339	5,184	3,250
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	278	1,877	6,701	3,297
Animals and products, other.....	3,283	9,530	13,252	8,904
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>33,876</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>44,209</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	12,658	44,397	45,821	32,013
Cotton products.....	4,509	56,375	100,443	46,109
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	704	2,786	3,941	2,021
Silk and products.....	5,181	3,140	5,998	2,498
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	247	1,273	3,968	848
Wool products.....	26	4,362	11,558	2,871
Artificial silk and products.....	1,106	11,436	19,755	10,883
Textile products, other.....	5,737	16,396	25,542	14,003
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>140,165</b>	<b>217,026</b>	<b>111,246</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	4,478	7,904	15,539	10,586
Wood, manufactured.....	3,424	9,248	15,622	12,182
Paper.....	5,562	17,783	21,639	16,022
Books and printed matter.....	12,541	29,241	29,941	28,585
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>64,176</b>	<b>82,741</b>	<b>67,375</b>

## 13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products—</b>				
Iron ore.....	1,538	4,417	9,689	11,960
Scrap.....	829	1,760	2,792	5,893
Castings and forgings.....	1,987	6,445	7,556	7,866
Rolling-mill products.....	15,328	52,164	76,767	79,827
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,361	8,146	13,082	16,957
Wire and chain.....	749	4,562	8,658	11,991
Farm implements and machinery.....	19,196	67,725	104,598	137,434
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,000	5,793	8,275	8,080
Household machinery.....	1,814	5,098	14,474	9,569
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	4,697	6,195	11,789	22,302
Business, printing machinery.....	4,899	6,253	21,334	22,860
Other non-farm machinery.....	20,283	106,712	147,793	148,912
Tools.....	1,373	9,289	10,175	9,584
Automobiles, freight and passenger....	12,328	31,121	67,459	10,391
Automobile parts.....	24,527	66,314	98,235	100,492
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,105	8,564	13,959	9,695
Engines and boilers.....	5,753	24,739	37,574	40,615
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,589	10,365	13,381	6,721
Iron products, other.....	13,497	41,345	58,317	51,978
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products...</b>	<b>134,844</b>	<b>467,007</b>	<b>725,898</b>	<b>713,127</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	1,967	6,196	6,956	8,214
Brass, copper, and products.....	2,764	9,004	11,880	11,639
Tin.....	32	369	457	249
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,894	4,667	4,604	4,548
Clocks and watches.....	819	2,559	3,564	1,717
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	10,493	45,321	64,396	54,904
Non-ferrous products, other.....	6,396	15,943	28,476	27,921
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>84,059</b>	<b>120,333</b>	<b>109,192</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Clay and products.....	3,065	10,089	13,605	16,884
Coal.....	27,329	119,354	138,431	184,376
Coal products.....	3,287	12,694	14,412	19,040
Glass and glassware.....	3,528	19,719	20,929	17,024
Petroleum, crude.....	31,223	58,384	77,119	90,761
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	13,411	30,159	68,174	96,481
Stone and products.....	6,131	11,434	15,836	16,946
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,949	12,912	15,778	14,861
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,923</b>	<b>274,845</b>	<b>364,282</b>	<b>456,373</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	915	2,856	3,159	3,319
Cellulose products.....	1,533	6,112	4,828	4,132
Drugs and medicines.....	2,015	7,881	9,777	11,325



## 13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.</b>				
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,789	6,578	6,947	7,475
Fertilizers.....	2,167	4,054	4,715	4,613
Paints and varnishes.....	1,953	8,426	12,239	13,160
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	5,222	11,143	12,352	16,871
Synthetic resins and products.....	913	13,596	14,955	13,637
Chemical products, other.....	5,802	22,972	30,615	31,528
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>22,309</b>	<b>83,618</b>	<b>99,587</b>	<b>106,060</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Films.....	1,056	2,177	2,444	3,265
Toys and sporting goods.....	1,355	3,729	5,609	1,761
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,079	5,201	12,131	5,682
Musical instruments.....	942	2,875	3,696	2,298
Scientific equipment.....	3,189	12,999	16,426	16,390
Aircraft and parts.....	2,189	8,968	11,685	7,153
Works of art.....	1,673	1,096	749	612
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,009	9,122	15,832	298
Parcels of small value.....	4,120	14,417	24,449	9,529
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	316	1,028	1,126	1,101
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	3,048	11,951	10,723	4,824
Miscellaneous, other.....	5,522	13,712	18,847	13,925
Canadian goods returned.....	1,416	5,209	5,475	5,725
Non-commercial articles.....	2,954	9,520	8,682	9,064
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>36,958</b>	<b>102,004</b>	<b>137,875</b>	<b>81,627</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United States.....</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,405,297</b>	<b>1,974,679</b>	<b>1,805,763</b>

## 14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products—</b>				
Fruits.....	417	5,470	6,116	7,978
Vegetables.....	925	2,430	5,957	5,036
Wheat.....	12,035	18,070	355	6,608
Grains, other.....	698	19,287	3,445	37,607
Flour of wheat.....	187	462	12	5
Farinaceous products, other.....	2,017	7,708	5,754	7,205
Sugar and products.....	1,309	1,979	3,396	3,997
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,573	29,499	19,383	24,567
Vegetable fats and oils.....	90	1,999	2,034	1,926
Rubber and products.....	138	5,371	3,724	10,212
Seeds.....	1,839	6,283	7,355	24,092
Tobacco.....	5	15	10	12
Vegetable products, other.....	745	15,203	8,267	10,077
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>113,776</b>	<b>65,808</b>	<b>139,322</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>				
Cattle.....	6,492	16,387	13,588	72,405
Other animals, living.....	1,287	1,128	4,560	12,721
Fish and fishery products.....	12,429	50,536	44,259	57,698
Furs and products.....	4,497	19,679	20,342	15,615
Leather and products.....	545	5,499	4,584	4,826
Bacon and hams.....	245	Nil	3	2
Meats, other.....	727	222	509	33,702
Cheese.....	310	5	67	48
Milk products, other.....	108	355	257	1,552
Eggs, shell and processed.....	<sup>1</sup>	25	76	562
Animal products, other.....	3,729	5,115	5,885	18,810
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>98,951</b>	<b>94,130</b>	<b>217,941</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>				
Cotton products.....	13	486	641	695
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	10	1,340	668	1,513
Wool and products.....	443	4,172	3,289	7,230
Artificial silk and products.....	9	211	1,865	1,619
Textile products, other.....	1,256	4,273	3,930	5,978
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles, and Products.....</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>10,483</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>17,035</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
Planks and boards.....	11,557	60,384	79,769	127,948
Pulpwood.....	10,375	28,731	34,054	42,237
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	10,080	24,086	37,443	41,789
Wood pulp.....	21,562	99,973	156,122	184,973
Manufactured wood, other.....	92	2,348	1,710	1,942

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

## 14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>				
conc.				
Newsprint paper.....	85,191	224,782	291,893	340,334
Paper, other.....	970	4,862	8,589	13,843
Books and printed matter.....	466	2,661	1,981	1,871
<b>Total, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>140,293</b>	<b>447,827</b>	<b>611,561</b>	<b>754,937</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>				
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys.....	742	4,808	11,739	12,481
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	64	28	31	621
Rolling-mill products.....	11	207	284	1,115
Locomotives and parts.....	4	47	37	30
Farm machinery and implements.....	2,367	14,460	23,479	50,575
Hardware and cutlery.....	227	530	477	991
Machinery, except farm.....	157	2,282	3,403	5,782
Automobiles, freight.....	3	5	2	Nil
Automobiles, passenger.....	87	23	43	17
Automobile parts.....	32	1,588	2,004	1,794
Railway cars and parts.....	3	56	13	2
Iron products, other.....	452	4,069	9,931	13,510
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products...</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>31,956</b>	<b>57,466</b>	<b>92,219</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	425	10,931	5,904	25,875
Brass and products.....	234	1,939	1,405	1,236
Copper and products.....	7,238	6,825	9,739	17,763
Lead and products.....	324	3,886	13,416	18,158
Nickel.....	12,386	41,459	38,808	56,318
Precious metals, except gold.....	12,580	10,802	10,963	13,796
Zinc and products.....	175	17,788	14,516	25,766
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	29	1,557	875	584
Non-ferrous products, other.....	533	3,372	4,643	7,050
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>33,924</b>	<b>98,559</b>	<b>100,269</b>	<b>166,546</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	5,130	17,821	25,407	32,094
Coal.....	882	3,517	163	2,228
Petroleum and products.....	81	770	691	1,237
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,734	9,553	10,373	11,056
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,104	4,597	8,478	10,847
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>36,258</b>	<b>45,112</b>	<b>57,462</b>

## 14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>				
Acids.....	364	582	1,126	1,866
Medicinal preparations.....	56	166	118	123
Fertilizers.....	5,336	17,668	18,139	20,498
Paints and varnishes.....	38	644	1,066	1,912
Calcium compounds.....	24	102	39	298
Soda and sodium compounds.....	1,605	3,500	3,675	2,980
Chemical products, other.....	421	7,336	7,743	5,891
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>29,998</b>	<b>31,906</b>	<b>33,568</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	460	203	242
Films.....	1,142	107	101	613
Ships and vessels.....	7	879	244	278
Aircraft and parts.....	12	1,775	786	4,519
Electric energy.....	4,181	7,068	5,608	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	158	1,374	1,491	1,277
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,753	1,538	1,447	1,497
Donations and gifts.....	<sup>1</sup>	205	164	173
Non-commercial articles.....	1,947	6,707	7,539	8,981
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>20,131</b>	<b>17,583</b>	<b>21,956</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic) to United States.....</b>	<b>270,461</b>	<b>887,941</b>	<b>1,034,226</b>	<b>1,500,987</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

## 15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Venezuela—</b>				
Crude Petroleum.....	1,455	26,742	46,284	94,195
<b>Totals, Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>94,758</b>
<b>India—</b>				
Jute fabrics.....	2,946	11,528	21,512	16,648
Tea.....	3,895	6,813	8,239	6,972
Oils, vegetable.....	62	78	1,104	2,456
Nuts.....	350	1,728	1,256	2,394
Carpets.....	246	2,118	3,340	1,327
<b>Totals, India.....</b>	<b>8,191</b>	<b>27,877</b>	<b>42,250</b>	<b>34,706</b>
<b>Australia—</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,186	8,748	7,749	12,456
Raisins.....	2,603	2,276	2,062	4,149
Copra.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,695
Pineapple, canned.....	80	Nil	Nil	1,673
Worsted tops.....	920	2,591	756	1,346
Butter.....	373	Nil	616	1,248
Rabbit skins.....	Nil	2,353	231	745
Currants dried.....	546	331	194	728
<b>Totals, Australia.....</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>14,222</b>	<b>27,415</b>
<b>Mexico—</b>				
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	3,922	9,719	19,943
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	88	3,627	2,145	4,190
Coffee, green.....	Nil	268	181	524
Crude petroleum.....	Nil	—	689	414
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>14,610</b>	<b>16,980</b>	<b>27,258</b>
<b>Cuba—</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	65	6,707	16,966	18,874
Mollasses.....	16	966	1,515	1,474
Tobacco.....	143	1,641	1,448	1,176
Alcohols, industrial.....	Nil	Nil	642	433
Scrap iron.....	Nil	Nil	102	201
Fruit pulp.....	Nil	1,316	429	150
<b>Totals, Cuba.....</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>23,751</b>	<b>22,606</b>
<b>British Malaya—</b>				
Rubber, crude.....	6,394	4,239	12,065	14,806
Tin.....	1,401	1,627	4,143	5,519
Scrap Iron.....	Nil	—	338	938
<b>Totals, Malaya.....</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>16,908</b>	<b>21,878</b>



## 15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Brazil—</b>				
Coffee, green.....	347	4,668	2,849	8,783
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	2,308	4,695	3,216
Oils, vegetable.....	Nil	1,146	950	2,830
Cocoa, raw.....	Nil	Nil	1,525	1,929
Wax, vegetable and mineral.....	24	2,004	1,350	999
Oranges.....	14	Nil	Nil	808
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>14,018</b>	<b>13,888</b>	<b>20,559</b>
<b>Dominican Republic—</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	—	6,830	8,147	17,035
Coffee, green.....	—	Nil	Nil	226
<b>Totals, Dominican Republic<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>8,186</b>	<b>17,270</b>
<b>British Guiana—</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	5,364	5,479	6,663	7,955
Bauxite ore.....	1,471	6,414	5,392	7,071
Rum.....	67	226	237	266
<b>Totals, British Guiana.....</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>15,380</b>
<b>Belgium—</b>				
Glass.....	821	762	2,478	2,947
Rolling-mill products, iron.....	619	Nil	6	2,207
Diamonds, unset.....	715	1,584	1,058	2,002
Tin, in blocks, etc.....	Nil	Nil	2,216	1,474
Wool and manufactures.....	192	255	636	927
Cotton manufactures.....	620	249	687	803
<b>Totals, Belgium.....</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>13,661</b>
<b>France—</b>				
Engines, Diesel and parts.....	Nil	459	73	2,068
Wool manufactures.....	231	495	1,095	1,705
Fertilizers.....	467	200	1,459	1,593
Machinery.....	100	25	35	972
Beverages, distilled.....	571	619	901	886
Furs.....	409	365	260	460
Cotton manufactures.....	137	44	176	422
Wines.....	279	294	319	419
<b>Totals, France.....</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>12,648</b>

<sup>1</sup>Less than \$500.

## 15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>New Zealand—</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,604	7,393	6,366	6,677
Sausage casings.....	911	1,231	1,428	1,702
Butter.....	798	Nil	1,200	1,634
Hides, raw.....	786	1,311	1,356	974
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>11,603</b>
<b>Ceylon—</b>				
Tea.....	2,436	3,386	9,843	8,609
Rubber, raw.....	472	Nil	914	1,545
Cocconut, desiccated.....	31	211	874	867
<b>Totals, Ceylon.....</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>11,182</b>

**B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities**

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>British East Africa—</b>				
Coffee.....	1,311	—	246	1,734
Tea.....	5	—	773	1,664
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	189	3,523	6,596	6,108
<b>Totals, British East Africa.....</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>9,543</b>
<b>Gold Coast—</b>				
Cocoa beans.....	82	3,417	3,517	7,958
Manganese oxide.....	372	1,881	2,895	1,565
Mahogany lumber.....	—	82	80	167
<b>Totals, Gold Coast.....</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>9,751</b>
<b>Jamaica—</b>				
Sugar.....	3,816	4,630	4,583	6,668
Cocoa beans.....	220	320	479	1,426
Rum.....	52	1,757	852	856
Tomatoes, fresh.....	11	9	—	141
Cocoonut, dissicated.....	—	—	57	95
<b>Totals, Jamaica.....</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>9,557</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago—</b>				
Petroleum and products.....	4	290	2,453	5,507
Sugar.....	1,779	2,802	2,541	2,418
Beverages, distilled.....	9	605	348	236
Cocoa beans.....	348	—	—	710
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago.....</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>9,027</b>
<b>Newfoundland—</b>				
Iron ore.....	1,084	1,632	2,712	3,028
Fish, fresh and frozen.....	397	2,325	1,476	1,837
Whale oil.....	—	648	1,415	1,819
Fluor spar.....	88	642	599	928
Fish, dried, salted.....	124	364	394	634
Canadian goods returned.....	67	1,978	396	582
Stone.....	108	374	441	535
<b>Totals, Newfoundland.....</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>9,268</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>11,091</b>
<b>Colombia—</b>				
Coffee.....	664	5,376	6,019	8,634
Petroleum, crude.....	6,329	4,130	3,059	—
<b>Totals, Colombia.....</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>9,708</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>8,668</b>

B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance, but of Significant Development, by  
Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Czechoslovakia—</b>				
Glass and manufactures of.....	310	506	1,799	1,000
Wool piece goods.....	42	—	24	1,337
Rubber and manufactures of.....	9	—	145	317
Cotton piece goods.....	51	16	21	909
Settlers' effects.....	1	8	50	171
Precious stones.....	20	131	152	156
<b>Totals, Czechoslovakia.....</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>4,809</b>
<b>Denmark—</b>				
Butter.....	—	—	—	7,214
Cryolite.....	—	—	962	901
Engines.....	—	—	243	687
Settlers' effects.....	1	—	10	147
<b>Totals, Denmark.....</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>9,585</b>
<b>Guatemala—</b>				
Bananas.....	—	566	6,986	6,991
Coffee.....	85	2,092	2,037	901
Chicle gum, crude.....	—	76	384	246
<b>Totals, Guatemala.....</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>8,209</b>
<b>Italy—</b>				
Lemons.....	93	38	137	1,436
Nuts.....	334	978	208	1,270
Cherries, sulphured or in brine.....	176	210	398	430
Broom corn.....	—	179	264	358
Olive oil.....	358	—	19	307
<b>Totals, Italy.....</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>6,981</b>
<b>Netherland—</b>				
Artificial silk and manufactures of.....	209	83	870	1,027
Plants and bulbs.....	475	1,108	965	944
Settlers' effects.....	8	43	176	823
Tin.....	5	—	—	592
Diamonds.....	102	372	256	511
Furs.....	1	64	—	501
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>5,831</b>
<b>Indonesia—</b>				
Copra.....	—	—	—	2,022
Cigar leaf.....	44	57	171	186
<b>Totals, Indonesia.....</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,261</b>

B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by  
Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Netherlands Antilles—</b>				
Coal oil.....	—	1,081	3,787	2,716
Gasoline.....	—	685	2,033	2,221
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	—	1,177	2,689	2,198
<b>Totals, Netherlands Antilles.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>8,648</b>	<b>7,286</b>
<b>Norway—</b>				
Fish, canned or preserved.....	323	5	703	748
Whale oil.....	—	601	4,005	—
<b>Totals, Norway.....</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>1,103</b>
<b>San Domingo—</b>				
Sugar.....	—	6,831	8,147	17,035
Coffee.....	—	—	—	226
<b>Totals, San Domingo.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>8,186</b>	<b>17,270</b>



## 16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>France—</b>				
Ships.....	Nil	4,105	8,424	59,023
Copper, in ingots.....	1,475	2,753	4,770	5,964
Rye.....	4	Nil	8,145	3,379
Fertilizers.....	Nil	1,956	1,310	2,477
Zinc spelter.....	181	3,812	4,599	2,455
Flaxseed.....	Nil	68	20	2,115
Ship materials.....	Nil	Nil	632	1,905
Farm implements.....	95	906	1,592	1,809
Aluminum, in bars.....	Nil	994	3,626	1,721
Asbestos.....	604	1,630	1,295	1,630
Machinery.....	9	908	1,241	1,608
Rubber, crude.....	Nil	881	3,914	1,298
<b>Totals, France.....</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>74,380</b>	<b>81,058</b>	<b>92,963</b>
<b>British South Africa—</b>				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	3,373	5,779	15,110	12,726
Planks and boards.....	513	12,721	9,696	7,754
Electrical apparatus.....	681	1,608	2,833	4,199
Farm implements.....	874	1,857	2,345	4,033
Newsprint paper.....	904	1,925	3,175	3,595
Fish, canned or preserved.....	619	223	2,898	3,427
Motor vehicles, other.....	Nil	3,707	353	2,554
Machinery.....	273	594	1,513	2,508
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,181
Stockings, full-fashioned.....	5	1,158	1,968	2,031
Wheat.....	27	9,356	Nil	2,013
Railway cars and coaches.....	Nil	Nil	263	1,872
Paper board.....	204	847	1,272	1,545
Railway rails.....	1,779	581	Nil	1,412
Artificial silk fabrics.....	Nil	523	874	1,361
Leather, patent and upper.....	13	656	1,405	1,175
Shingles.....	25	348	103	1,135
Book paper.....	18	562	533	1,013
<b>Totals, British South Africa.....</b>	<b>15,547</b>	<b>68,633</b>	<b>67,139</b>	<b>83,860</b>
<b>Newfoundland—</b>				
Meats.....	559	3,300	5,128	6,123
Wheat flour.....	1,288	3,959	4,821	5,341
Petroleum products.....	638	2,660	3,023	5,176
Coal.....	605	2,509	2,907	3,598
Machinery.....	342	655	3,719	2,384
Milk products.....	371	1,067	1,109	1,839
Paper.....	234	921	1,218	1,516
Army, Navy and Air Force Stores.....	Nil	14	436	1,430
Wool manufactures.....	190	1,297	1,576	1,320
Fodders.....	150	467	740	1,085
Vegetable cooking fats.....	11	1,441	2,478	1,076
<b>Totals, Newfoundland.....</b>	<b>8,403</b>	<b>38,229</b>	<b>55,085</b>	<b>55,055</b>

## 16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Netherlands—</b>				
Wheat.....	3,375	6,530	16,250	4,993
Rubber manufactures.....	299	486	900	4,245
Barley.....	147	Nil	Nil	3,792
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,615
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	9	810	1,763	3,240
Copper, in ingots and bars.....	745	1,303	2,936	2,360
Linseed oil.....	Nil	55	Nil	2,123
Rye.....	122	366	165	2,009
Oil cake.....	15	Nil	Nil	1,375
Iron, bars and rods.....	Nil	31	1,296	1,176
Planks and boards.....	120	473	10,005	945
Pulpwood.....	386	Nil	272	900
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>33,883</b>	<b>55,940</b>	<b>43,684</b>
<b>India—</b>				
Railway rails.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,587
Locomotives.....	Nil	3,181	Nil	5,737
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	1,485	3,593	8,083	4,974
Aluminum manufactures.....	160	2,483	3,371	2,263
Newsprint paper.....	31	1,478	1,424	1,865
Wheat.....	Nil	20,110	Nil	1,637
Copper, in bars and ingots.....	36	862	1,236	1,260
Wheat flour.....	1	Nil	16,792	763
Machinery.....	217	482	671	720
Railway cars and coaches.....	Nil	6,674	6	598
Fertilizers.....	Nil	939	1,209	534
Zinc spelter.....	48	52	88	483
<b>Totals, India.....</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>49,046</b>	<b>42,947</b>	<b>41,473</b>
<b>Australia—</b>				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	8,803	11,781	14,757	15,428
Newsprint paper.....	7,612	10,068	13,986	4,349
Planks and boards.....	1,679	3,635	7,922	3,950
Cotton fabrics.....	778	2,192	2,768	2,336
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	84	902	1,066	1,673
Machinery.....	1,629	554	1,273	1,259
Wood-pulp.....	18	787	1,496	1,066
Abrasives.....	63	191	775	814
Asbestos.....	453	522	519	731
Electrical apparatus.....	731	331	734	711
Containers.....	189	492	1,106	622
<b>Totals, Australia.....</b>	<b>32,982</b>	<b>38,194</b>	<b>60,294</b>	<b>38,275</b>
<b>Belgium—</b>				
Wheat.....	5,698	7,786	19,680	5,144
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	288	3,921
Rye.....	69	556	7,131	2,742
Fish, canned.....	67	Nil	3,052	2,501

## 16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Belgium—conc.</b>				
Meats.....	Nil	3,244	4,368	2,414
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	49	765	1,516	1,395
Barley.....	80	65	25	1,332
Milk, processed.....	62	269	54	1,124
Bars, iron.....	Nil	204	598	946
Farm implements.....	15	344	611	901
Asbestos.....	693	505	629	880
Oats.....	36	1,691	1,442	819
<b>Totals, Belgium.....</b>	<b>9,555</b>	<b>63,626</b>	<b>52,749</b>	<b>33,035</b>
<b>Italy—</b>				
Wheat.....	299	1,344	383	8,649
Wheat flour.....	3	4,130	24,189	5,958
Rye.....	4	Nil	6,571	4,177
Macaroni and spaghetti.....	Nil	247	181	2,362
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	Nil	380	1,025	1,735
Fish, canned.....	1	2,117	411	1,448
Cereal foods.....	43	Nil	1	903
Milk, processed.....	Nil	Nil	180	842
Meats.....	Nil	2,307	19	782
Fish, dried.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	776
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	Nil	301	293	731
Barley.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	696
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	573
<b>Totals, Italy.....</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>20,387</b>	<b>35,688</b>	<b>32,379</b>
<b>China—</b>				
Ships.....	Nil	5,483	1,451	5,485
Machinery.....	Nil	449	4,898	3,519
Newsprint paper.....	Nil	2,216	3,885	2,604
Aircraft and parts.....	Nil	80	94	2,602
Railroad ties.....	Nil	1,013	1,480	2,314
Railway rails.....	Nil	1,373	18	1,541
Structural steel.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,268
Fertilizers.....	33	1,049	3,758	1,229
Electrical apparatus.....	13	1,689	809	1,008
Printed matter.....	4	355	124	911
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	648	1,012	863	897
Wheat flour.....	247	9,054	6,991	705
Brass in bars and rods.....	6	Nil	10	683
Planks and boards.....	332	1,766	931	625
<b>Totals, China.....</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>42,915</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>29,128</b>
<b>Brazil—</b>				
Ships.....	Nil	867	8,351	8,336
Machinery.....	1,437	1,937	3,446	4,025
Newsprint, paper.....	1	3,505	2,822	3,139
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	47	874	1,361	1,904
Wheat flour.....	14	5,574	2,758	1,634

## 16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	194
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Brazil—conc.</b>				
Electrical apparatus.....	192	526	1,213	1,299
Apples.....	105	377	797	962
Wood-pulp.....	18	1,020	1,495	856
Asbestos.....	10	384	456	618
Farm implements.....	45	126	321	588
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>24,602</b>	<b>31,660</b>	<b>28,601</b>
<b>Norway—</b>				
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,570
Nickel.....	2,758	3,311	4,785	4,239
Wheat.....	2,080	3,908	519	2,229
Wheat flour.....	805	3,078	8,505	2,136
Copper in ore.....	538	686	1,760	1,711
Barley.....	4	Nil	Nil	1,287
Rye.....	134	835	874	1,043
Ores, other.....	306	Nil	218	701
Clover seed.....	Nil	23	7	473
Carbon electrodes.....	166	42	199	406
Oats.....	Nil	Nil	135	403
<b>Totals, Norway.....</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>19,267</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>23,429</b>
<b>Switzerland—</b>				
Wheat.....	90	1,552	763	3,575
Copper in bars and rods.....	300	1,859	1,646	3,480
Barley.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,098
Oats.....	Nil	569	1,619	2,011
Aluminum in bars.....	21	2,022	2,997	1,093
Rubber manufactures.....	93	413	492	731
Drugs and Chemicals.....	13	125	464	669
Machinery.....	1	179	378	644
Wheat flour.....	Nil	14	420	635
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	552
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	11	368
<b>Totals, Switzerland.....</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>8,636</b>	<b>14,196</b>	<b>19,389</b>
<b>New Zealand—</b>				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	5,180	3,402	9,850	2,533
Newsprint paper.....	1,440	1,986	2,174	2,508
Planks and boards.....	173	407	1,439	1,162
Aluminum wire.....	Nil	65	120	1,146
Rubber manufactures.....	2,055	726	2,913	1,061
Electrical apparatus.....	523	618	2,188	753
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	456	691
Paperboard.....	259	562	455	656
Book paper.....	38	637	994	649
Copper in ingots, bars and rods.....	1	145	382	622
Machinery.....	628	444	1,374	549
Cotton fabrics.....	58	415	879	511
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>16,110</b>	<b>37,386</b>	<b>18,375</b>

## B.—Exports to 8 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Pakistan</b> —(Included with India prior to 1948)				
Cartridges.....	—	—	—	2,032
Guns, rifles and firearms.....	—	—	—	1,479
Flour of wheat.....	—	—	—	1,108
Ships and vessels.....	—	—	—	740
Wheat.....	—	—	—	617
Newsprint paper.....	—	—	—	259
<b>Totals, Pakistan</b> .....	—	—	—	<b>7,775</b>
<b>Jamaica</b> —				
Flour of wheat.....	1,098	5,161	4,041	4,748
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	21	506	500	678
Fish, dried, salted.....	364	918	914	815
Meats.....	75	473	342	505
Milk, processed.....	163	383	425	477
Paper.....	146	672	1,017	952
Rubber and manufactures of.....	306	423	700	164
Machinery.....	72	88	376	196
<b>Totals, Jamaica</b> .....	<b>4,442</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>12,350</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> —				
Flour of wheat.....	938	4,402	6,590	6,891
Milk, processed.....	14	1,607	1,822	2,073
Meats.....	66	549	1,006	792
Leather and manufactures of.....	19	1,104	1,228	367
Fish, salted, dried.....	271	660	718	598
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	4	458	325	468
Grain.....	73	223	361	398
Fish, canned or preserved.....	91	246	374	360
Cotton fabrics.....	—	498	492	548
Planks and boards.....	204	280	481	317
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago</b> .....	<b>3,714</b>	<b>19,140</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>17,105</b>
<b>Czechoslovakia</b> —				
Copper.....	2,569	—	1,697	2,761
Aluminum.....	44	2,186	1,894	2,655
Rye.....	—	—	—	1,891
Machinery.....	—	2	230	510
Milk, processed.....	—	—	28	442
Meats, canned.....	—	2,670	1,712	35
Fish, canned.....	11	296	1,384	24
Rubber and manufactures.....	4	—	727	392
Wool and manufactures.....	—	192	193	301
Machinery.....	—	2	230	510
<b>Totals, Czechoslovakia</b> .....	<b>3,164</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>13,779</b>	<b>11,395</b>



## B.—Exports to 8 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Mexico—</b>				
Newsprint paper.....	6	1,090	1,783	2,275
Machinery.....	211	815	1,698	1,637
Farm implements.....	2	564	580	1,309
Aluminum.....	15	404	764	1,294
Electrical apparatus.....	138	515	807	762
Barley.....	—	—	—	761
Synthetic resins.....	—	35	98	548
Beverages, distilled.....	3	311	84	683
Asbestos.....	9	270	426	447
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>15,045</b>
<b>Indonesia—</b>				
Rubber and manufactures.....	97	33	77	1,883
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	78	1,672	3,494	2,573
Milk, processed.....	—	—	—	730
Boots, shoes and slippers.....	—	—	—	769
Fish, canned.....	13	603	457	384
Books and printed matter.....	1	415	357	8
Paper and manufactures.....	97	43	246	174
Electrical apparatus.....	18	40	109	225
<b>Totals, Indonesia.....</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>5,807</b>	<b>7,959</b>
<b>Norway—</b>				
Seeds.....	—	124	98	7,080
Nickel.....	2,758	3,311	4,785	4,239
Wheat.....	2,080	3,908	519	2,229
Flour of Wheat.....	805	3,078	8,505	2,136
Copper.....	639	751	1,766	1,717
Barley.....	4	—	—	1,287
Rye.....	134	835	874	1,043
Ores of Metal.....	306	—	218	701
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	166	42	199	406
Oats.....	—	—	135	402
<b>Totals, Norway.....</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>19,267</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>23,429</b>
<b>Venezuela—</b>				
Flour of wheat.....	82	2,717	3,711	3,873
Machinery.....	6	402	936	2,055
Rubber and manufactures.....	439	798	687	1,066
Meats.....	—	9	185	1,024
Electrical apparatus.....	20	141	600	880
Newsprint paper.....	90	394	368	669
Copper.....	3	221	560	649
Aluminum.....	26	174	387	645
<b>Totals, Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>11,086</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>16,935</b>

## C.—CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

17.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with All Countries,  
by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948
<b>Imports</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>1,927.3</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	63.7	71.5	191.4	210.4	239.1
February.....	58.2	60.4	154.7	181.8	210.3
March.....	72.1	74.2	180.0	211.9	230.9
April.....	49.3	51.6	180.3	193.4	215.1
May.....	76.7	67.9	198.9	271.2	287.5
June.....	74.3	66.9	168.8	276.4	236.0
July.....	75.5	67.3	191.3	239.7	253.5
August.....	78.2	69.9	246.0	224.8	226.5
September.....	77.8	73.1	171.9	221.6	286.0
October.....	92.5	89.3	206.7	253.7	309.5
November.....	96.3	86.9	235.1	256.0	296.3
December.....	82.5	69.9	214.3	270.9	319.3
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>897.1</b>	<b>848.7</b>	<b>2,339.2</b>	<b>2,811.8</b>	<b>3,110.0</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 19.5	- 32.2	- 11.6
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	+ 62.4
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	+ 3.0
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.4
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	+ 20.0
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	+ 64.4
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 20.2	- 0.8	+ 66.0
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	+ 58.2
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	+ 87.3
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>+212.5</b>	<b>+171.2</b>	<b>+411.9</b>	<b>+237.8</b>	<b>+473.1</b>

12. —Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948
<b>Imports</b>				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	8.0	8.9	14.3	21.6
February.....	8.1	8.8	10.5	17.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	13.8	21.6
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	24.6
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	27.4
June.....	10.8	9.2	18.1	26.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	17.7	29.4
August.....	11.4	10.4	15.1	24.7
September.....	10.5	10.0	15.6	24.1
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.3	29.3
November.....	13.0	11.0	17.8	28.3
December.....	8.0	7.0	20.3	24.6
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>299.5</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	25.6	33.7	50.6	65.0
February.....	23.7	27.4	45.0	51.7
March.....	26.5	27.9	47.8	59.3
April.....	16.4	18.9	43.2	44.5
May.....	30.6	28.2	90.8	85.2
June.....	29.0	25.8	76.4	54.3
July.....	30.6	26.1	69.6	56.5
August.....	31.4	26.8	66.2	52.6
September.....	30.9	29.0	54.9	48.2
October.....	38.5	36.1	67.0	65.8
November.....	41.4	35.9	69.5	56.9
December.....	30.0	25.6	72.7	48.7
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>753.7</b>	<b>688.7</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 36.3	+ 43.4
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 34.5	+ 33.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 33.9	+ 37.7
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 30.4	+ 19.8
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 58.2	+ 28.3
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 52.0	+ 27.1
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 39.4	+ 24.1
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 48.7	+ 36.5
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 51.6	+ 28.6
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>+230.8</b>	<b>+222.1</b>	<b>+564.3</b>	<b>+389.2</b>

In view of distortions occasioned by the returned Canadian military equipment, the figures for the year 1946 are omitted.

## 19.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948
<b>Imports</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>	<b>1,805.8</b>
<b>Exports (Domestic and Foreign)</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	22.8	21.0	64.2	80.6	106.8
February.....	20.4	17.4	59.0	71.3	96.4
March.....	26.7	23.4	67.8	84.9	114.1
April.....	20.8	18.5	72.9	90.0	111.4
May.....	26.9	21.0	73.5	82.1	116.3
June.....	25.9	20.5	68.1	84.2	111.4
July.....	26.8	21.7	76.6	84.0	120.9
August.....	29.2	25.9	77.6	83.7	115.7
September.....	30.3	25.8	71.1	89.3	164.2
October.....	34.5	28.8	101.0	104.2	150.6
November.....	33.0	29.1	91.4	94.7	165.0
December.....	34.4	25.5	85.6	107.8	149.5
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>331.7</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>908.6</b>	<b>1,056.6</b>	<b>1,522.2</b>
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	— 5.9	— 11.3	— 33.2	— 55.8	— 43.2
February.....	— 7.5	— 13.8	— 27.1	— 67.1	— 40.5
March.....	— 11.3	— 19.5	— 32.4	— 80.2	— 24.2
April.....	— 8.4	— 12.8	— 41.9	— 91.6	— 48.0
May.....	— 11.3	— 19.5	— 39.9	— 102.7	— 28.7
June.....	— 10.5	— 16.5	— 38.5	— 90.5	— 43.5
July.....	— 6.6	— 12.4	— 35.9	— 84.9	— 28.6
August.....	— 4.5	— 9.4	— 45.6	— 71.6	— 20.3
September.....	— 5.9	— 8.9	— 44.7	— 73.8	+ 11.5
October.....	— 8.0	— 9.7	— 39.4	— 86.2	— 9.6
November.....	— 7.7	— 8.6	— 58.1	— 79.8	+ 1.6
December.....	+ 0.7	— 3.7	— 60.1	— 33.9	— 9.9
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>— 87.0</b>	<b>— 146.0</b>	<b>— 496.7</b>	<b>— 918.1</b>	<b>— 283.6</b>







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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Review of

# FOREIGN TRADE 1949





*Review of*

# FOREIGN TRADE 1949

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe,  
*Minister of Trade and Commerce*





## FOREWORD

The Review of Foreign Trade is designed to provide summary information about Canadian trade for the general reader. Both textual commentary and summary tables are included. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In this review the indexes of the price and volume of Canadian trade are presented on a post-war base rather than on the pre-war base previously used. This step was made desirable by the structural shifts in Canadian trade since 1938 which limit the accuracy of pre-war based comparisons.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the supervision of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. Mr. G.P. Bourne also assisted. The statistical tables of Part II were prepared, to conform with the needs of the report, under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*



# CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter	Page
<b>I. Foreign Trade in 1949.....</b>	<b>9-13</b>
Leading Developments.....	9
Intra-Year Movements.....	9
International Background.....	10
Trade and the Domestic Economy.....	11
<b>II. Leading Countries in Canadian Trade.....</b>	<b>15-23</b>
Trade of Canada with the United States.....	16
Domestic Exports to the United States.....	17
Imports from the United States.....	18
Trends in Trade with the United States.....	19
Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom.....	20
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom.....	20
Imports from the United Kingdom.....	21
Trends in Trade with the United Kingdom.....	22
Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade.....	22
<b>III. Groups of Countries in Canada's Foreign Trade.....</b>	<b>25-32</b>
Trade of Canada with European Countries.....	25
Trade with Europe and the O.E.E.C. ....	27
Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth.....	28
Trade of Canada with Latin America.....	30
<b>IV. The Commodity Composition of Canadian Trade.....</b>	<b>33-37</b>
Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade.....	33
Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture.....	35
Imports for Industry and Investment.....	35
Imports and Import Controls.....	36
<b>V. Prices and the Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade.....</b>	<b>39-50</b>
Post-War Based Comparisons.....	39
Adjustments to Classification.....	39
Transactions with Newfoundland.....	40
Aggregate Price and Volume Trends.....	40
Aggregate Export Volume.....	41
Aggregate Import Volume.....	41
Annual Terms of Trade.....	41
Monthly Price Changes in 1949.....	42
Value, Price and Volume Indexes by Groups.....	42
Export Prices and Volume.....	44
Import Prices and Volume.....	48
<b>VI. Statistical Notes.....</b>	<b>51-56</b>
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade.....	51
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts.....	51
Some Special Features of Canadian Trade Statistics.....	52
Inclusion of Non-Commercial Items.....	52
Treatment of Gold.....	52
Sources of Discrepancy in Trade Statistics.....	53
Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. ....	54
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics.....	54

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table	Title	Page
I.	Leading Developments in Canadian Trade.....	9
II.	Foreign Trade in Actual and Constant Dollars.....	11
III.	Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity.....	12
IV.	Foreign Trade and Population.....	13
V.	Leading Movements in Trade with the United States and the United Kingdom.....	15
VI.	Canada's Position in Trade of Leading Trade Partners.....	16
VII.	Trade of Canada with the United States, 1947-1949.....	16
VIII.	Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups, 1947-1949.....	17
IX.	Exports of Beef Cattle and Beef to the United States, Last Five Months, 1948 and 1949....	18
X.	Imports from the United States by Main Groups, 1947-1949.....	18
XI.	Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, 1947-1949.....	20
XII.	Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups, 1947-1949.....	20
XIII.	Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups, 1947-1949.....	21
XIV.	Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of United States, United Kingdom, and Other Countries, 1949.....	22
XV.	Trade of Canada with All Countries (Except United States and United Kingdom) 1947-1949	23
XVI.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Commodity Groups, 1947-1949.....	25
XVII.	Domestic Exports to European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	26
XVIII.	Imports from European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	26
XIX.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries Compared with Other European Countries, 1947-1949.....	27
XX.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries (Except United Kingdom) by Main Commodity Groups, 1947-1949.....	28
XXI.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Commodity Groups, 1947-1949.....	29
XXII.	Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	29
XXIII.	Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	30
XXIV.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with Latin America by Main Commodity Groups, 1947-1949...	31
XXV.	Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	31
XXVI.	Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1949.....	32
XXVII.	Merchandise Trade of Canada with All Countries by Main Commodity Groups, 1947-1949 ....	33



## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT - Con.

Table	Title	Page
XXVIII.	Share of Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade.....	34
XXIX.	Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture, 1949.....	35
XXX.	Ten Leading Imports for Processing or Manufacture in Canada, by Degree of Manufacture...	35
XXXI.	Ten Leading Imports of Investment Goods.....	36
XXXII.	Import Controls and Canada's Imports.....	37
XXXIII.	Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups, 1946-1949.....	39
XXXIV.	Aggregate Value and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade.....	40
XXXV.	Percentage Change in Aggregate Value, Price and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade.....	40
XXXVI.	Aggregate Foreign Trade Price Indexes and Net Barter Terms of Trade, 1946-1949.....	41
XXXVII.	Interim Indexes of Prices of Exports of Canadian Produce and Imports for Consumption by Months, 1949.....	42
XXXVIII.	Indexes of the Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups, 1946-1949.....	43
XXXIX.	Indexes of the Prices of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups, 1946-1949.....	43
XL.	Indexes of the Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups, 1946-1949.....	44
XLI.	Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce, 1946-1949.....	46
XLII.	Indexes of the Prices of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce, 1946-1949.....	47
XLIII.	Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce, 1946-1949.....	47
XLIV.	Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption, 1946-1949.....	49
XLV.	Indexes of the Prices of Selected Commodities of Canadian Imports for Consumption, 1946-1949.....	49-50
XLVI.	Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canadian Imports for Consumption, 1946-1949.....	50
XLVII.	Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics.....	52
XLVIII.	Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade, 1938, 1947-1949.....	54
XLIX.	Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and Other Countries, Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949.....	55
L.	Some Leading Exports of Newfoundland Produce, Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949	56

## PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. Historical Tables

1.	Domestic Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade by Main Geographical Areas, 1886-1949	58-59
2.	Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports), Imports, and Balance of Trade by Continents, 1926-1949.....	60-61

**PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES — Con.**

Table	Title	Page
<b>B. Current Comparisons (Annual)</b>		
3.	Domestic Exports by Countries.....	62-64
4.	Import by Countries.....	65-67
5.	Domestic Exports by Leading Countries.....	68
6.	Imports by Leading Countries.....	69
7.	Principal Domestic Exports.....	70
8.	Principal Imports.....	71
9.	Domestic Exports to All Countries by Groups and Commodities.....	72-73
10.	Imports from All Countries by Groups and Commodities.....	74-75
11.	Principal Domestic Exports to the United States.....	76
12.	Principal Imports from the United States.....	77
13.	Domestic Exports to the United States by Groups and Commodities.....	78-79
14.	Imports from the United States by Groups and Commodities.....	80-81
15.	Principal Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom.....	82
16.	Principal Imports from the United Kingdom.....	83
17.	Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Groups and Commodities.....	84-85
18.	Imports from the United Kingdom by Groups and Commodities.....	86-87
19.	Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities.....	88-93
20.	Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities.....	94-97
<b>C. Current Monthly Series</b>		
21.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with All Countries, by Months	98
22.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months.....	99
23.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months.....	100
24.	Domestic Exports and Imports by Leading Groups of Countries, by Months.....	101
25.	Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold.....	102

## CHAPTER I

### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1949

#### Leading Developments

Canada again had a successful trading year in 1949 in spite of the unfavourable international economic environment which has persisted since the war. The total value of exports, \$3,022.5 million, was second only to the record peacetime value set in 1948, and imports established a new value record reaching \$2,761.2 million. The total value of Canada's foreign trade during the year also reached a record high at \$5,783.7 million.

The prices at which foreign trade was conducted in 1949 were, on the average, slightly above those of 1948. On a 1948 base the export price index for the year was 103.1, that for imports 103.2. There was thus little change in Canada's terms of trade in the year as a whole, although the terms of trade weakened noticeably in the last quarter of 1949. Volume movements were mixed, but were also small, the volume index for

total exports declining by 5.6%, that for imports increasing by 1.5%.

The value of Canada's trade with both her leading trading partners, the United States and the United Kingdom, increased in 1949 with respect to both exports and imports. The adverse balance of trade with the United States was larger than in 1948, when imports were more restricted by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, but remained smaller than that of any other post-war year. The favourable balance in trade with the United Kingdom increased slightly, but remained about the same proportion of total trade with that country. Trade with many other countries fell off in 1949, however, and Canada's favourable balance with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom declined by about one-quarter.

**TABLE I. Leading Developments in Canadian Trade**

	Calendar Year			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$000,000				
Domestic Exports.....	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	+ 7.9	- 2.7
Re-Exports .....	36.9	34.6	29.5	- 20.0	- 14.7
Imports.....	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	+ 7.3	+ 4.7
Total Trade.....	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	+ 7.4	+ 0.6
Trade Balance.....	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	+ 9.8	- 44.8
<b>Price Index:</b>	1948=100				
Domestic Exports.....	91.6	100.0	103.1	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
Imports.....	86.0	100.0	103.2	+ 17.3	+ 3.2
<b>Volume Index:</b>	1948=100				
Domestic Exports.....	98.5	100.0	94.4	- 4.2	- 5.6
Imports.....	110.9	100.0	101.5	- 8.5	+ 1.5

#### Intra-Year Movements

The annual data, however, conceal important divergencies in trade movements in different parts of 1949. Canadian exports reached their postwar value peak in the last third of 1948, after the removal of the embargo on exports of slaughter cattle and fresh beef to the United States. The then existing meat shortage in that country, combined with generally good markets in the United States and elsewhere for other leading Canadian exports together raised to \$917 million the value of Canadian exports in the last quarter of that year, a peak not reached in any other postwar quarter. Imports reached a postwar peak in the last quarter of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949, aided by strong export markets and a high level of domestic demand.

In the first half of 1949 the trend of both exports and imports was slowly downward, although both were above the value levels achieved in the first half of 1948. On the export side the business readjustments then in progress in the United States caused some weakening in demand for such items as lumber, wood pulp and several base metals. A poor catch restricted exports of fishery products, and the asbestos strike caused a serious reduction in exports of that important commodity in the second quarter. European markets were again pro-

ducing for themselves many of the commodities they had been forced to import in the immediate postwar period. On the import side, the reconversion demand for machinery and equipment had generally passed its peak, and the postwar backlog of demand for many consumers' goods, especially textiles, had been considerably reduced. However, the easing of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Controls, especially the April relaxation of those affecting fruits and vegetables, and the earlier relaxation of those affecting tourist purchases, contributed to the maintenance of a level of imports well above that of early 1948.

In the third quarter of 1949 the serious international exchange crisis which had been aggravated by a reduction in United States imports contributed to a further and more rapid fall in Canadian exports to all countries. And Canadian exports to the United States fell sharply as inventories there were reduced during the business readjustment. The coal strike and other labour disturbances in that market also contributed to decreased sales. Canadian imports likewise showed a further decline in this period, due in part to uncertainty as to the outlook.



After the currency readjustments of September the trade atmosphere improved, and Canadian exports to the United States, aided by business recovery in that market, expanded rapidly, reaching a seasonal peak in November. Exports to the United Kingdom and to several overseas markets declined somewhat due in part to the higher prices now facing buyers in those countries. However, the overall decline in exports which had been in progress throughout the year was retarded considerably. Imports continued to decline in response to the lower demand for materials on the part of exporters and in response to the pressure to clear inventories built up before the currency readjustments. However, they remained close to the previous year's high levels for the last quarter.

Price movements were similar to value movements in the greater part of the year. The average level of export prices declined slowly but steadily from a January index value of 106.7 (on a 1948 base) to a September value of 100.0. The result of devaluation was to raise the average level of prices by about half the amount of the previous declines; the October index stood at 102.9, and that for December was almost unchanged at 103.7. This rise was due to the high proportion of Canadian exports sold in United States markets; for many of these products United States prices were not significantly

affected by devaluation and the Canadian export price is largely determined in the United States market.

The movement of import prices was similar except that the peak was reached in April at 104.6. A decline to August followed when the index stood at 100.9. The September index reached 101.4 and the index continued to rise to a value of 107.2 in December. Movements of import prices for individual commodities after devaluation were generally more homogeneous than those of export prices; due to the dominant weight of the United States as a source of imports a majority of the import prices moved toward the pre-devaluation price plus the exchange differential, and at about the same rates. The chief exceptions to this trend were textiles and pottery, both of which are bought chiefly in the United Kingdom, and whose prices were therefore affected by the devaluation of sterling.

Volume movements are more difficult to describe with certainty. The volume of exports tended downwards until, and shortly after, devaluation; at mid-year the volume of exports was 5.9% below that of 1948, although higher prices had maintained the value level. The import volume was 9.7% above the 1948 half-year volume in June, but seems to have declined thereafter. After the currency readjustments the volume of many exports and imports tended to firm somewhat, aided by both seasonal factors and reviving United States demand.

### International Background

Canada's favourable trade record in the post-war period has been achieved in spite of highly adverse conditions in the world economy. At the end of the war many nations which, in the inter-war period, had had either an approximate balance on their current accounts or were repatriating sufficient capital invested abroad to balance sizable current account deficits, found themselves in an unfavourable balance of payments position. The industrial structure of Europe had been badly dislocated by the war; industries had been destroyed or were in need of considerable reconversion before peacetime production would be possible. And many of these countries, especially the United Kingdom, had been forced to liquidate sizable foreign investments in the process of financing the war. Many had also built up large debts abroad. In Latin America a higher level of consumer income than had been normal before the war had produced an unprecedented demand for imports which was accentuated by a backlog of wartime demand. Asia remained in a relatively disturbed condition with civil war in China and internal strife in Burma, as well as serious disturbances in Indonesia, Indo-China and India. And other countries, accustomed to trading with nations now suffering balance of payments difficulties found these difficulties reflected in their own international accounts.

Inconvertibility of currencies was the result of this unprecedented dislocation of trade. Convertibility had not been expected in the immediate post-war period when imports of many countries were swelled by exceptional emergency needs for food and clothing and for the basic materials of reconstruction. But recovery from the effects of war has been a much slower process than was generally anticipated, and the permanent institutions conceived at Bretton Woods in 1944 have not been sufficient to manage the post-war situation.

In the immediate post-war period Canada made numerous loans abroad with the long run aim of restoring and developing trade with the recipient countries. But by 1947 the mounting pressure on Canada's own exchange reserves limited Canada's ability to continue such lending, and in November of that year it was necessary to impose emergency exchange conservation measures to protect this country's reserves of gold and United States dollars. The European Recovery Programme of the United States, set in motion in April 1948, did much to retard the deteriorating exchange position of European countries, their dependencies, and their trading areas, and Canada benefited both from direct purchases made in this country under the programme and from its ameliorating effect on the general exchange situation. The European Recovery Programme, however, was not sufficient to maintain the then existing exchange structure and permit convertibility of currencies, and total purchases in Canada by countries receiving aid declined.

The business readjustments which took place in the United States during the first half of 1949 further weakened the struc-

ture of international exchange rates due to the contraction in American imports from overseas countries which it induced. In the third quarter of the year the rapid deterioration of many countries' exchange positions was accentuated by a loss of confidence in the existing exchange rate structure and an unwillingness to transact business at those rates. However as during the preceding year the greater part of many countries' exceptional postwar needs for food and clothing had been filled there was now less reason for them to maintain their existing favourable exchange rates. On September 18th the United Kingdom devalued the pound by 30.5% relative to the American dollar and the next day the value of the Canadian dollar was reduced by 9.1% relative to this same currency. Most of the sterling area and "soft currency" countries also devaluated their currencies, while most South American republics, countries of the Russian trading area, Pakistan, Switzerland, Turkey and a few other countries generally maintained their currencies at the old par with the United States dollar.

The immediate general result of the currency readjustments of September was to improve the trade environment. Lack of confidence in many currencies and anticipation of devaluation had hampered trade severely, especially in the summer of 1949, and these adverse influences were largely removed by this action. The competitive position of the devaluing countries, especially in the United States market, was improved, and with the return of something approaching competitive conditions in the world market for the first time since the war this was a factor of importance. While the statistics for the last quarter of 1949 can offer no conclusive evidence of the results of devaluation due to the time-lag necessary for trade and the price system to become adjusted to the new conditions, the tendency seems to have been for the exchange position of the countries which have devalued to improve. This tendency was, of course, reinforced by the improvement in American business (and consequently in imports) during the latter third of 1949.

Certain other influences also threatened or affected adversely Canada's trade position in 1949. The growth of agricultural commodity surpluses in the United States, together with the clause in the European Recovery Act prohibiting the use of American aid to purchase outside the United States commodities declared surplus in the United States, placed some Canadian products at a disadvantage in overseas markets. Special arrangements had to be made to permit the resumption late in the year of E.C.A. financing of shipments under the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract. The long coal strike in the United States and the shorter but still severe steel strike adversely affected American demand for some base metals and probably for consumer goods and goods in general as well. And particularly in the third quarter American purchases from Canada reflected the influence of business readjustments.

The continuation and spread of quantitative and exchange type trade restrictions, in considerable measure the result of the world exchange crisis, is a particularly severe barrier to the expansion of Canadian overseas trade. The midsummer 1949 decision of the sterling area Commonwealth countries to strive for a 25% reduction in their purchases from the dollar area was perhaps the most threatening development of this type. Even in the last half of 1949 some results of this decision were evident in Canada's trade with South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and some further contraction of sales to sterling countries may be expected from this cause. However, Canada's continued expansion of sales to the United States, together with the improving world exchange situation should largely compensate for these losses.

### Trade and the Domestic Economy

Economic activity in Canada remained high throughout 1949. This experience is in sharp contrast to that of the United States. In that country business readjustments which began in the late winter and early spring of 1949 caused a considerable reduction in overall economic activity. As noted in the previous section of this chapter this recession had widespread effects on trade and the exchange rate situation. Not until the fall did the American economy recover from this setback; then, however, the recovery was reflected in increased United States imports to replenish inventories and supply the increased industrial activity.

The stability of the Canadian economy in the face of the American recession is worthy of some note. Business connections between the two countries are strong, and together with their close trading relations this has tended to keep business conditions in Canada generally in line with those in the United States. In 1949, however, Canadian prosperity was supported by a high level of capital investment, by equalization payments by the wheat board, and by a reduction in taxes and refunds of compulsory savings. These were more than sufficient to offset the small decline which occurred in exports in the year, and the Gross National Product reached the record level of \$15.9 billion, a 3.1% increase over 1948.

This does not imply that the close relation between foreign trade and domestic economic activity in Canada has been broken. This relation is inherent in the structure of the economy. Canada is a land of sizable resources and possesses far more first class wheat land, forests, mineral deposits, fisheries and water power resources than the Canadian market alone could absorb the products of. These resources are also to a considerable extent specific, that is they can be used only for one or for a very narrow range of uses. If these resources are to be utilized on their present scale, and if the Canadian population is to enjoy the standard of living which efficient exploitation of these resources has made possible, then a great proportion of their products must be sold abroad. And because of the regional nature of the Canadian economy not only must exports in general be at a high level, but exports of each of many regional staples must remain high if local diffi-

The continuation of negotiations towards the reduction of trade barriers, together with the somewhat improved exchange situation, are among the more favourable international developments of 1949 for Canadian trade. The Annecy trade conference resulted in further reductions in tariffs both by the United States and by overseas countries. While Canada was unable to negotiate directly with the United States at this conference several concessions gained by other countries should prove of benefit to Canadian trade. Tariff concessions, together with Canada's increased exports to the American market and the more favourable competitive position resulting from devaluation, are among the factors which have facilitated the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Controls in 1949.

culties are not to develop. Even Canada's manufacturing industry depends to some extent on an export market in order to obtain the economies of large-scale organization.

In 1949 few of Canada's exportable surpluses were not absorbed by the export market. There was some decrease in demand for lumber, wood pulp and other forest products. However, exports of forest products as a whole and activity in the forest industries remained at a high level, although the regional incidence of some export declines was more severe. The apple industry, too, encountered some difficulties due to the wiping-out of the greater part of the United Kingdom market by post-war exchange difficulties. However, apple exports to the United States have been at a much higher level than before the war, and more of the crop is today marketed domestically than at that time.

Imports, as well as exports, are essential to the Canadian economy. Soil and climate prevent the production of many foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in Canada. Not all minerals are found in Canada, therefore many — and especially fuels — must be imported. And many needed processed and manufactured goods are not produced in Canada or are produced in insufficient quantities to satisfy demand.

There is thus a close relationship between the level of Canada's foreign trade and her domestic prosperity (though the relationship between small year-to-year movements in measures of these magnitudes is less close). The size of Canada's national income (and of incomes of individual Canadians) is closely related to the value of our exports, since most Canadians either produce in part for sale abroad or produce in part for those whose incomes are dependent on foreign sales. In 1949 domestic exports accounted directly for just under one-fifth of Canada's Gross National Product. There is a similar close relation between imports and prosperity; when consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, when exports are high, then there is a greater demand for imports in Canada for use in production and consumption. Basically it is these factors that have induced the steady post-war expansion in Canada's imports.

TABLE II. Foreign Trade in Actual and Constant Dollars

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Current Dollar Values:</b>			\$,000		
Domestic Exports.....	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438	2,992,961
Re-Exports.....	11,100	26,951	36,888	34,591	29,492
Imports.....	677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945	2,761,207
Total Trade.....	1,526,135	4,266,445	5,385,735	5,746,974	5,783,660
<b>Price Index:</b>			1948 = 100		
Domestic Exports.....	47.1	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1
Imports.....	46.4	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2
<b>Constant Dollar Values:</b>			\$,000 of 1948		
Domestic Exports.....	1,778,310	2,893,886	3,029,369	3,075,438	2,902,969
Re-Exports.....	23,922	35,230	41,918	34,591	28,578
Imports.....	1,460,024	2,519,319	2,924,936	2,636,945	2,675,588
Total Trade.....	3,262,256	5,448,435	5,996,223	5,746,974	5,607,135



In making comparisons between foreign trade and other economic magnitudes a constant dollar measure of foreign trade is frequently valuable. (Constant dollar values are a measure of volume; the volume index in Table I is essentially a constant dollar value series expressed as a percentage of one of the years in the series). Table II presents current dollar values for the summary trade totals, the price indexes by which these can be converted to constant dollars, and the constant dollar conversion. The current dollar re-export values were converted to constant dollars by use of the import price index; as these goods are exported from Canada in the same form in which they were originally imported their price movements are assumed to correspond to those of imports rather than to those of exports.

While the current dollar value increase in Canadian foreign trade is great when compared to pre-war levels — 1949 domestic export values are 3.6 times those of 1938, import values have increased 4.1 times and total trade values 3.8 times — a considerable portion of that increase is due to price fluctuations alone. Both export and import prices have approximately doubled since 1938. The smaller increase of the constant dollar values reflect this factor; exports are only 1.6 times those of 1938, imports 1.8 times, and total trade 1.7 times that

of that year. Even when the price factor is removed in this manner, however, the high level of trade in the post-war period when compared to that of 1938, is quite remarkable.

Differences in year-to-year movements of the current and constant dollar series are obvious. In the current dollar series the peak year for domestic exports was 1948, for re-exports 1947, while both imports and total trade expanded steadily to 1949. In the constant dollar (volume) series the domestic export and re-export peaks are unchanged, but a peak appears in 1947 in both imports and total trade. The higher current dollar values for these latter magnitudes in 1949 was due solely to the influence of price increases which outweighed volume movements; in the two export series prices have also increased and by about the same amount, but the volume movements have been sufficient to outweigh the price changes.

In Table III the current and constant dollar series of Table II have been converted to index number form with the year 1948 as base. The value indexes are presented together with current dollar value indexes for Gross National Product, Personal Income, and Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing, the volume indexes with volume indexes for Industrial Production, Railway Revenue Freight Loadings and Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles.

TABLE III. Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Value Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100				
Domestic Exports .....	27.2	75.2	90.2	100.0	97.3
Imports .....	25.6	73.0	97.6	100.0	104.7
Total Trade .....	26.6	74.2	93.7	100.0	100.6
Gross National Product .....	33.4	77.2	87.8	100.0	103.1
Personal Income .....	34.1	81.3	87.0	100.0	105.1
Investment in Plant, Equipment & Housing <sup>1</sup> .....	21.6	51.1	77.2	100.0	106.2
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100				
Domestic Exports .....	57.8	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4
Imports .....	55.4	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5
Total Trade .....	56.8	94.8	104.3	100.0	97.6
Industrial Production .....	56.3	87.7	96.7	100.0	101.5
Railway Revenue Freight Loadings .....	50.1	87.2	96.7	100.0	95.7
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-miles .....	45.6	94.0	102.2	100.0	95.2

1. Private and Public Utility investment only, government investment excluded.

The increase in the value of trade since 1938 is closely comparable with the increase in Gross National Product and Personal Income. In 1938 and 1947 the trade index values are generally above those for the product and income series, in 1946 and 1949 they are generally below the latter indices. But only in 1949 is there any difference in the direction of movement — in that year exports decreased somewhat while the other series expanded. The investment series (investment, like exports, is a stimulus to economic activity) had increased less than the trade series until 1947, in 1949 investment continued to increase and its increase was sufficient to offset the slight reduction in exports. In 1946-48 there was also considerable investment in inventories; this contributed significantly to increased production and incomes in these years.

A close connection between the volume series of Table III is also apparent. The decline in the volume of imports and total trade from their 1947 level and of exports from 1948 are reflected in the decrease in freight loaded and carried by the railroads in 1949. Decreased imports of coal in 1949, and de-

creased exports of wood pulp and lumber, all heavy and bulky commodities, were particularly important in inducing the decreases in the freight series. In 1946 and 1947 the greater increase in imports than in industrial production was due in part to inventory increases; these amounted to \$467 million in 1946, \$879 million in 1947, and \$646 million in 1948, and a significant portion of these values represents imported goods. In 1949 inventory accumulation was only \$12 million, and the need for imported goods in export production was also less. As a result there is much closer correspondence between the import and production series than in the preceding years.

In Table IV the trade series are compared with population growth. There is a close relation between the size of the Canadian population and the amount of trade necessary to maintain its standard of living. While a larger population would need more trade, it would probably need less trade per capita due to the greater proportion of the products of some resources which would be absorbed in the home market.

TABLE IV. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Population .....	,000	11,152	12,307	12,582	12,883	13,549
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>						
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$	75.11	187.88	220.55	238.72	220.90
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	60.75	156.60	204.57	204.68	203.79
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	136.85	346.67	428.05	446.09	426.87
<b>Constant 1948 Dollar Comparisons:</b>						
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$'48	159.46	235.14	240.77	238.72	214.26
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	130.92	204.71	232.47	204.68	197.47
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	292.53	442.71	476.57	446.09	413.84

Table IV shows that both the value and the volume of foreign trade, expressed in per capita terms, have increased greatly since 1938. Until 1949 the value of exports per capita expanded steadily and there was little decline in 1948 from the 1947 per capita volume. In 1949, however, both the value and the volume of per capita exports dropped considerably. This was due only in small part to the lower exports for 1949, the greater part was due to Canada's union with Newfoundland. The union swelled Canada's population by some 325,000

people, yet because a considerable part of the pre-union trade of both countries had been conducted with each other little overall increase in net Canadian exports could be expected to result from the union<sup>1</sup>. The sudden jump in the population, together with the greater amount of trade now **internal** rather than **external**, accounts for the greater part of the drop in 1949 per capita exports, imports, and total trade. The decline in the per capita volume of imports and total trade since 1947, in spite of the value increases, also reflects the price factor referred to above.

1. See Chapter VI, Page 54, Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics.



## CHAPTER II

### LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

One of the outstanding characteristics of Canada's commodity trade is the high degree of its concentration by countries. This is not a post-war development. In the inter-war period 1920-39 a major part of Canada's foreign trade was conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom — no less than 77.8% of the total. And in the four post-war years 1946-49 this average proportion has been 75.0%, rising to 77.7% in 1949.

While the overall concentration of Canadian trade in United States and United Kingdom markets is now about the same as

in the inter-war period there has been a considerable change in the relative importance of these two markets. In the inter-war period the United States took a slightly greater proportion of Canada's exports than did the United Kingdom — 38% as against 36% — but in some years the United Kingdom was the more important export market. The year 1938, often used for pre-war comparisons, is one of these. As a source of imports the United States far outweighed the United Kingdom, supplying some 65% of the total as against some 17%. But since the recent war the importance of the United States, both as a supplier and as a market for Canadian goods, has increased, while that of the United Kingdom has considerably diminished.

**TABLE V. Leading Movements in Trade with the United States and the United Kingdom**

—	Average 1920-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
United States .....	\$,000,000	355.7	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0
	% of total	38.0	32.3	38.4	37.3	48.8
United Kingdom .....	\$,000,000	335.2	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9
	% of total	35.8	40.6	25.8	27.1	22.3
<b>Imports:</b>						
United States .....	\$,000,000	535.5	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8 <sup>3</sup>
	% of total	64.7	62.7	75.4 <sup>1</sup>	76.7	68.5 <sup>3</sup>
United Kingdom .....	\$,000,000	144.3	119.3	141.3 <sup>2</sup>	189.4	299.5
	% of total	17.5	17.6	7.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	7.4	11.4

1. Percentages calculated on basis of import total excluding estimated value of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

2. Exclusive of estimated value of military equipment returned from the United Kingdom.

3. The drop illustrates the effect of the Emergency Exchange Conservation measures.

The basic causes of the concentration of Canadian trade with these two countries are well known. To a considerable extent the resources and development of the three economies are supplementary. Canada produces for export large quantities of grains, meats and other temperate climate foodstuffs, forest products, minerals, and some manufactures, especially those which require cheap hydro-electric power. But Canada must import tropical and semi-tropical foodstuffs, many minerals such as coal and petroleum, and a great proportion of her basic iron and steel, fibres and textiles, and manufactures. The United States has a highly developed manufacturing economy producing for export, and also exports petroleum, coal, semi-tropical fibres, foodstuffs and other agricultural products. She has, however, insufficient supplies of many minerals and her forests are not adequate to supply her needs. The United Kingdom is a highly developed manufacturing economy whose only important natural export is coal, and must import the major part of her raw materials and foodstuffs. These factors determine the basic nature of trade between the three countries.

However, the forces binding the Canadian economy to those of the United States and the United Kingdom are not equally strong in all directions. Except for some commodities like meats, the United States has relatively little need for many of Canada's farm products as these are produced in sufficient quantities in the temperate parts of the United States. Yet Canada buys a large volume of warm climate agricultural products in the United States. And while the United Kingdom buys a considerable range of Canadian products her own position as an exporter of manufactures to the Canadian market is less strong than is that of the United States. The influence of the parent firms of many Canadian subsidiaries of United States companies, the large proportion of Canadian technical men who receive some training in the United States, the fact that the conditions for which United States products are designed

are frequently closer to those found in Canada than are those for which United Kingdom products are developed, the wider circulation of American periodicals and books with their explicit and implicit advertising of American commodities and standards, all these forces work towards Canada's drawing a major part of her import requirements from the United States.

Wartime damage and dislocations further weakened the position of the United Kingdom in the post-war Canadian market. The needs of domestic reconstruction in that country and the supplying of markets elsewhere in the world prevented the supplying of goods which Canada might have bought. And in addition, United Kingdom business contacts in Canada had been weakened through the long period of war, when Canada had of necessity to concentrate her purchases even more in the United States. The result of these factors was that the United Kingdom supplied only about 7.5% of Canada's imports in the years 1946 and 1947 while the share of the United States approximated 76%. At the same time, the need of the United Kingdom and other overseas countries for Canadian goods remained high, and prevented an increase in the proportion of Canadian goods being sold in the American market.

In the last two years the situation has changed considerably, and Table V reflects these changes. The United Kingdom has made a determined effort to increase the share of the Canadian market which it supplies, and despite its many post-war handicaps has made considerable progress in some lines. On the other hand, Canada has endeavoured to reduce the proportion of her imports drawn from the United States and increase the proportion of her sales there, the latter being possible once Europe's more abnormal needs for Canadian goods subsided. But trade with these countries is still far from balancing bilaterally, and the size of this unbalance has been one of the most important problems facing Canada in the post-war world.



TABLE VI. Canada's Position in Trade of Leading Trade Partners<sup>1</sup>

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, Values in U.S. \$,000,000)					
	Canada	Germany	United Kingdom	Venezuela	France
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>					
1938 .....	467.8	107.1	520.9	52.3	133.9
1948 .....	1,912.2	862.7	644.1	516.6	591.2
1949 .....	1,950.2	820.3	700.4	518.5	497.2
	Canada	Brazil	Cuba	Venezuela	Mexico
<b>General Imports:</b>					
1938 .....	260.2	97.9	105.7	20.0	49.0
1948 .....	1,553.6	513.9	375.0	270.8	246.2
1949 .....	1,539.0	551.9	387.5	278.8	244.2

United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, Values in £,000,000)					
	Australia	Union of South Africa	India	Canada	New Zealand
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>					
1938 .....	38.9	40.1	33.8 <sup>2</sup>	23.6	19.5
1948 .....	145.3	120.8	96.4	72.1	52.6
1949 .....	189.2	125.3	117.4	81.0	64.7
	Canada	United States	Australia	New Zealand	India
<b>General Imports:</b>					
1938 .....	78.7	118.0	71.8	46.9	49.9 <sup>2</sup>
1948 .....	217.0	183.2	168.9	108.7	96.3
1949 .....	224.6	221.7	212.4	117.0	98.2

1. All data include merchandise trade only. Newfoundland and Labrador included in values for Canada from April 1, 1949. Countries ranked horizontally by 1949 values.

2. Total for all British India.

It is interesting to note that Canada, on her part, occupies a leading position in the markets of both the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1949 Canada was again the largest customer and largest supplier of the United States, both by a considerable margin, providing 23.2% of United States imports

and taking 16.3% of her exports. (Despite the percentages the balance was unfavourable, United States exports being almost double her imports), Canada was fourth as an export market for the United Kingdom, taking 4.4% of that country's exports, and first as a source of imports, supplying 9.9% of the total.

#### Trade of Canada with the United States

A major trade problem which Canada has had to face in the post-war period arises from the size of the negative trade balance with the United States. In the inter-war period this balance was heavily adverse, averaging \$167 million or 18.5% of Canada's total trade with the United States. But positive balances earned elsewhere could be converted to United States dollars to set against this deficit. Since the war the problem of inconvertible currencies has prevented such an offsetting process. And in the immediate post-war period, with the United States one of the few available sources of imports and with a large part of Canada's exports going to war-devastated coun-

tries this unfavourable balance grew disproportionately, reaching \$918 million in 1947, no less than 30.3% of our total trade with the United States.

In the past few years much has been done to relieve this problem. The Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, imposed in November 1947 when the drain of United States dollars was at its worst, substantially reduced the extraordinary volume of imports from the United States. At the same time efforts were directed towards increasing Canada's sales

TABLE VII. Trade of Canada with the United States, 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459	+ 45.4	+ 0.2
Re-Exports .....	22,371	21,198	20,566	- 8.1	- 3.0
Imports .....	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860	- 1.2	+ 8.1
Total Trade .....	3,031,277	3,327,948	3,475,885	+ 14.7	+ 4.4
Trade Balance .....	- 918,082	- 283,578	- 427,835	- 53.4	+ 50.9



in the United States market — from \$1,034 million in 1947 these rose to \$1,500 million in 1948 and \$1,503 million in 1949, while imports remained below the 1947 total. This drive on the United States market was facilitated by an easing of Europe's emergency needs for imports after 1947.

The results of these efforts have been satisfying. From 30.3% of the total trade in 1947 the adverse balance fell to 8.5% in 1948, and even with the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls rose only to 12.3% in 1949. At the same time Canada's gold production has risen; net exports of non-monetary gold (a potential source of United States dollars not included in the trade statistics) increased from \$99.3 million in 1947 to \$138.9 million in 1949. This increase has contributed to the easing of the urgent balance of trade problem.

In general, apart from the sizable increase in the import balance, the overall results of trade with the United States

in 1949 were little different than those of 1948. Domestic exports rose slightly to set a new peacetime value record at \$1,503.5 million, and while imports were higher than in 1948 they remained below the record 1947 level. Total trade with the United States also set a peacetime record at \$3,475.9 million. Intra-year movements in exports and imports were along the lines discussed in Chapter I; spotty reflections of American business readjustments in the exports of the first half of the year became more general in the third quarter, but after devaluation sales in the United States improved considerably. (Part of this improvement was, of course, due to the exchange premium which led to increases of up to 10% in the Canadian dollar prices of many exports, but the real improvement in volume was also substantial). And imports from the United States, while high throughout the year, slackened somewhat in the last third of the year under the joint influence of the American coal and steel strikes and of the devaluation-created price increases of American goods.

#### Domestic Exports to the United States<sup>1</sup>

Although there was relatively little change from 1948 in total domestic exports to the United States in 1949 there was a wide diversity of movement among individual groups and commodities. Business readjustments and industrial disturbances in that country affected some commodities; and in the market for other commodities supply and demand were in better balance than in the previous year. Then, too, the effects of the removal of some export controls in 1948 were felt through-

out the year 1949. Only three of the main commodity groups showed an increase over 1948 exports — these were the agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, and non-ferrous metals and products groups. The largest individual decline was registered by the wood, wood products and paper group; nevertheless this group remained first in Canadian exports to the United States by a wide margin, accounting for 47.2% of the total.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	65,808	139,322	170,637	+ 159.3	+ 22.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	94,130	217,941	200,566	+ 113.1	- 8.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	10,393	17,035	11,180	+ 7.6	- 34.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	611,561	754,937	709,841	+ 16.1	- 6.0
Iron and its Products.....	57,466	92,219	108,735	+ 89.2	+ 17.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	100,269	166,546	196,892	+ 96.4	+ 18.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	45,112	57,462	52,249	+ 15.8	- 9.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	31,906	33,568	33,359	+ 4.6	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	17,583	21,956	19,999	+ 13.7	- 8.9

The wood products group not only accounts for the largest proportion of Canada's exports to the United States, it also provides the three leading commodities exported to that market. These are newsprint paper, which in 1949 accounted for 26.0% of domestic exports to the United States, wood pulp, which accounted for 9.4%, and planks and boards, which accounted for 6.7% of that total. Exports of newsprint paper continued to rise in 1949 gaining \$51 million over those of 1948, but exports of most other commodities in the wood products group declined. A reduction in construction activity in the United States was largely responsible for the declines of \$28 million in planks and boards and \$5 million in shingles, while lowered industrial activity during the business readjustments reduced demand for wood pulp, pulpwood, and other products. Exports of several products even declined below their 1947 levels. But in the last quarter of the year, with the improvement in United States business and the price advantages provided by devaluation, these exports firmed, and in some cases, notably lumber, recovered somewhat.

The animals and animal products group is second in Canadian exports to the United States and, as in the wood products group, exports of this group of commodities to the United States declined in 1949. The overall decline here, however, was due in part to exceptional circumstances affecting 1948

exports. When the embargo on exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States was removed in mid-1948 that country was suffering from a meat shortage. The result of the embargo's removal was an immediate heavy flow of cattle and beef to the United States at levels far above the normal seasonal flow. In the five months after the removal of the embargo the United States bought more cattle and beef from Canada than in the whole of 1949. It was this extraordinary volume of exports in the fall of 1948 which caused total exports in this group to be less in 1949 than 1948; until September 1949 the reverse had been true.

Exports of dairy cattle, poultry and hides and skins to the United States also declined in 1949, but those of furs and most fishery products rose. The rise in fishery products exports, however, seems to have been due solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian statistics for the last nine months of 1949.

Non-ferrous metals and their products were the third most important group of Canadian exports to the United States in 1949, rising \$30 million above their 1948 level. Although there was some weakening in both prices and demand for base metals evident throughout the year, and although the steel and coal strikes severely handicapped users of these metals in the latter part of the year, exports of copper, nickel, lead and zinc

1. See Part II, Tables 11 and 13 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.

**TABLE IX. Exports of Beef Cattle and Beef to the United States Last Five Months, 1948 and 1949**  
(values in \$,000)

	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter)		Beef and Veal, Fresh	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
<b>Month:</b>				
August.....	2,570	2,278	900	2,445
September.....	15,279	3,405	7,555	2,805
October.....	11,833	8,164	6,022	4,060
November.....	12,620	8,123	6,845	5,230
December.....	4,451	5,207	4,983	4,713
<b>Monthly Average:</b>				
for Year.....	3,935	3,828	3,050	2,552
for Five Months.....	9,351	5,435	5,261	3,851

all advanced over 1948 levels. Only aluminum showed a decline; exports of this metal in a primary and semi-fabricated state falling by \$4.4 million. Manufactured items are very unimportant in exports of this group of commodities to the United States; the bulk of these exports are base metals in a primary and semi-fabricated state. The importance of these metals is shown by the fact that nickel, copper and zinc rank fifth, seventh and eighth respectively in the principal exports list.

Agricultural and vegetable products, the fourth most important group in exports to the United States, also showed an overall gain in 1949. Grains, crude (synthetic) rubber and alcoholic beverages showed the largest increases. Exports of seed potatoes also rose, but exports of all seeds taken together declined. One significant change not reflected in Tables 11 and 13 is in exports of apples to the United States; these have averaged about \$3.6 million over the last three years and have made the United States the largest foreign consumer of Canadian apples.

The most interesting feature of Canada's exports of iron and iron products to the United States is the fact that they are predominantly fully manufactured goods. Exports of farm implements, machinery and parts amounted to over \$70 million in 1949, of which over \$6 million were tractors and \$64 million other types of farm implements. Together these items accounted for 64.6% of this group's total exports to the United States, and farm implements other than tractors were Canada's fourth most important export to that market. Exports of iron ore to the United States also increased in 1949; in part this probably reflects the inclusion of Newfoundland's production in Canadian statistics as well as the mine developments in northern Ontario.

Total exports in the remaining commodity groups declined in 1949, although some of the individual commodities, chemical fertilizers for example, showed an increase. In one case, asbestos, the decline seems to have been due solely to the industrial disturbance affecting production in the early part of the year. Throughout the latter half of the year the monthly exports of this commodity were above the 1948 rate.

#### Imports from the United States<sup>1</sup>

Imports from the United States rose 8.1% over their 1948 level in 1949, and increases were recorded for a majority of individual commodities. A high level of unsatisfied demand in Canada, and improving supplies in the United States of many commodities like steel, together with an easing of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, helped encourage this trend. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar in September, however, altered the situation. The general result was

to raise the average price level of United States imports by about 10%, and this factor tended to discourage purchases there. Canadian spending on United States goods declined from September in terms of United States dollars, and the Canadian dollar value of imports from the United States was lower than in the previous year in both November and December. This decline was also due in part to the effects of the United States steel and coal strikes in the latter months of the year.

**TABLE X. Imports from the United States by Main Groups 1947-1949**

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	169,727	116,555	146,372	- 13.8	+ 25.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	57,210	44,209	53,161	- 7.1	+ 20.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	217,026	111,246	134,376	- 38.1	+ 20.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	82,741	67,375	79,982	- 3.3	+ 18.7
Iron and its Products.....	725,898	713,127	794,210	+ 9.4	+ 11.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	120,333	109,192	121,818	+ 1.2	+ 11.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	364,282	456,373	383,633	+ 5.3	- 15.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	99,587	106,060	115,033	+ 15.5	+ 8.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	137,875	81,627	123,273	- 10.6	+ 51.0

1. See Part II, Tables 12 and 14 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



Despite declines in the latter part of the year only one of the nine main groups failed to record an increase in the value of imports as compared with 1948. In only four groups, however, the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, non-metallic minerals and products and chemicals and allied products groups, did the value of imports exceed that recorded for 1947.

The iron and its products group dominates imports from the United States almost as much as the wood, wood products and paper group does Canadian exports to that country. In 1949 this group accounted for 40.7% of total imports from the United States. Five of the ten leading imports from the United States were drawn from this group in 1949.

Non-farm machinery remained the leading import in this group in 1949 despite a 1% decline from its 1948 value. Within this rather inclusive item mining and metallurgical machinery and business and printing machinery showed increases, the former of these increasing by 47.6%. The chief factor in this increase was the Alberta oil developments; imports of well-drilling machinery and rope for well-drilling machinery from the United States increased to \$24.0 million in 1949, from \$15.4 million in 1948, and \$6.9 million in 1947. Imports of automobile parts and internal combustion engines, tractors and parts and farm implements and machinery, rolling mill products, and pipes, tubes and fittings also showed large increases under the pressure of a high level of economic activity in Canada, and due to somewhat easier supply conditions than had prevailed in previous post-war years. The only notable case of an item in this group being imported at a much lower rate than might be expected is in the case of completed automobiles and trucks; these are one of the few items still strictly regulated by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls.

A notable feature of 1949 imports of iron and its products was the heavy concentration of imports in the first half of the year. At mid-year these stood at \$438 million, by the end of the year they had reached only \$794 million, 9.2% below what they would have been had the rate of the first half-year been maintained. This difference is much more than would be expected from seasonal variations alone. While this may be partly due to the increasing importance of farm implements and machinery in imports of iron and steel products from the United States the greater part of the decline in these imports after July must be attributed to the satisfaction or reduction of Canadian demand. To this reduction the price increases in American goods produced by devaluation may have contributed in part, although the decline had set in before devaluation. The United States steel strike in the fall also contributed to the decline, preventing the usual seasonal rise in these imports.

Not since 1882 has Canada imported more goods from any one other country than she has from the United States, and since about 1920 the United States has normally been Canada's leading export market as well. In the inter-war period Canada received 64.7% of her imports from the United States and sold 38.0% of her exports there, and in this post-war period these percentages have been even higher, the long-term trend towards increasing trade with the United States having been accentuated by a lack of other sources of supply and of other markets with sufficient Canadian dollars.

The negative balance which has characterized Canada's commodity trade with the United States also increased sharply in the post-war period. Among the more serious factors which have so far hampered a permanent solution to this problem are the lack of alternative sources of supply and the still prohibitive United States tariffs on many Canadian export items. But as the productive facilities of overseas countries are now largely restored the former of these difficulties has been considerably reduced. And the continuing tariff negotiations in which the United States is participating raises some hopes that the features of the American tariff which most retard Canadian trade may be eliminated.

The non-metallic minerals group, which includes the main fuels, was the second largest group of imports from the United States in 1949. It was also the only main group to show a decline from the 1948 import level, though the value remained above that recorded in 1947. A major part of the decline is accounted for by reduced coal imports. In the first half of 1949 large stocks of anthracite coal, unused during the preceding mild winter, discouraged imports of this variety of coal — from \$24.5 million in the first half of 1948 these fell to \$17.5 million in 1949, which considerably reduced total coal imports despite a slight rise (from \$51.8 million to \$52.6 million) in bituminous coal imports. In the second half of the year the prolonged coal strike in the United States forced a reduction in coal imports — compared with 1948, anthracite imports in the second half of 1949 were \$24.1 million as opposed to \$29.8 million, bituminous imports only \$40.8 million as opposed to \$75.9 million.

Imports of the other major fuel, petroleum, from United States sources also declined. This decline was due primarily to an attempt to shift some of Canada's oil imports to overseas sources, in part due to the reduced need for imported petroleum and petroleum products in the Prairie provinces.

The agricultural and vegetable products group was one of those most affected by the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls. After those on fruits and vegetables were relaxed early in 1949 these imports rose sharply, and at the year's end stood respectively \$10.5 million and \$9.2 million above their 1948 levels. Imports of vegetable oils also increased sharply due in part to the new market opened up in Canada by margarine manufacture; in 1949 Canada imported 57% of the United States' total cottonseed oil exports.

The 1949 return to United States sources of supply for a great part of Canada's raw cotton imports was a major factor in increasing imports in the fibres, textiles and products group. Other individual increases in imports of this group of products from the United States were small, and for several products, notably cottonpiece goods, declines were registered.

In the miscellaneous commodities group the chief cause of the increase in imports was the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls affecting tourist purchases in the United States. From only \$298 thousand in 1948 these soared to \$28.7 million in 1949, a sum close to twice the 1947 level of purchases. Imports of scientific and educational equipment also increased over the 1948 level.

In the other main groups changes were small but generally upward in 1949. These reflected less special conditions than the continuance of general prosperity and high industrial activity in Canada.

#### Trends in Trade with the United States

The two-way trade in farm implements across the Canadian-American border is an example of what can develop in the absence of tariffs. In 1949 Canada exported farm implements and machinery other than tractors to the United States to the value of \$63.8 million, and imported commodities in this same category from the United States to the value of \$58.1 million. Farm tractors and parts were exported to a value of \$6.4 million and imported to a value of \$115.0 million. In the absence of the usual trade barriers the farm implements industry in both countries has expanded greatly, and farmers in both countries receive the benefits of a wider selection of products.

The September exchange rate readjustments are also likely to contribute to the solution of the trade balance problem. In varying measure they have reduced the cost to Canada of the goods of many overseas countries while increasing that of United States goods. While hopes for general currency convertibility, the only wholly satisfactory solution of Canada's trade problem, are still dim, the outlook at the end of 1949 with respect to the management of the negative balance with the United States is better than has been the case since the war.

## Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

Although the full-year totals of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom show little change from 1948, intra-year variations in this trade, and particularly in imports, have been very great. During the first half of 1949 there was a reduction of 6.6% in Canadian domestic exports to that market and a considerable increase of 17.3% in imports from that source. The net result of these changes was to reduce the adverse balance of trade of the United Kingdom with Canada by 21.2%. After midsummer, however, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom fell off due in part to the reimposition of Canadian tariffs on certain United Kingdom textiles (these tariffs had been temporarily suspended in 1948), in part to price resistance to some British goods, and possibly in part to lack of confidence in the existing exchange rate structure. At the same time, exports to that country remained at a higher than seasonal

level. The immediate effect of devaluation was to raise the cost in pounds of United Kingdom imports from Canada (the quantity of these being largely fixed by Canadian dollar contracts) while reducing the dollar yield of that country's exports. As a result, the trade totals for the year show a 2.6% increase in Canada's exports to the United Kingdom, only a 2.7% increase in imports from that country, and a 3.2% increase in the United Kingdom's adverse trade balance with Canada.

While 1949 trade figures thus show little change in the United Kingdom's trade position with Canada it must be remembered that the favourable effects of devaluation did not have time to appear in that year. And when trade is examined by commodities several signs of real improvement can be noted.

TABLE XI. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	751,198	686,914	704,956	- 6.2	+ 2.6
Re-Exports .....	2,466	1,783	4,305	+ 74.6	+ 141.4
Imports .....	189,370	299,502	307,450	+ 62.4	+ 2.7
Total Trade .....	943,034	988,199	1,016,711	+ 7.8	+ 2.9
Trade Balance.....	+ 564,294	+ 389,195	+ 401,811	- 28.8	+ 3.2

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The most important overall factor affecting Canada's exports to the United Kingdom is the attempt of the United Kingdom to reduce her adverse balance in trade with dollar countries. This policy, a product of that country's unsatisfactory post-war exchange situation, has forced the maintainan-

ce of trade controls which have tended to restrict the variety of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, and in some cases to reduce the volume of shipments to only token proportions. Over the past two years this has resulted in generally declining Canadian exports to this market.

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	319,854	271,923	340,980	+ 6.6	+ 25.4
Animals and Animal Products .....	150,863	138,118	72,422	- 52.0	- 47.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,560	1,891	1,407	- 9.8	- 25.6
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper.....	136,119	100,642	84,770	- 37.7	- 15.8
Iron and its Products.....	21,721	21,910	22,106	+ 1.8	+ 0.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	98,937	131,866	147,892	+ 49.5	+ 12.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	6,788	7,683	7,571	+ 11.5	- 1.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8,085	7,314	5,546	- 31.4	- 24.2
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	7,272	5,568	22,261	+ 206.1	+ 299.8

The agricultural and vegetable products group accounted for 48.4% of Canada's total domestic exports to the United Kingdom as opposed to 39.6% in 1948, and one commodity in this group, wheat, accounted for 39.8% of Canada's domestic exports to this market, as opposed to 28.6% in 1948. The overwhelming importance of wheat in exports of products in this

group reflects the stringent controls imposed on food imports by the United Kingdom; in the 1935-39 period wheat represented 64.4% of imports in this group as opposed to 1949's 82.3%. Exports of other commodities in this group are generally less important than in the pre-war period. Apples, formerly a major export to the United Kingdom, are one commodity

1. See Part II, Tables 15 and 17 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



particularly hard hit by the British dollar shortage — a considerable part of 1949's recorded apple exports to the United Kingdom was a gift from British Columbia growers.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products to the United Kingdom were second in value to those of agricultural products. Like exports to the United States market these consist largely of base metals in a primary and semi-fabricated state rather than of manufactured products. Of the leading base metals, exports of aluminum, nickel and zinc to the United Kingdom increased substantially in 1949, while those of copper and lead declined slightly. Also important in exports to the United Kingdom are the platinum metals; that country took 66.3% of Canada's total exports of these metals in 1949.

Exports of commodities in the wood, wood products and paper group were also important in 1949, although these generally declined from 1948 levels. Planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint paper and pit props were the leading exports in this group, and exports to the United Kingdom of all but newsprint declined in 1949. Even the increase in newsprint exports to this market is partly illusory; it is due solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports of newsprint in Canadian statistics for the greater part of 1949. Soft currency sources of wood products in Europe have to a considerable extent replaced Canada in the United Kingdom market, and these are likely to hold or increase their share of the market until the

exchange problems afflicting Canadian-United Kingdom trade are eased.

The other major group in Canadian exports to the United Kingdom is animals and animal products and here, too, declines outweighed increases. Due to insufficient production to both satisfy domestic needs and fill the British bacon contract only 656,000 cwt. of bacon were shipped on the 800,000 cwt. contract for 1949. From 1948 to 1949 the value of these bacon exports fell from \$68 million to \$23 million. In 1949, too, there were no exports of Canadian beef to the United Kingdom; in 1948 beef exports early in the year had amounted to \$7.7 million. Exports of eggs fell from \$37 million to \$18 million. The only important increases in the group were in exports of cheese and canned fish (all of which was canned salmon), and these were far smaller than the many declines.

In the remaining groups the largest individual change was an \$18 million increase in Canadian exports of aircraft and parts to the United Kingdom, due chiefly to deliveries on a contract for new aircraft placed with a Canadian firm. In the iron and its products group exports of ferro-alloys and farm machinery increased slightly while exports of iron ore, again reflecting the inclusion of Newfoundland data in Canadian statistics, rose from zero in 1948 to \$3.6 million in 1949. Most other items in the group declined. Exports of asbestos decreased due to the spring strike and contributed largely to a reduction in the non-metallic minerals total.

#### Imports from the United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>

While the overall increase in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1949 was small, the changing structure of these imports gives promise of future increases. In the past two years the governments of both countries, with the assist-

ance of private industry, have been striving to increase Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. And the results of these efforts are beginning to show in Canada's imports of the iron and its products group.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	8,125	15,295	20,807	+ 156.1	+ 36.0
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,635	9,464	6,201	+ 10.0	- 34.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	91,236	146,392	119,228	+ 30.7	- 18.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,542	3,034	3,101	+ 22.0	+ 2.2
Iron and its Products.....	27,514	50,825	81,510	+ 196.2	+ 60.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,136	20,774	21,370	+ 32.4	+ 2.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	16,651	23,762	26,639	+ 60.0	+ 12.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	6,360	6,787	8,448	+ 32.8	+ 24.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15,171	23,169	20,145	+ 32.8	- 13.1

In 1949 imports from the United Kingdom of almost all commodities in the iron and its products group showed increases. The largest of these was in imports of finished automobiles and trucks; from 16,213 units valued at \$16.8 million in 1948 these rose to 33,463 units valued at \$33.6 million in 1949, approximately doubling in the one year. Imports of internal combustion engines increased from \$6.6 million to \$9.4 million, and tractors and parts from \$1.9 million to \$3.4 million. Imports of rolling mill products increased from \$1.7 million to \$5.2 million. The Canadian market for goods in this group is large and with the margin of advantage which was created by devaluation the United Kingdom should be able to compete successfully for a larger share of Canada's imports of these goods.

Canadian imports from the United Kingdom of what have been that country's principal exports to Canada — textiles — declined in 1949. This decline can be attributed to two main

influences. Chief of these is the fact that most of the wartime backlog of demand for clothing has now been satisfied in Canada, and the market for textiles is therefore somewhat smaller than in the recent past. Also important was the reimposition of the Canadian tariff on United Kingdom textiles; this had been suspended in 1948 until July 1st, 1949, and this suspension was probably important in concentrating Canada's textile imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of the year.

Imports of commodities in four of the remaining main groups increased in 1948. In the agricultural and vegetable products group the increase was due largely to increased imports of canned and preserved fruits and fruit juices, and of alcoholic beverages. In the non-ferrous metals and products group refined platinum metals and their manufactures formed the greater part of imports but the greater part of the increase for the group was due to larger imports of semi-fabricated aluminum.

1. See Part II, Tables 16 and 18 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



In the non-metallic minerals group imports of pottery and china-ware, plate, sheet and window glass, and coal were up substantially. Coal imports were, however, far below the pre-war level; in 1938 imports of anthracite and bituminous coal amounted to 1,201,000 tons and in 1949 to only 331,000 tons. Small increases were widespread in the chemicals group.

In the remaining two groups imports from the United Kingdom declined from their 1948 level. In the animals and animal products group the greater part of the decline was due to decreased Canadian imports of whale oil; from \$2,936,000 in

in 1948 the value of these fell to \$263,000 in 1949. In the miscellaneous commodities group there was a sizable rise in imports of aircraft and parts, but many small declines reduced the group total

One peculiarity of imports from the United Kingdom deserve notice. Many of the items recorded as imports are not dollar-earners for the United Kingdom but non-commercial transactions.<sup>1</sup> In 1949 these amounted to \$4,892,000, 24.3% of imports in the miscellaneous commodities group and 1.6% of total imports from the United Kingdom.

#### Trends in Trade with the United Kingdom

In the inter-war period the United Kingdom was a close rival of the United States as a market for Canadian products, but the exchange difficulties which have hampered that country's trade in the post-war period have forced a large reduction in the proportion of Canadian exports now sold in that market. And the relative importance of the United Kingdom as an import supplier has also declined in the post-war period due to the wartime dislocation of her trade and to pressure on her available good supplies from sterling area and domestic sources. This latter factor has greatly hampered efforts to expand sales in Canada.

During the past few years the United Kingdom's adverse trade balance with Canada has been managed with the help of Canada's post-war loans to that country and through the use of Marshall Plan aid. Canadian aid, however, was considerably restricted after Canada's own exchange problems became acute in late 1947, and the tendency has been for potential uses of Marshall Plan funds in Canada to be reduced as the list of United States surplus commodities grows. The lessening of

foreign aid has accentuated Britain's need for a closer balance on merchandise trade with Canada.

Although the immediate effect of the United Kingdom's devaluation was to reduce the total value of Canadian imports of her goods in the latter part of 1949, the volume of these imports rose somewhat, and by the end of the year increased purchases of United Kingdom goods had begun to compensate for their lower unit prices as pre-devaluation inventories were worked off and had to be replaced. Over the next year devaluation should prove a real aid to United Kingdom producers in competing with those of the United States in the Canadian market. And successful competition with United States producers is necessary if many Canadian imports from the United Kingdom are to increase.

On the export side the midsummer decision of the sterling area Commonwealth countries to reduce dollar imports will probably be reflected in lower Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and to other countries of the sterling area. This may also mean further restriction on the variety of these exports.

#### Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade<sup>2</sup>

The marked concentration by countries of Canada's foreign trade is emphasized when the percentages of that trade accounted for by the United States, the United Kingdom, and all other countries are compared. The greater part of Canada's trade in all four categories listed in Table XIV was in 1949 conducted with the United States, the percentages varying

from 70.7% in the case of imports to 50.2% in the case of domestic exports. All countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for only a slightly greater percentage of domestic exports and re-exports than did the United Kingdom alone, and for only about 1.6 times the amount of imports supplied by that one country.

TABLE XIV. Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of United States, United Kingdom, and Other Countries, 1949

	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Imports	Total Trade
United States .....	50.2	69.7	70.7	60.1
United Kingdom .....	23.6	14.6	11.1	17.6
Others .....	26.2	15.7	18.2	22.3

This residual share of Canadian trade is conducted with a wide variety of countries. Only six other countries — the Union of South Africa, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Australia, and Switzerland — have a share in Canadian domestic exports exceeding 1% of the total. And only one other country — Venezuela — provides more than 1% of Canada's imports. For reasons of space trade with other countries will be outlined here for only these seven; however tables 19 and 20 in Part II itemize the leading commodities in trade with Canada's twenty-five leading export markets and import sources.

Before examining this trade in detail, however, a few comments on general developments in trade with other countries

may be in order. They can be roughly divided into two groups — the manufacturing countries of Europe which, like the United States and the United Kingdom buy from Canada chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials, and supply chiefly manufactured goods, and non-manufacturing countries elsewhere which buy in addition to these products considerable quantities of manufactured goods while selling to Canada chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials. Trade with most of the countries in both categories has been hampered by post-war dislocations and exchange shortages and since 1947 exports to them have tended to decline. Imports rose until 1948; since then, inventories and wartime shortages having largely been made up, they have tended to decline.

1. See Chapter VI, Section 3.

2. See Part II, Tables 5, 6, 19 and 20, for statistics illustrating this section of the text.

TABLE XV. Trade of Canada with All Countries (Except United States and United Kingdom), 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000				Percentage Change	
	Average 1920-39	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	245,413	989,478	887,537	784,547	- 20.7	- 11.6
Re-Exports .....	1,242	12,051	11,610	4,621	- 61.7	- 60.2
Imports .....	147,334	409,895	531,680	501,897	+ 22.4	- 5.6
Total Trade .....	393,989	1,411,424	1,430,827	1,291,065	- 8.5	- 9.8
Trade Balance .....	+ 99,321	+ 591,634	+ 367,467	+ 287,271	- 51.4	- 21.8

There has been considerable year-to-year variation in trade with other individual countries. Some — especially Germany and Italy — had very little trade with Canada in the immediate post-war period, and trade with these has shown considerable net increases in the last two years. Others — especially the countries of eastern Europe — received significant quantities of Canadian exports in the emergency relief and reconstruction period after the war. These exports, however, were chiefly relief goods provided by U.N.R.R.A. out of Canadian and other contributions, and Canadian exports to many of these countries declined with the decline of relief shipments. Exports to China were also sizable in the immediate post-war period but have declined with the spread of civil war in that country.

Canada's balance of trade with these countries as a whole has been favourable, although an unfavourable balance features trade with many of Canada's principal raw foodstuffs and raw material suppliers. It is interesting to note that Canada has an unfavourable balance with no leading manufacturing countries except the United States and Czechoslovakia. In the former case the large quantities of raw materials bought in the United States contribute sizably to the deficit, while the deficit in trade with Czechoslovakia developed only in 1949.

The Union of South Africa is third in rank as a market for Canadian exports; in 1949 sales to this market amounted to \$77.7 million. The chief commodities supplied by Canada were railway cars and coaches, wheat, automobiles and trucks, planks and boards, and newsprint. It should be noted that 1949 sales of wheat to this market were exceptionally high — South Africa is normally about self-sufficient in wheat — and that the heavy sales of railway cars represent the filling of an order on which work has been proceeding for some time and which is part of that country's post-war re-equipment. Neither of these classes of export can be expected to remain high. In addition, the mid-year exchange crisis forced the Union to drastically restrict dollar imports after August, and the trade restrictions then imposed on all types of import have not since been substantially relaxed. Canada, it should be noted, imports relatively little from South Africa — the total was only \$3.7 million in 1949. Canned fruits, alcoholic beverages, wool, sheepskins, chrome ore and diamonds were the chief commodities.

India was Canada's fourth export market, with total purchases of \$72.6 million. Like the Union of South Africa, India bought large quantities of railway equipment (chiefly locomotives) and wheat in 1949, and as in the case of the Union these sales cannot be expected to remain at their 1949 level. Other important exports to India were automobiles, trucks and parts, copper in a primary or semi-fabricated state, and newsprint. India is also an important source of imports, selling Canada goods to the value of \$26.2 million in 1949. Jute fabrics, tea, nuts and carpets and rugs were the principal commodities.

Belgium and Luxembourg, two political units but only one customs and trading area, stand fifth as a Canadian export market. Wheat was again a leading export to this area — although here it is a normally recurring export; the other leading commodities were flaxseed, lead, barley, canned fish and zinc. Sales to Belgium and Luxembourg have been less hampered by currency problems than in the case of most countries; the Belgian franc is one of Europe's strongest currencies. Belgium has also grown steadily in importance as an import source since the war — in the 1947-49 period imports from that source have risen from \$10 million to \$19 million. Steel, cotton fabrics, unset diamonds and glass are the chief imports.

Export trade with France, the sixth market in 1949, has fluctuated widely since the war due chiefly to exceptional sales of ships. Exclusive of ships, Canada's exports to France were \$72.6 million in 1947, \$33.9 million in 1948 and \$23.3 million in 1949; sales of ships in these three years were \$8.4 million, \$59.0 million and \$12.7 million respectively. There has thus been a steady decline since 1947 in sales to this market of the commodities which are not clearly non-recurring exports. Farm implements, crude (synthetic) rubber, and fertilizers were the chief exports in 1949; France is one of the few western European countries normally self-sufficient in wheat. Canada's imports from France have risen steadily during the last three years but remain much smaller than exports. Fertilizers, lace and embroideries, and alcoholic beverages (chiefly wines and brandies) are the chief imports.

Australia stood seventh as an export market in 1949, buying Canadian goods to the value of \$35.4 million. Automotive products, lumber, newsprint, machinery, aluminum, and cotton textiles were the chief exports to that country. Australia, of course, has no need for Canadian foodstuffs, being herself a leading world exporter of meats and bread grains. Australia also stood fourth as a source of imports in 1949 — just under the 1% line; her sales to Canada were valued at \$27.4 million. Raw wool, raw sugar, raisins and canned fruits were Canada's chief purchases in that country.

Switzerland was the only other country to buy more than 1% of Canada's exports in 1949 — her purchases amounted to \$32.3 million. Wheat accounted for over half of this total with important quantities of aluminum, flaxseed and copper also being sold. Switzerland's sales to Canada were chiefly manufactures: clocks and watches were the most important of these.

Venezuela is the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to supply more than 1% of Canada's imports, and of the \$91.7 million value of imports from that country in 1949, \$90.9 million was crude petroleum. Venezuelan oil supplies much of the eastern and central Canadian market. Venezuela also ranked ninth as an export market, just behind Switzerland, taking Canadian goods to the value of \$27.7 million. Ships, wheat flour, machinery and rubber manufactures were the chief of these, but sales of ships to Venezuela cannot be expected to remain at their 1949 level.





## CHAPTER III

### GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The main outlines of Canadian foreign trade become clearer if the intricate details of trade by countries provided by the statistics are summarized. This purpose can be achieved by grouping together countries having several common characteristics. Furthermore, the study of trade by country groups provides a basis of comparison for more detailed study of the characteristics of trade with individual countries. This chapter will outline some of the main characteristics of Canada's trade with European countries, Commonwealth countries, and the countries of Latin America in 1949.

The use of groups of countries rather than individual countries in the analysis of trade is open to certain limitations. Group totals conceal the fact that trade with individual members of country-groups may differ widely in composition and direction. Conclusions generally applicable to the group as a whole may be specifically inapplicable to many of the countries within the group. Generally, the broader the group with respect to which trade is analyzed the more likely is distortion of the special features of trade with individual countries. If the limitations of this mode of analysis are kept in mind, however, it can serve a valuable function.

#### Trade of Canada with European Countries

A major part of Canada's trade with Europe is conducted with the United Kingdom. As this portion of that trade has been examined in Chapter II the discussion here will exclude the United Kingdom. Commonwealth countries and Ireland will also be excluded from this discussion because of the special trading and currency relations which prevail among members (and some former members) of the Commonwealth.

There are, of course, both similarities and contrasts among individual European countries. All are countries which for some centuries have been peopled generally by their present

occupants and where resources have been in use for thousands of years. Generally, they are more densely populated than other countries with Caucasian peoples. And, generally, they are countries of restricted area and resources as compared with Canada. But there are also differences between them. Western Europe has considerable industrial development — indeed industry is more important than agriculture over most of its area. Eastern Europe, on the other hand, is predominantly agricultural. And the countries of eastern Europe are, at present, generally less inclined to trade with Canada than are those of the west.

**TABLE XVI. Merchandise Trade of Canada with European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)  
by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	142,637	114,494	97,479	6,912	9,579	11,213
Animals and Animal Products.....	31,633	27,105	21,519	6,685	10,717	5,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,747	4,037	2,790	11,112	12,711	21,411
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19,309	7,241	9,606	3,086	2,286	2,720
Iron and its Products.....	46,890	21,544	15,512	4,248	10,132	12,697
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	59,517	53,690	46,810	9,719	8,123	8,813
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	5,660	5,619	4,967	6,967	8,294	7,633
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	11,781	10,847	8,065	3,520	3,251	4,979
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	24,619	72,255	21,260	5,317	6,290	9,048
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,832</b>	<b>228,008</b>	<b>57,567</b>	<b>71,382</b>	<b>84,363</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Table XVI illustrates the main outlines of trade with this group of countries in the last three years. In the immediate post-war period production in Europe was disorganized and the need for basic foodstuffs and materials for reconstruction had to be met by imports. There was little surplus production for export. However, steady economic recovery in the past three years has done much to reduce the complete dependence on foreign supplies, and the supply of goods available for export has improved to some degree. The steady decline in total Canadian exports to this group of countries and the gradual rise in imports from them over the past three years reflects this background.

Changes in the main group totals also illustrate Europe's recovery. In 1947 Canadian exports of agricultural products, animal products, wood products and iron products to Europe

were at a much higher level than in 1949 — it was in these groups that the greater part of the sustenance and reconstruction goods needed in the post-war period fell. Exports of the non-metallic minerals group then contained a higher proportion of manufactures than is now the case. The recovery of Europe's own agricultural and basic industry has removed the need for many of these products; present demand is primarily for basic raw materials and a few basic foodstuffs rather than for a wide variety of goods and foods.

The increase in Europe's supply of exportable goods is evident especially in increased Canadian imports of agricultural products, textiles and iron and steel products. However, Canada's imports from Europe have not yet reached a high level and they are still far short of balancing Europe's still heavy purchases of Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>97,479</b>	<b>12.6</b>	Rolling mill products .....	2,251	
Wheat .....	49,901		Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,584	
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	15,099		Ferro-alloys .....	1,271	
Rubber, crude .....	5,731		Tractors and parts .....	1,267	
Barley .....	4,464		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>46,810</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Wheat flour .....	4,290		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	11,706	
Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p. ....	3,579		Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	10,772	
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	3,479		Nickel .....	8,752	
Oats .....	2,400		Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	5,715	
Rye .....	2,102		Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,141	
Clover seed .....	1,883		Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (except precious metals) .....	3,495	
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,551		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>21,519</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,531	
Hides and skins (except fur) .....	7,581		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Fish, canned .....	3,065		Fertilizers, chemical .....	1,984	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, and smoked .....	2,732		Drugs and medicines .....	1,798	
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	2,610		Synthetic resins and products .....	1,166	
Fish, seal, whale oils .....	1,565		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>11.1</b>	Ships sold .....	15,885	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>1.1</b>	Donations and gifts .....	1,770	
Wood pulp .....	6,444		<b>Total Domestic Exports to European Countries .....</b>	<b>228,008</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Planks and boards .....	1,284		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>205,796</b>	
Newsprint .....	1,121		<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>90.3</b>	
<b>Iron and Its Products .....</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>5.3</b>			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors and parts) .....	4,216				
Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	3,600				

TABLE XVIII. Imports from European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products ....</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Nuts .....	1,645		Rolling mill products .....	3,847	
Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,610		Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	1,968	
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	1,493		Scrap iron and steel .....	1,857	
Plants, shrubs, trees, roots, vines ....	1,261		Balls, bearings and parts .....	805	
Wines .....	1,242		Hardware and cutlery .....	698	
Brandy .....	784		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,523	
Cheese .....	1,180		Tin blocks, pigs, bars .....	1,466	
Fish and fishery products (except fish oils) .....	998		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	683	
Butter .....	802		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Hides and skins (except fur) .....	660		Diamonds, unset .....	3,158	
Furs, dressed, and fur products .....	612		Plate, sheet and window glass .....	1,923	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Cotton piece goods .....	5,719		Fertilizers .....	1,730	
Woollen piece goods .....	3,755		Dyeing and tanning materials .....	824	
Wool yarns, warps .....	1,566		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Artificial silk piece goods .....	1,358		Settlers' effects .....	2,769	
Artificial silk yarn, thread, fibres ....	1,174		Musical instruments .....	868	
Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,000		Toys and sporting goods .....	692	
Lace and embroidery, cotton .....	989		<b>Total Imports .....</b>	<b>84,363</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Lace and embroidery, other .....	656		<b>Total, Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>60,186</b>	
Silk piece goods .....	638		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>71.3</b>	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>3.2</b>			
Corkwood and products .....	1,189				
Books, printed .....	1,039				



Tables XVII and XVIII are designed to show the chief commodities in Canadian trade with Europe and also the proportionate importance of trade with Europe in each main group in 1949. Commodities are listed by main groups in order of value, and the percentages show the proportion of total Canadian trade in the given groups accounted for by Europe. Group percentages higher or lower than that for total exports or imports indicate that in a given group trade with Europe is of greater or lesser importance than on the average.

The chief commodities exported to Europe in 1949 (by value) were wheat, ships, flaxseed (for oil), and primary and semi-fabricated aluminum and copper. Except for ships these are basic foodstuffs or industrial raw materials, and the heavy exports of ships, as was indicated in discussing exports to France in Chapter II, are of an exceptional nature, representing the post-war rebuilding of Europe's merchant marine. Because of the exceptional nature of these sales the high proportionate importance of Europe as a market for exports of the miscellaneous commodities group must be discounted; ships in 1949 accounted for almost three-quarters of total exports in this group. The proportionate importance of exports of agricultural products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals to Europe are on a firmer basis. Europe is likely to continue to need most of the commodities itemized under these headings in the immediate future at least.

#### Trade with Europe and the O.E.E.C.

The outstanding feature of Canada's trade with Europe in the post-war period has been its extreme lack of balance. As in the case of the United Kingdom the size of this unbalance was due to a combination of heavy reconstruction needs for imports and the wartime destruction of export capacity. And as with the United Kingdom the reduction of this unbalance has been of prime concern to European countries.

Imports from European countries include a very wide variety of goods, many of which are imported in relatively small amounts. Table XVIII lists 37 commodities — all those of which imports in 1949 were \$600,000 or more. Yet only 71% of total imports from Europe are included. This percentage is lower than that obtained in listing the leading imports from the United States<sup>1</sup> and the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>, and much lower than that obtained in the shorter tables for Commonwealth countries<sup>3</sup> and Latin America<sup>4</sup>.

The leading commodities imported from Europe in 1949 (by value) were cotton piece goods; clocks, watches, and parts; rolling mill products; woollen piece goods; unset diamonds; and settler's effects. With the exception of the latter item which is non-commercial and represents no receipt of foreign exchange by Europe, all these are products of European industry. Even the unset diamonds item is not a raw material — these stones have mostly been cut by European craftsmen and their value considerably enhanced in the process.

But while industry provides the greater part of Canada's imports from Europe, agricultural products are also important. Southern Europe has a sizable fruit-growing industry, and this provides fresh citrus fruits, canned fruits, and wines and brandies. The dairy industry is important in parts of Europe and Canada imports specialty cheeses from several countries. There was also a sizable import of Danish butter in the early part of 1949 to ameliorate a seasonal shortage in Canada.

In the immediate post-war period Canada granted loans to many European countries. The long-run aim of these loans was to develop trade with these countries by aiding their recovery from wartime damage. But the post-war drain on Canada's own reserves of United States dollars prevented any new loans being granted after 1947, although drawings on some of the original credits continued in 1948.

TABLE XIX. Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries Compared with Other European Countries 1947-1949

		Domestic Exports			Imports		
		1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
United Kingdom.....	\$,000	751,198	686,914	704,956	189,370	299,502	307,450
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	66.7	67.4	73.4	75.8	80.5	78.2
Other O.E.E.C. ....	\$,000	323,146	304,192	243,692	53,380	64,936	76,433
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	28.7	29.9	25.4	21.4	17.5	19.4
Other Europe .....	\$,000	51,432	27,175	11,730	6,947	7,600	9,229
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.7	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.4

1. Total of all European countries and Turkey.

In 1948 the United States set in motion its European Recovery Programme, the first real attempt at an overall solution of Europe's dollar exchange shortage. The aim of the programme was to provide European countries with the exchange needed to facilitate the reconstruction of their economies in order that they might be independent of foreign aid by 1952. As part of this programme the United States has attempted to encourage co-operation among the European countries in solving their common economic problems.

Even before the European Recovery Programme began the western European nations had set up a Committee of European Economic Co-operation to assist in the joint planning of some

aspects of their recovery. In April 1948, the month in which the Economic Co-operation Administration (the United States executive body charged with administering European Recovery Programme funds) began to operate this Committee was established on a more permanent basis as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation<sup>5</sup>. Participating in it were all the nations which have since received aid under the E.R.P., together with Switzerland.

The difference between those European countries which became members of the O.E.E.C. and those which did not, with respect to their imports of Canadian products, is illus-

1. Part II, Table 12.

2. Part II, Table 16.

3. Table XXIII.

4. Table XXVI.

5. The members of the O.E.E.C. are Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Western Zones of Germany, and Trieste.

trated by Table XIX. In 1949 domestic exports to non-O.E.E.C. countries in Europe were only 1.2% of all domestic exports to Europe and Turkey — in 1947 they had been 4.6%. Exports to European countries in general were lower in 1949 than in 1947, but those to non-O.E.E.C. countries have declined almost four times as fast as those to O.E.E.C. countries. In part this decline is artificial, since most of the non-O.E.E.C. countries have purchased only small amounts of Canadian goods since the war. The relatively large exports to these countries in 1947 were chiefly relief and reconstruction goods financed by the contributions of the Canadian and other governments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the decline since that time is due largely to the cessation of these shipments. But the severe dollar shortage from which these countries have suffered has been an important factor in preventing the development of any considerable Canadian export trade to their markets, and in most of these countries government policy has aimed at reducing dollar imports. (The general decline in exports to Europe is, as has been pointed out, due in large measure to the easing of emergency needs for many goods normally produced at home or obtained from non-North American sources).

It is also interesting to note that non-O.E.E.C. countries have so far approximately maintained their relative position in Canadian imports from Europe. They have been forced to try to close their "dollar gap" immediately, and besides reducing purchases from Canada this has meant strenuous efforts to sell goods in the Canadian market. However, they have not yet succeeded in achieving this aim.

Table XX provides main group data on Canada's domestic exports to, and imports from the O.E.E.C. countries (except the United Kingdom) over the last three years. The chief differences in the behaviour of trade with this group of coun-

tries and with Europe in general (Table XVI) are in the slower decline in exports to these countries and in the groups in which declines are most evident. Exports of agricultural products to O.E.E.C. countries have declined less than to Europe in general (the O.E.E.C. countries are generally less agricultural than other European countries) and exports of animal products have expanded somewhat since 1947 rather than declining. Exports of non-ferrous metals to the countries included in Table XVI have declined steadily since 1947, those to O.E.E.C. countries firmed in 1949 to slightly above their 1948 level. The import group totals in Tables XVI and XX are more similar than are the export group totals, but the more rapid expansion of imports of agricultural and vegetable products from all Europe than from O.E.E.C. countries alone reflects the lesser industrialization of the non-O.E.E.C. countries.

The weakened exchange position of the O.E.E.C. countries which has resulted from their inability to balance their dollar accounts in the post-war period led a majority of them to participate in the exchange rate readjustments begun by the United Kingdom on September 18, 1949. All but Switzerland and Turkey devalued their currencies to some extent, and of them only Italy failed to adjust its exchange rate by a greater margin than did Canada. The general result of devaluation should be to increase the price competitiveness of these countries' goods in the Canadian market and thus to stimulate their sales in Canada. While no clear tendency towards increased Canadian imports from O.E.E.C. countries was evident in the latter months of 1949 the time was too short for adjustment to the new trade environment to be complete. If the hoped-for results are achieved the trend of the past three years towards greater Canadian imports from these countries should be decidedly accentuated.

**TABLE XX. Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries<sup>1</sup> (Except United Kingdom) by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	146,916	114,324	109,914	7,419	8,772	10,528
Animals and Animal Products.....	15,488	23,423	19,631	6,415	10,685	5,739
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,313	3,464	2,418	10,918	10,294	17,272
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	24,364	9,656	12,516	2,086	1,577	2,068
Iron and its Products.....	43,092	21,634	19,836	4,200	9,951	12,270
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	52,470	45,539	46,281	9,572	7,532	8,615
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	5,247	5,230	5,086	5,079	7,244	6,818
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9,769	9,914	6,917	3,447	3,216	4,975
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	20,486	71,008	21,093	4,244	5,715	8,150
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>323,146</b>	<b>304,192</b>	<b>243,692</b>	<b>53,380</b>	<b>64,936</b>	<b>76,433</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>

1. The countries included in this table are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (Including Azores and Madeira) Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

#### Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth

The countries of the Commonwealth are diverse in size, in settlement, in resources, in climate, in their economic structures. But they form a useful analytical group for several reasons. In the first place they are bound together, and to Canada, by political associations and by still significant tariff preferences. All (except Canada) are members of the sterling exchange bloc, and all are plagued by the post-war dollar shortage and the resulting need to reduce imports from dollar countries. At the same time many are engaged in investment programmes and have been able to buy many needed goods only in the dollar countries.

In the following discussion of trade with Commonwealth countries the United Kingdom is again excluded from the group. Included is Ireland which, though no longer a member of the Commonwealth, still retains most of the special trade relations possessed before leaving the Commonwealth and which is a member of the sterling group of countries.

Over the last three years the basic trend of Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries has been downwards, although in 1949 it was raised above the 1948 level by certain exceptional exports in the agricultural and vegetable products.



**TABLE XXI. Merchandise Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup> (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	81,225	56,891	79,718	75,894	105,317	122,045
Animals and Animal Products .....	32,374	24,191	19,563	8,553	8,776	3,551
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	23,164	15,169	6,278	51,230	48,661	32,904
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	75,295	52,134	44,127	481	664	345
Iron and its Products .....	85,695	87,831	104,338	921	1,501	619
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	20,659	21,607	14,357	13,528	14,916	16,681
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	5,311	4,653	3,649	3,384	11,965	7,782
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	14,854	10,154	7,885	525	528	778
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	14,345	12,756	20,922	1,046	1,142	1,157
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>352,922</b>	<b>285,386</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>155,563</b>	<b>193,472</b>	<b>185,861</b>
<b>Percent of World Total .....</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

1. Commonwealth countries includes only countries that were in the Commonwealth in 1949.

iron and its products and miscellaneous commodities groups, chiefly wheat, locomotives and railway equipment, and ships, respectively. In the latter months of 1949 this trend was more obvious than in the earlier months of the year<sup>1</sup>, as the exceptional shipments declined and as the restrictions on dollar imports decided upon at the midsummer Commonwealth Conference came into effect in some of the dominions. In the main groups the export declines have been most marked in the fibres, textiles and products, chemicals and allied products, wood, wood products and paper, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals groups.

On the import side there has been considerable improvement in Commonwealth sales to Canada since 1947, although some declines took place in 1949. These were due in part to the reduction of war-created backlogs of demand, in part to the disruption of the jute trade, and in part to the exchange uncertainties preceding the September exchange rate readjustments. There has been, however, some substantial improvement in the year. Particularly noteworthy is the transfer to Commonwealth sources of supply of a great part of Canada's sugar imports in 1949 which caused a substantial rise in imports in the agricultural products group.

**TABLE XXII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>10.3</b>	Rolling mill products .....	6,466	
Wheat .....	48,291		Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	5,772	
Wheat flour .....	18,433		Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,152	
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	2,975		Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	2,162	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,138		Guns and rifles .....	1,110	
Fodders .....	868				
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	5,135		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,961	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked .....	4,607		Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,303	
Fish, canned .....	2,347		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,903	
Milk preparations .....	1,439		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Pork, pickled .....	1,141		Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,000	
Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,054				
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Cotton piece goods .....	3,404		Fertilizers, chemical .....	3,306	
			Synthetic resins and products .....	936	
			Calcium and compounds .....	869	
			Drugs and medicines .....	736	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Newsprint .....	17,800		Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	11,419	
Planks and boards .....	16,252		Ships sold .....	2,788	
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,620		Aircraft and parts .....	1,735	
Wrapping paper .....	1,392		Packages .....	1,230	
Book paper .....	941		Pens, pencils and parts .....	982	
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	727		Films, motion picture .....	785	
Plywood and veneers .....	725				
<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>104,338</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>Total, Domestic Exports .....</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	30,861		<b>Total, Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>266,603</b>	
Locomotives and parts .....	27,909		<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>88.6</b>	
Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	20,930				

1. See Part II, Table 24.

TABLE XXIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>122,045</b>	<b>32.5</b>	Wool noils, tops, waste.....	1,020	
Raw sugar for refining.....	59,397		Flax, hemp, jute, raw.....	749	
Tea, black.....	20,314		<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rubber, crude or semi-fabricated.....	12,633		<b>Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	9,332		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Fruits, dried.....	3,684		Bauxite ore.....	8,961	
Fruits, canned or preserved.....	3,456		Tin blocks, pigs, bars.....	5,644	
Nuts.....	2,924		Manganese oxide.....	1,272	
Molasses and syrups.....	2,420		Chrome ore.....	749	
Rum.....	1,598		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Spices.....	1,057		Crude petroleum for refining.....	3,034	
Gums and resins.....	750		Petroleum tops for refiners.....	2,969	
Wines.....	707		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Fruit juices and syrups.....	614		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Vegetables, fresh.....	511		<b>Total Imports.....</b>	<b>185,861</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>Total Itemized Commodities.....</b>	<b>176,015</b>	
Sausage casings.....	1,430		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized.....</b>	<b>94.7</b>	
Hides and skins, not fur.....	1,115				
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>9.9</b>			
Wool, raw.....	16,249				
Flax, hemp, jute, piece goods.....	10,962				
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	1,293				
Kapok, manila, sisal and other vegetable fibres.....	1,169				

Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries include a wide variety of products, and a higher proportion of these are manufactured than in the case of exports to the United States, the United Kingdom, or Europe. The chief commodities exported in 1949 were wheat; automobiles, trucks and parts; locomotives and parts; railway cars, coaches and parts; wheat flour; newsprint; and planks and boards. Commonwealth countries accounted for a particularly high proportion of Canada's domestic exports in the iron and its products, fibres, textiles and products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Certain items, however, cannot be expected to remain at the 1949 export level. Chief among these are wheat, locomotives, and railway cars. India and South Africa both purchased greater than normal quantities of wheat in 1949 and took deliveries of considerable quantities of railway equipment which represent the filling of orders on which work has been proceeding for some time.

Canada's principal imports from Commonwealth countries in 1949 were raw sugar, tea, raw wool, crude rubber, jute piece goods, cocoa beans and bauxite ore. Like these commodities,

the greater part of Canada's imports from Commonwealth countries are raw and semi-processed goods. The Commonwealth is particularly important as a source of supply for agricultural and vegetable products, supplying 32.3% of imports in this group in 1949. Only the United States accounts for a higher proportion of imports in this category (38.8%).

Canada's commodity trade with Commonwealth countries has been far from balancing — exports in 1949 were over 50% greater than imports. This, of course, has contributed to the dollar shortage from which Commonwealth countries have suffered. The currency readjustments of September, 1949, should improve this situation — most countries of the Commonwealth devalued to the same extent as the United Kingdom which should improve their competitive position in the Canadian market as opposed to countries which did not devalue. And while Canadian exports to these markets will be somewhat restricted in line with the Commonwealth decision of mid-summer 1949 to reduce dollar imports, Canada's own currency adjustment may make this decline less severe than might otherwise have been the case.

#### Trade of Canada with Latin America

The twenty independent republics in North and South America south of the United States form a good group for analysis. Although differing widely in size, climate and resources they are culturally similar and are at a generally similar stage of economic development. As yet most of these countries are primary producers and are considerably less industrialized than is Canada. They export many products of which soil and climate prevent the production in Canada and import many of the temperate climate foodstuffs and the manufactures which Canada is able to provide. They are in many ways natural trading partners for Canada.

However, trade with Latin America is restricted by several factors. Many Latin American products are also produced in Commonwealth countries — this is true especially of sugar and cocoa — and Canada has been accustomed to drawing these commodities from the Commonwealth. For many of their products Canadian demand is limited by the size of the population. Latin American purchases in Canada are restricted in many cases by the relatively low incomes of the bulk of the population and in all but a few by the severe post-war dollar shortage. Although Canada's balance of trade with this group

of countries is passive, were it not for large imports of petroleum from Venezuela this passive balance would have been active. And with most individual countries in the group Canada's balance is active at present. The fact that trade with Latin America is conducted in United States dollars, a currency of which both Canada and many Latin American countries suffer a shortage, also hampers trade somewhat.

Canada's exports to Latin America in 1948 were slightly below the 1949 level and slightly above that of 1948. There has been relatively little change in the dollar value of this trade over the past three years. But as average export prices have increased considerably in this period there has been a significant decrease in the volume of exports. Exports in six of the nine main groups decreased in value in 1949, the net increase over 1948 levels being due to considerably higher exports in the agricultural and vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities groups.

Among the chief factors restricting Canadian exports to Latin America have been the extensive commodity and ex-



**TABLE XXIV. Merchandise Trade of Canada with Latin America by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	24,185	19,986	30,057	81,163	86,182	65,058
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,121	9,226	10,074	3,377	5,654	3,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,289	2,940	1,152	18,149	28,746	21,600
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20,823	20,038	14,756	273	40	48
Iron and its Products.....	34,184	30,386	24,034	638	965	1,484
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,254	15,250	14,676	117	1,694	4,706
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,646	4,093	2,834	50,593	94,835	92,039
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	5,279	6,416	5,067	3,033	1,879	1,163
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15,990	15,414	22,973	1,799	1,466	2,003
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>159,141</b>	<b>221,260</b>	<b>192,022</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>

change controls forced on these countries by their balance of payments positions. An indication of the effect of these controls is given by an examination of Canadian trade with Argentina. In 1948, 183 different commodities were recorded as exported to that country. In 1949, due chiefly to more severe trade regulations, only 69 different commodities were purchased by Argentina in Canada. (The classification basis was adjusted to permit accurate comparison). The value of Canadian exports to Argentina fell from \$16.7 million in 1948 to \$2.9 million in 1949.

Imports from Latin America as a whole also fell off in 1949. A basic factor in this decline was the transfer to Commonwealth sources of supply of much of Canada's demand for raw sugar. Before the war the Commonwealth supplied almost all of Canada's needs for this commodity. But Latin America has managed to hold part of her wartime gain in the Canadian market. Also important was the return to United States suppliers of much of Canada's demand for raw cotton — in 1948 heavy purchases of this commodity had been made in Latin America, especially Mexico.

**TABLE XXV. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,491	
Wheat flour.....	12,397		Rolling mill products.....	904	
Wheat.....	8,448		Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	817	
Rubber tires and tubes.....	2,029		Needles.....	738	
Malt.....	1,603		Ferro-alloys.....	556	
Potatoes, seed, certified.....	1,571		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Whiskey.....	980		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	5,537	
Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	764		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,961	
Potatoes, n.o.p. (for food).....	423		Aluminum, manufactured.....	1,657	
Oats.....	418		Copper wire and copper manufactures...	1,320	
<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	545	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked...	5,354		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,272		Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,386	
Meats, canned.....	1,214		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Leather, unmanufactured.....	962		Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,142	
Fish, canned.....	506		Drugs and medicines.....	739	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>4.6</b>	Calcium compounds.....	727	
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14,756	1.7	Sodium compounds.....	707	
Newsprint.....	11,894		Synthetic resins and products.....	604	
Planks and boards.....	671		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>22,973</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Wood pulp.....	643		Ships sold.....	20,013	
Wrapping paper.....	536		Refrigerators and parts.....	815	
<b>Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Latin America</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	11,331		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>112,176</b>	
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,801		<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized.....</b>	<b>89.3</b>	
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	2,698				



TABLE XXVI. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>65,058</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>Wood, Wood Products, and Paper .....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Coffee, green .....	27,728		<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	17,017		Iron ore .....	933	
Raw sugar for refining .....	6,227		Scrap iron and steel .....	518	
Vegetables, fresh .....	3,284		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Nuts .....	1,809		Ores of minor non-ferrous metals, n.o.p. ....	4,214	
Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,762		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>92,039</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Cocoa butter .....	1,761		Crude petroleum for refining .....	91,240	
Pineapples, fresh .....	1,226		Petroleum tops for refiners .....	672	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,031		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	845		Quebracho extract .....	862	
Fruits, canned or preserved .....	669		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Citrus fruit, fresh .....	586		Wax, vegetable or mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,598	
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Total Imports from Latin America .....</b>	<b>192,022</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Beef, canned .....	2,418		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>187,875</b>	
Hides and skins (not fur) .....	646		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>97.8</b>	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>6.5</b>			
Raw cotton .....	15,775				
Kapok, manila, sisal and other vegetable fibres .....	3,686				
Cotton piece goods .....	772				
Wool, raw .....	595				

Canada's chief exports to the Latin American countries in 1949 were ships, wheat flour, newsprint, machinery, wheat, electrical apparatus and salted and cured fish. Manufactured goods, as can be seen, are very important in these items and in the others listed in Table XXV. As in the case of the Commonwealth, wheat flour is quite important in exports to Latin America — warm countries purchase a higher proportion of wheat flour than do cooler lands. The only item in exports to Latin America clearly at an above-normal level is again ships — Panama bought a number of old ships from Canada in 1949, and there were deliveries of new vessels being constructed for Venezuela.

The chief commodities imported from Latin America in 1949 were crude petroleum, green coffee, bananas, cotton, and raw sugar. Agricultural commodities dominate the list of items if petroleum is excluded. The majority of the commodities imported from Latin America are foodstuffs and raw materials which Canada cannot produce in sufficient quantities or cannot produce at all. Such manufacturing as is done in Latin America does not yet produce commodities for export.

While most of the countries of Latin America did not participate in the general exchange rate readjustments of September 1949, this group of countries has been more prone than most to change exchange rates as circumstances demand. There is also widespread use of multiple exchange rates in this area. It is therefore difficult to evaluate the probable results of the September readjustments in trade with these countries. To some extent, Commonwealth suppliers may have a price advantage over Latin American suppliers in the Canadian market for some commodities, but the probability of further large shifts of Canadian demand from Latin American to Commonwealth sources does not seem great. The adjustments may give Canadian exporters a stronger competitive position as opposed to United States exporters in supplying this area, but as European countries, where exporters are less hampered by the Latin American hard currency shortage, have generally devalued to a greater extent than did Canada it would seem possible that some effect on Canadian sales to this area may result from European competition in 1950, especially in the manufactured goods field.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

It is a well-known fact that foreign trade is essentially based on differences between countries in resources and development. Especially in the case of raw foodstuffs and raw materials is this true. Temperate countries cannot grow all of the wide range of foodstuffs necessary to a comfortable modern standard of living. Nor can tropical countries. And climate affects the production of such important raw materials as rubber, cotton and wool. Minerals, too, are not found in all countries, and those without mines must import their needs.

Even in manufactured goods trade is based in part on differences in resources, although national specialization is of great importance as well. Canada's aluminum industry is due essentially to the fact that Canada is richly endowed with hydro-electric power — in this case the raw materials for the

industry must be imported. But it is more economical to bring the ores to the power than to bring power to the ores. Or nations may specialize in types of product — the United Kingdom specializes in producing small automobiles, the United States in larger cars, yet both find a market in Canada.

Table XXVII serves especially to emphasize the effect which differences in resources have on Canadian trade. Canada has large areas of excellent agricultural land, and the importance of agricultural products in exports reflects this factor; in 1949 these accounted for 25.8% of Canada's total exports. But imports of agricultural products are also of great importance — no less than 13.7% of Canada's imports in 1949 were in this category. Most of the imported agricultural products were, of course, those demanding a warmer (or moister) climate

**TABLE XXVII. Merchandise Trade of Canada with All Countries by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	683,697	643,698	773,007	356,278	349,919	377,393
Animals and Animal Products.....	331,445	434,925	338,421	86,909	84,702	74,096
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	49,347	45,554	25,217	390,589	350,619	333,032
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	886,192	953,674	875,318	89,548	73,730	86,327
Iron and its Products.....	273,156	281,465	292,864	762,359	782,255	891,551
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	303,937	395,948	426,608	160,926	155,812	174,692
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	74,614	94,915	73,710	452,198	606,182	535,329
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	83,804	79,840	70,698	113,085	118,380	130,660
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	88,710	145,420	117,118	162,053	115,346	158,128
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

for growth than Canada can provide. Canada also has vast forest areas, and industries based on these forests provide a larger part of Canada's exports than any other commodity group — in 1949 29.2% of Canada's exports were in the wood, wood products and paper group. Imports of forest products are, however, minor. Few wood needs cannot be more economically met from Canadian forests than from imported woods. Canada is a large producer of most of the important non-ferrous metals, and the greater weight of these items is in exports than in imports again reflects this fact. The greater part of imports of commodities in this group are manufactures rather than base metals.

In some other groups imports far outweigh exports. Canada has a sizable basic steel industry, but is far from producing a sufficient supply of steel to satisfy the domestic demand,

especially in a time of high production as at present. And Canada exports a considerable volume of iron and steel manufactures, but even more are imported. Imports in the iron and steel group were 32.3% of total imports in 1949; in exports this group accounted for only 9.8% of the total. Canada is deficient in fuels, although the development of western Canada's oil resources will reduce this deficiency. In 1949 19.4% of Canada's imports were non-metallic minerals and their products, the bulk of these being coal and petroleum. Exports of non-metallic minerals were only 2.5% of total domestic exports, and a major part of these was asbestos. Canada also imports far more fibres and textiles than she exports, indeed the domestic textile and clothing industry is largely dependent on imported fibres and piece goods. Imports in this group were, in 1949, 12.1% of total imports, exports only 0.8% of total domestic exports.

#### Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

By comparing the tables showing Canada's leading exports and leading imports a more detailed picture of the impact of varying resources and development on Canadian trade can be drawn. Of Canada's ten leading exports in 1949 two — wheat and wheat flour — were agricultural products, three — newsprint, wood pulp, and planks and boards — were forest products, four — primary and semi-fabricated aluminum, copper and zinc, and nickel — were products of the mining and metallurgical

industries, and only one — farm implements and machinery — was a fully manufactured product in the sense that an automobile or a watch is manufactured. The resources providing the bulk of these exports were Canada's farms, forests and mines, together with (in the case of aluminum) her water power sites. It will be noted that the three export groups into which the products of these resources largely fall are the most important groups in Canadian exports.

1. For illustrative tables see Part II, Tables 7 and 8.

A similar analysis of Canada's ten leading imports also gives results supporting the group analysis. In 1949 two of these — crude petroleum and bituminous coal — were fuels; two were warm-climate agricultural products — raw sugar and raw cotton (the latter classified as a fibre); one was a basic metallurgical product — iron and steel rolling mill products; and the remaining five — machinery, tractors, automobile parts, electrical apparatus and farm machinery — were fully manufactured goods. Five of the ten fell in the iron and its products group, the largest import group by value in 1949, two in the second largest group, non-metallic minerals, and one in each of the agricultural products, fibres and textiles, and non-ferrous metals groups, the next three groups by value.

A study of changes in the traded value of the items in the leading exports and leading imports lists is also of value. In particular, it permits the relating of trade to particular regions of Canada with their particular products, or to particular industries. Five products of Canada's forest industries are included in the principal exports table, and in 1949 four of these five declined from their 1948 export level. The forest industries were affected by the readjustments in the United States which both reduced industrial demand for wood pulp and construction demand for lumber and shingles, and by the dollar shortage which restricted overseas demand for these products. All but newsprint and pulpwood declined in both price and volume, in pulpwood exports volume alone accounted for the total decline in value. Seven of the products listed are fully manufactured goods. Of these, four — ships, locomotives, railway cars and aircraft — were at an abnormal level in 1949 due, in the case of ships, partly to the selling of part of Canada's war-swollen merchant marine, in the case of all four to heavy deliveries on orders on which work has been proceeding for some time. Ships in particular have been at an abnormal export level for three years. None of these items, with the possible exception of aircraft, can be expected to remain at their 1949 export level, especially in a world striving to reduce its dollar expenditure. Two other manufactured items — automotive products and machinery — registered a decline in exports in 1949 due chiefly to exchange problems. The chief export market for the only other of these manufactured exports — farm machinery — is the United States. While sales of farm machinery are still swollen by farmers' needs to replace

equipment worn out in wartime the market for this commodity is much surer than in the case of other manufactured exports.

Several of the other products in the leading exports table increased in value in 1948 or remained at a high level. Wheat, newsprint, base metals, beef, beef cattle, chemical fertilizers and cheese are among the best examples. Demand for basic Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials remains strong. But exports of some other products, notably flaxseed, eggs and some coarse grains, have declined as European and other producers of these goods are again entering the world market. Bacon exports have also declined, but this is chiefly a joint result of lower Canadian production and higher domestic consumption rather than that of a decline in demand for Canadian bacon.

The high level of domestic economic activity in Canada and the consequent expansion of imports in 1949 are reflected in the leading imports table. Only fourteen of the forty items included failed to expand in 1949. Of these fourteen, the need for imported crude petroleum has been somewhat reduced by the western oil developments. The need for anthracite coal was reduced by a heavy carry-over from the mild 1948-49 winter, and supplies of bituminous coal were reduced by the United States' coal strike in 1949. There has also been some slight easing of demand for clothing in Canada, the wartime backlog of demand now having been largely satisfied, and this is reflected in lower imports of cotton and woollen piece goods, raw wool and worsted tops. The slight decline in machinery imports is the net result of higher prices and an increased demand for mining and business machinery offset by a decreased demand for machinery for the re-equipment of factories and by still strict controls on imports of much household machinery.

Among the factors which contributed to the increase in imports in 1949 was a considerable improvement in the supply position of many commodities. This has been especially true of basic iron and steel, and the increase in imports of rolling mill products reflects this factor. Imports of products of the automotive and engineering industries have also been affected by some easing in the supply situation.

TABLE XXVIII. Share of Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Value in \$,000,000						
Five leading commodities.....	1,190	1,159	1,298	611	727	740
Ten leading commodities.....	1,514	1,556	1,705	943	1,047	1,093
Percent of Total						
Five leading commodities.....	42.9	37.7	43.4	23.7	27.6	26.8
Ten leading commodities.....	54.6	50.6	57.0	36.6	39.7	39.6

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in this table. See Part II, Tables 7 and 8 for individual commodities.

Together with the greater market concentration of Canadian trade in 1949 (especially with respect to the United States) has gone an increase in the commodity concentration of exports. The same five commodities have headed the leading exports list in the years 1947 to 1949; they are wheat, newsprint, wood pulp, planks and boards, and wheat flour. In 1949 these accounted for 43.4% of total domestic exports as opposed to 37.7% in 1948 and 42.9% in 1947. The proportions accounted for by the leading ten commodities for each year were 57.0% in 1949, 50.6% in 1948, and 54.6% in 1947. Some increase in commodity concentration is to be expected in the present disturbed state of the world economy — dollar-short nations can no longer afford to buy in Canada products now obtainable in soft currency countries, and have concentrated their Cana-

dian buying on relatively fewer commodities than might otherwise be the case. And to a considerable extent these are the same commodities purchased in volume by the United States.

There was a slight decrease in the commodity concentration of imports in 1949. The ten leading imports in each year accounted for 39.6% of total imports in 1949 as opposed to 39.7% in 1948 and 36.6% in 1947. In part this reflects the effect of the trade controls imposed late in 1947 — these bore most heavily on less essential imports imported in smaller quantities and an increase in the commodity concentration of trade for the period in which such controls are in effect is to be expected. As the controls are relaxed the degree of this concentration should decline.



An increase in overall commodity concentration also featured Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, though not those to the United States. However, in the case of each country one commodity formed a far higher proportion of total exports than in previous years. Newsprint exports in 1949 formed 26.0% of total domestic exports to the United States as opposed to 22.7% in 1948, and wheat exports were 39.8% of total domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 as opposed to 28.6% in 1948.

#### Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture

The greater part of the commodities in both Canada's exports and Canada's imports undergoes some processing or manufacturing before entering into trade. Wood is turned into pulp or newsprint, base metals are refined and cast into ingots or rolled into strips and sheets, fish are salted, pickled or canned, cattle and pigs are slaughtered and butchered, much wheat is milled into flour, fibres are made up into yarns or piece goods. In the case of many items the chief part of their value is due to the manufacturing process — this is especially true of such goods as electrical apparatus, automobiles, automobile parts, engines, locomotives, and pottery.

An analysis of Canadian trade, classifying it according to the amount of value added to individual commodities by processing or manufacture, has been prepared for several years and can be found in the annual report *Trade of Canada 1949*, Volume I, Tables 27-32. Table XXIX below summarizes the results of that analysis for 1949. Generally, in this analysis goods which are in their natural form are classified as raw materials, those which have been processed or manufactured

to a stage at which they are ready for consumption or at which their value is due chiefly to the manufacturing process are classed as fully or chiefly manufactured. Those at an intermediate stage of processing or to which the value added by processing is relatively small are classed as partially manufactured. It will be noted that the largest part of both exports and imports are classed as fully or chiefly manufactured. (This of course, does not mean that all are finished commodities ready for consumer use). Raw materials are second in importance in both exports and imports — in exports such products as wheat, fresh fruits, fresh fish, live animals, and base metals in ores are classed as raw materials; in imports are included, for example, crude natural rubber, raw cotton, raw wool, bauxite ore, coal and crude petroleum. Partially manufactured goods include such items as worsted tops, base metals in ingot form, raw sugar, unmanufactured leather, wood pulp, and lumber. Automobile parts, farm machinery, yarns and warps, piece goods, newsprint paper, canned fish, clocks and watches, petroleum products, wheat flour, bacon, maple syrup, maple sugar, whiskey and tea are examples of items classified as fully or chiefly manufactured.

TABLE XXIX. Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture, 1949<sup>1</sup>

Degree of Manufacture	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	Value \$,000	% of Total	Value \$,000	% of Total
Raw Materials.....	971,061	32.5	690,177	25.0
Partially Manufactured.....	730,775	24.4	198,580	7.2
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....	1,291,124	43.1	1,872,451	67.8
Total.....	2,992,961	100.0	2,761,207	100.0

1. For historical data and analysis on this basis, by countries, main groups and subgroups, and industrial origin, see *Trade of Canada, 1949*, Volume 1, Tables 27-32.

#### Imports for Industry and Investment

It must be emphasized that the above analysis is based primarily on value added by manufacture, not on purpose or use. The "raw materials" item in that classification does not

include all imports regarded as raw materials for industry, nor are all goods classed as "fully or chiefly manufactured" in the form in which they will finally be used.

TABLE XXX. Ten Leading Imports for Processing or Manufacture in Canada, by Degree of Manufacture

Commodity	Value in \$,000,000			Degree of Manufacture
	1947	1948	1949	
Crude petroleum for refining.....	127	192	189	Raw material.....
Automobile parts.....	98	101	118	Fully or chiefly manufactured.....
Rolling mill products, iron.....	78	84	98	Fully or chiefly manufactured.....
Coal, bituminous.....	96	128	93	Raw material.....
Raw cotton.....	59	56	66	Raw material.....
Raw sugar for refining.....	46	62	66	Partially manufactured.....
Cotton piece goods.....	83	53	53	Fully or chiefly manufactured.....
Woollen piece goods.....	30	43	42	Fully or chiefly manufactured.....
Coffee, green.....	13	23	29	Raw material.....
Wool, raw.....	17	24	19	Raw material.....

Table XXX lists ten items imported as raw materials for Canadian industries. Two are fuels, petroleum for refineries and bituminous coal, chiefly for use in factories or in transportation, two are foodstuffs which must be processed before they are ready for use, two are iron products, two raw fibres, and two textiles. By degree of manufacture, five are classed as raw materials, only one as partially manufactured, and four as chiefly manufactured. However, all, despite their degree of manufacture, are raw materials for Canadian industry.

Imports for use as raw materials for Canadian industry form an exceedingly important part of total Canadian imports – in 1949 some forty to fifty percent of the total was for industrial use. As has been noted above, Canada must import the greater

part of the solid and liquid fuels used by her productive industry; factories (especially Canadian branches of United States firms) frequently import many of the parts needed for their products, materials for tanning leather must be imported, a great part of Canada's demand for industrial chemicals (or for raw materials for the Canadian chemicals industry) must be met by imports, and the Canadian textile and clothing industry is largely dependent on imported fibres and piece goods. In 1949 domestic economic activity in Canada was high, Canadian industries were operating at a high level to satisfy consumer and industrial demand, and the imports of goods used in these industries expanded. The high level of domestic economic activity has been an important factor in the high and rising value of imports in the post-war period.

TABLE XXXI. Ten Leading Imports of Investment Goods

Commodity	Value in \$,000,000		
	1947	1948	1949
Machinery and parts, n.o.p. ....	206	217	216
Tractors and parts .....	69	89	119
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	69	62	70
Farm implements and machinery, n.o.p. ....	36	51	59
Automobiles, trucks and buses .....	70	27	44
Structural iron and steel.....	18	18	18
Locomotives and parts.....	5	5	11
Bricks and tiles .....	8	10	10
Casing for gas, water, oil wells.....	1	4	8
Lime, plaster and cement.....	4	5	7

Another important factor helping to raise both the level of domestic economic activity and the level of imports has been the high level of investment in Canada in the post-war period. Investment has been increased both by producers, who wish to increase or modernize their productive facilities, and by consumers who wish to improve their accommodation or increase their stock of durable-use goods. Table XXXI presents ten of the imports most affected by this two-sided investment programme.

The largest and most heterogeneous item in the list is machinery. This includes machinery of all sorts – household machinery, mining and metallurgical machinery, business and printing machinery, and all sorts of industrial and other machinery<sup>1</sup>. Imports of machinery have been at a high and, in total, relatively constant level over the past few years. Also important, and growing steadily, are imports of farm machinery and tractors and parts to help re-equip Canada's agricultural

industry. A considerable part of total imports of electrical apparatus are investment goods; examples are electric motors to run small machines, durable-use household appliances, electrical equipment for new buildings, communications equipment, and power-generating equipment. The activity of the construction industry is reflected in the high level of imports of structural iron and steel, bricks and tiles, and lime, plaster and cement. Locomotives have been imported for use in transportation; the logging industry especially has imported numerous small locomotives. And the rapid increase in imports of well casing is only one of the more obvious effects on imports of the western oil developments. A chief imported item for consumer investment, especially in the past few years, has been automobiles. These were one of the items most severely restricted by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls of 1947. However, in 1947 the greater part of these imports had to be covered by dollar exchange, in 1949 the bulk of these imports came from the United Kingdom.

#### Imports and Import Controls

The emergency measures taken in 1947 to conserve Canada's dwindling exchange resources had a sizable braking effect on Canadian imports, especially on imports from the United States. In 1949 the relaxation of these controls, although less important than the high level of domestic economic activity and the easing of the supply situation affecting many commodities, was important in facilitating the increase of some imports.

The relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation restrictions had particularly noticeable effects on certain individual commodities in imports. The quotas applying to fresh fruits and vegetables were increased on October 1, 1948, and April 1, 1949, and controls on these items were removed at the beginning of October, 1949. These actions facilitated the increase of \$13.1 million in imports of fruits and \$11.7 million in imports of vegetables in 1949. The removal of the

restrictions on tourist purchases under the \$100 customs exemption privilege at the beginning of the year permitted a \$28.5 million increase in imports of this type. Other relaxations early in 1949 permitted increased imports of a variety of production materials and capital goods. The quotas on textiles were also increased in April, and increased imports of some fabrics, especially from the United States, resulted. Increases in these items were reflected in the movements of the group totals and of total imports in 1949.

Table XXXII classifies imports for 1948 and 1949 according to the degree of control to which they were subject at the end of 1949. (As the items recognized for control purposes are not the same as those recorded in the statistics the table can not show a zero value for imports of statistical items which include prohibited goods). The table illustrates the effects on items

1. Part II, Table 10 gives separate values for these four sub-categories.



still subject to controls of relaxations in these controls, although it does not distinguish the effects of the removal of certain items from control. The rate of increase in imports in 1949 of those items still subject to control at the end of 1949 is seen to be greater than the rate of increase of all other imports — this gives some indication of the effect of the

relaxation of certain control measures in **facilitating** the increase in imports in 1949. However, the absolute increase in imports due to control relaxations was small in relation to the total increase. The greater part of the increase in 1949 imports was in goods which either had never been subject to controls or which it is no longer necessary to control.

TABLE XXXII. Import Controls and Canada's Imports

	Value		Increase	
	1948 \$,000,000	1949 \$,000,000	1948-49 \$,000,000	1948-49 %
Total Imports.....	2,636.9	2,761.2	124.3	4.7
Items Including Prohibited Goods.....	61.8	69.7	7.9	12.8
Goods Subject to Quota .....	201.8	217.0	15.2	7.5
Free and Licensed Goods.....	2,373.3	2,474.5	101.2	4.3



## CHAPTER V

### PRICES AND THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

#### Post-War Based Comparisons

In order to isolate the two factors of price and quantity as combined in declared value statistics of foreign trade and to observe their changes in relation to a post-war standard of reference, the Bureau's interim indexes of the prices of exports of Canadian produce and imports for consumption have been

re-compiled as fixed base-weighted averages of relatives on a 1948 base. These price indexes have been divided into appropriate indexes of declared values to secure quotients which measure the quantum of current trade in terms of 1948 prices.

#### Adjustments to Classification

Table XXXIII presents the declared value statistics of exports of Canadian produce and of imports for consumption adjusted by groups according to the concepts involved in the compilation of the price indexes. Since the "deflators" are grouped in a manner which differs somewhat from the conventional trade statistics' grouping by component material — a circumstance determined by the problems of pricing — values, value indexes and the resultant volume indexes which appear in this chapter have all been grouped in this manner. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural

and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into Group I, agricultural and other primary products; with a sub-group of rubber and its products transferred to the miscellaneous group because of its high content of synthetic rubber manufactures. Temporary trade for exhibition or competition has been deleted from the trade content of imports and exports, and imports of merchandise into Canada for the use of the United Kingdom Government have been deducted from the total of the imports for consumption because of their special relationship to the trade content.

**TABLE XXXIII. Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1948	1949 <sup>6</sup>
	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>				
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	914,484	982,017	1,045,471	1,085,648
II Fibres and Textiles.....	53,760	49,347	45,554	25,217
III Wood Products and Paper.....	625,591	886,192	953,674	875,318
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	245,329	297,121	362,913	334,023
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	247,810	303,937	395,948	426,608
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	57,360	74,614	94,915	73,710
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	67,589	83,804	79,840	70,698
VIII Miscellaneous.....	100,292	97,870	97,123	101,739
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	59,194	74,817	73,754	82,290
(b) Special and Non-commercial.....	41,098	23,053	23,369	19,449
Adjusted total exports <sup>2</sup> .....	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438	2,992,961
Temporary exports.....	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>				
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	354,911	414,457	403,014	422,469
II Fibres and Textiles.....	264,121	390,589	350,619	333,032
III Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	67,736	87,236	70,549	82,461
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	487,674	758,132	783,401	889,398
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	124,369	167,840	156,419	177,861
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	330,446	449,340	603,271	531,449
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	95,039	115,943	121,291	134,540
VIII Miscellaneous.....	197,991	187,383	145,998	168,061
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	177,157	155,732	125,238	137,828
(b) Special and Non-commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	20,834	31,651	20,760	50,233
Adjusted total imports <sup>5</sup> .....	1,922,287	2,570,920	2,634,562	2,759,271
United Kingdom Government and Temporary imports.....	4,992	3,024	2,383	1,936
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

1. Groups though classified by component material differ from conventional trade statistics groups.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excludes advertising matter.

4. Includes advertising matter.

5. Excluding: imports for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

6. Includes Newfoundland as a 10th province of Confederation as from April 1, 1949.

Certain other adjustments to the groups of varying significance — such as the transfer of ships from the miscellaneous group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock

from non-metallic minerals to fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to the miscellaneous group, etc., — represent an improvement in group classification by

component material over periods of time and aid the comparison of totals to the extent of this gain in precision.<sup>1</sup>

Table XXXIII subdivides the miscellaneous articles — in which group end products of consumer interest predominate — into two parts: commercial transactions and special and non-commercial articles. This distinction is often useful. When the financial aspects of the merchandise trade transactions are considered, in an articulated set of accounts such as the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, the commercial transactions only are of interest. They may be thought of as those in consideration for which a real or a nominal return is made in the form of money or a claim to money in exchange. They are, naturally, the bulk of the merchandise trade content.

Non-commercial transactions are largely unilateral; for example, donations and gifts. Certain special transactions, furthermore, are of mixed character. Some involve the exchange of a service in return for a money rental; others involve a real or nominal purchase or sale which is duplicated elsewhere in the Balance of Payments' current account. Identified tourist imports are in this latter category whereas imports and exports

of motion picture films, valued at the value of the films in the trade statistics, are frequently transactions whose real consideration is a rental.

Some element of choice enters the selection of special and non-commercial transactions. Identification of these among the diverse items which make up the classified content of the Trade of Canada statistics is not always possible. The bulk of the declared values involved may be identified, however, and are totaled in Group VIII(b) of Table XXXIII.<sup>2</sup>

Imports for the use of the United Kingdom government may be described, also, as non-commercial elements in Canadian trade statistics but, since these are imported on United Kingdom account, they are deducted from the total imports in order to arrive at the adjusted declared value total of this chapter. Adjustments, which are specifically value adjustments, such as are made in arriving at the merchandise current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, are neglected in this analysis in order to preserve the declared value basis of the original data. Comparative levels are maintained by the indexes so that any valuation differences which may be present act as a constant influence over comparisons.

#### Transactions with Newfoundland

The inclusion of Newfoundland's trade as from the first of April, 1949 is such as to render the totals for the year not strictly comparable with other years in the tables of this chapter. Had Newfoundland remained outside Confederation, and similar trends to those characteristic of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949 remained during the year, a somewhat

larger decrease in the volume of Canadian exports and a somewhat smaller increase in the volume of imports for consumption would probably have resulted. An adjustment to the data would, however, be of dubious accuracy and would modify rather than alter the general tenor of the analysis of this chapter.

#### Aggregate Price and Volume Trends

Indexes of the declared values, prices and physical volume of exports of Canadian produce and of imports for consumption are shown in tables XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL classified ac-

cording to the adjusted groups of table XXXIII. Average changes in price and volume as they affect totals of exports and imports are summarized in two tables as follows:

TABLE XXXIV. Aggregate Value and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade

	1946	1947	1948	1949
	\$,000,000	\$,000,000	\$,000,000	\$,000,000
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:<sup>1</sup></b>				
Current declared value.....	2,312	2,775	3,075	2,993
Constant 1948 \$ volume.....	2,894	3,029	3,075	2,903
<b>Imports for Consumption:<sup>1</sup></b>				
Current declared value.....	1,922	2,571	2,635	2,759
Constant 1948 \$ volume.....	2,512	2,922	2,635	2,673

1. Adjusted totals as in table XXXIII, page 39.

TABLE XXXV. Percentage Change in Aggregate Value, Price and Volume of Foreign Trade

	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>1</sup>:</b>			
Value.....	+ 29.4	+ 7.8	- 2.7
Price.....	+ 29.0	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
Volume.....	+ 0.3	- 4.2	- 5.6
<b>Imports for Consumption<sup>1</sup>:</b>			
Value.....	+ 43.4	+ 7.3	+ 4.7
Price.....	+ 34.9	+ 17.3	+ 3.2
Volume.....	+ 6.4	- 8.5	+ 1.5

1. Adjusted totals as in table XXXIII, page 39.

Price increases are all positive and at declining rates during the four post-war years. Import prices have increased since 1946 by a greater percentage (34.9 per cent) than have

export prices (29.0 per cent). Imports show a slight increase of overall volume in 1949 after many offsetting changes, whereas exports declined in average volume in 1949.

1. See footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39 for limits to trade content. For a description of the price indexes on a 1935-39 = 100 base see: "Export and Import Price Indexes" D.B.S., Ottawa, July, 1949 (Ref. Paper No. 5).

2. For a listing of the special and non-commercial items see: "Trade of Canada, Year ended December 31, 1949," Volume I, Summary and Analytical Tables, page 304.



## Aggregate Export Volume

The increased value of exports of Canadian produce between the years 1946 and 1949 is shown by these calculations to have been due almost entirely to price increases. A change in the index of physical volume of but 0.3 per cent for all exports over the period is evident although there have been more diverse trends in different groups of commodities. Furthermore, domestic exports had declined in 1949 by 5.6 per

cent of their 1948 volume and by 4.2 per cent of their 1947 volume. Exports in the two years of 1947 and 1948 have been at similar levels, the highest in the post-war period. A decline of aggregate export volume of this magnitude, especially in view of the current international trade context, does not appear excessive, therefore. Exports have increased in volume in 1949 by over 60 per cent of their 1938 levels the following statement reveals:

—	1938 <sup>1</sup>	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
			1949 over 1938
	(1948 = 100)		Per cent
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>:</b>			
Declared value.....	27.2	97.3	+ 257.7
Price.....	47.1	103.1	+ 118.9
Physical volume.....	57.8	94.4	+ 63.3

1. Mechanical conversion of an index which utilizes 1935-39 average fixed weights.
2. Adjusted totals of table XXXIII.

A level of export volume, exceeded only in the peak war years, prevails throughout the post-war period. However, declines of export volume in groups and selected commodities

are concealed by the aggregate comparisons and are dealt with below in the detailed analysis of export and import volume, with the associated tables numbered XXXVIII to XLVI.

## Aggregate Import Volume

Imports for consumption in 1949 increased in average volume by 1.5 per cent of their 1948 volume, though these were lower by 8.5 per cent than 1947 volume levels. The year 1947 established a record in import volume for the post-war period, and in November of that year emergency exchange conservation measures were introduced to arrest the decline

in gold and United States dollar reserves accompanying these heavy imports. Certain relaxations of these restrictions in 1949, due to improvement in the reserve position, contributed to this increase of import volume. The volume of imports in 1949 was over 80 per cent higher than that of the pre-war year 1938, an approximate calculation, which follows, shows:

	1938 <sup>1</sup>	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
			1949 over 1938
	(1948 = 100)		per cent
Imports for consumption <sup>2</sup> :			
Declared value.....	25.6	104.7	+ 309.0
Price.....	46.4	103.2	+ 122.4
Physical volume.....	55.2	101.5	+ 83.9

1. Mechanical conversion of an index which utilizes 1935-39 average fixed weights.
2. Adjusted totals of table XXXIII.

## Annual Terms of Trade

Relative levels of import and export prices are significant since they indicate change in the net barter terms of trade. Measurement by means of the ratio of an index of the prices of imports for consumption to one of exports of Canadian produce is, however, subject to the limitations of these large samples of the total commodities traded. One assumption implicitly made in such a ratio is that re-export prices varied similarly to export prices, whereas it is likely that these followed the

trend of import prices. Since, however, exports of Canadian produce are by far the dominant proportion of total exports (the exports of foreign produce are seldom greater than 2 per cent of the total exports) the error introduced by the simplified calculation is not large.<sup>1</sup> Column (c) of Table XXXVI, which follows, shows the post-war course of these net barter terms with reference to the 1948 base period:

TABLE XXXVI. Aggregate Foreign Trade Price Indexes and Net Barter Terms of Trade

Calendar Years	Prices of Exports of Canadian Produce	Prices of Imports for Consumption	Net Barter Terms <sup>1</sup>
	(1948 = 100)		
1946.....	79.9	76.4	104.6
1947.....	91.6	87.8	104.3
1948.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949.....	103.1	103.2	99.9

1. Export price index divided by import price index in per cent.

1. Approximate f.o.b. prices for both import and export prices are a mitigating circumstance. Both numerator and denominator of the ratio are, hence, in similar price terms.



A steady but slow deterioration of these ratios is evident since 1946. The 1948 and 1949 ratios are the same, approximately, though a slight deterioration is evident in 1949. The major change occurred in 1948 when some of the post-war emergency demand pressure on Canadian prices, due to extraordinary overseas needs for food and clothing, had subsided. This stimulating effect upon export prices in 1946 and 1947 was not counterbalanced by a similar pressure upon import prices, which prices were relatively favourable during these years. Broadly speaking, a trend toward less favourable terms of trade from this time appears to be an inevitable consequence of developments in dollar and non-dollar trading relationships. As import restrictions abroad have a depressing effect on Canadian export prices, and as supplies of commodities available increase, export prices tend to decline. Import prices have tended to remain stable or decline at a less rapid rate.

#### Monthly Price Changes in 1949

Since price changes during the months of 1949 are especially significant in the light of widespread currency readjustments in September, table XXXVII displays monthly price indexes and net barter terms ratios in the indexed form measured against the average for the year 1948 as a standard of reference.

The terms of trade are shown by the price indexes to have been somewhat less favourable in March, April and September and more decidedly so in the post-devaluation months of November and December. The latter two months in which currency readjustments asserted an effect on price levels had sufficient influence over the average for the year to produce the less favourable ratio for the year.

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on April 1 coincided with a slight improvement in the otherwise adverse

The early effects of devaluations in September 1949 with their consequent reaction on Canadian export and import prices are especially interesting. Chief among these in their influence are the devaluation of sterling by 23.5 per cent of the Canadian dollar and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar by 9.1 per cent in relation to the United States dollar. Most exports to the United States and other countries whose currencies have appreciated in relation to the Canadian dollar are made in the latter quarter of 1949 at prices which reflect a part of the adjustment. Import prices responded more consistently in terms of Canadian dollars since products imported are more generally from the United States. The long-run effects of devaluation have not had time to appear in 1949 so that the effect on the annual terms of trade ratio is slight. A terms of trade ratio for the first nine months of the year would, however, have shown a slight favourable relationship to 1948 based largely on an upturn in the first six months. The downturn in the ratio is almost entirely confined to the last quarter of the year.

terms. During the early months of the year a minor recession in American business activity was translating its effect to import prices of primary materials, especially of base metals, so that declining prices were the trend. On the other hand, since imports are largely of more processed and manufactured materials whose prices in the United States did not decline to as great an extent, the import price decline was not excessive. The buoyant strength of the American economy overcame any tendency toward cumulative depression, however, and by late summer recovery was under way arresting the decline in import prices. At the same time, export prices continued to decline until devaluation, apparently due to the delayed effects of reduced American demand. General uncertainty as to price quotations is reflected in the foreign trade price indexes for August, September and October. The post-devaluation influence may be seen more clearly in November and December.

TABLE XXXVII. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup> and Imports for Consumption<sup>3</sup> January to December, 1949 (1948 = 100)

Calendar year and months <sup>4</sup>	Exports of Canadian Produce	Imports for Consumption	Net Barter Terms <sup>5</sup>
<b>1949:</b>			
January .....	106.7	103.3	103.3
February .....	106.4	103.9	102.4
March .....	104.9	104.1	100.8
April .....	104.5	104.6	99.9
May .....	103.9	102.7	101.2
June .....	103.6	102.0	101.6
July .....	101.9	101.0	100.9
August .....	101.2	100.9	100.3
September .....	100.0	101.4	98.6
October .....	102.9	101.9	101.0
November .....	103.4	104.4	99.0
December .....	103.7	107.2	96.7
<b>Year average .....</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>99.9</b>

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference paper No. 5) for method as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. These series are compiled as fixed base-weighted indexes on a 1948 year average base with a fixed weighting system referring to the same period.

2, 3. See footnotes 2 and 5 table XXXIII.

4. Unadjusted. Newfoundland included in Confederation as from April 1, 1949.

5. Export price index divided by import price index in per cent.

#### Value, Price and Volume Indexes by Groups

Tables XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL show group value, price and volume indexes and the percentage increase or decrease of 1949 over the preceding years of the post-war period. These indexes, and those of selected commodities exported or imported which follow this section, are not adjusted for the following:

(a) qualitative change due to variation in the kind of article imported or exported. For example, the automobile of 1949 is not the same vehicle as its 1946 counterpart, even though of the same brand and manufacture, and the difference is qualitative.

(b) valuation error. The primary value data of the indexes of value are the trade statistics of declared values. Adjustments to these valuations which would be desirable for certain purposes have not been made.

(c) calendar year period. Declared value statistics of the trade of Canada are compiled in the "statistical" period. Customs entries which record the movements of goods imported or exported are tabulated as received up to the last day of

the period concerned, in the case of calendar year data, December 31. A few transactions actually occurring in one year may be recorded in the next, therefore, due to the method of compilation.

The group price indexes have not been adjusted for the above factors, so that volume indexes after deflation remain in the original terms of accuracy.

**TABLE XXXVIII. Indexes of the Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
(1948 = 100)						
VALUE INDEXES						
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	87.5	93.9	103.8	+ 18.6	+ 10.5	+ 3.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	118.0	108.3	55.4	- 53.1	- 48.8	- 44.6
III Wood Products and Paper.....	65.6	92.9	91.8	+ 39.9	- 1.2	- 8.2
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	67.6	81.9	92.0	+ 36.1	+ 12.3	- 8.0
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	62.6	76.8	107.7	+ 72.0	+ 40.2	+ 7.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	60.4	78.6	77.7	+ 28.6	- 1.1	- 22.3
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	84.7	105.0	83.5	+ 4.5	- 15.7	- 11.4
VIII Miscellaneous.....	103.3	100.8	104.8	+ 1.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.8
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	80.3	101.4	111.6	+ 39.0	+ 10.1	+ 11.6
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	175.9	98.6	83.2	- 52.7	- 15.6	- 16.8
<b>Total Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>+ 29.4</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	88.1	102.8	104.8	+ 19.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	75.3	111.4	95.0	+ 26.2	- 14.8	- 5.0
III Wood Products and Paper.....	96.0	123.7	116.9	+ 21.8	- 5.5	+ 16.9
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	62.3	96.8	113.5	+ 82.2	+ 17.3	+ 13.5
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	79.5	107.3	113.7	+ 43.0	+ 6.0	+ 13.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	54.8	74.5	88.1	+ 60.8	+ 18.3	- 11.9
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	78.4	95.6	110.9	+ 41.4	+ 16.0	+ 10.9
VIII Miscellaneous.....	135.6	128.3	128.8	- 5.0	+ 0.4	+ 28.8
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	141.5	124.3	110.1	- 22.2	- 11.4	+ 10.1
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	100.4	152.5	242.0	+ 141.0	+ 58.7	+ 142.0
<b>Total Imports for Consumption<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>+ 43.4</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39.

**TABLE XXXIX. Indexes of the Prices<sup>\*</sup> of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
(1948 = 100)						
PRICE INDEXES						
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	84.7	95.4	102.9	+ 21.5	+ 7.9	+ 2.9
II Fibres and Textiles.....	66.1	84.5	103.4	+ 56.4	+ 22.4	+ 3.4
III Wood Products and Paper.....	75.4	92.0	97.9	+ 29.8	+ 6.4	- 2.1
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	82.3	85.3	111.4	+ 35.4	+ 26.2	+ 11.4
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	76.1	86.9	105.8	+ 39.0	+ 21.7	+ 5.8
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	77.2	88.2	112.4	+ 45.6	+ 27.4	+ 12.4
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	84.2	89.8	105.3	+ 25.1	+ 17.3	+ 5.3
VIII Miscellaneous.....	84.2	90.0	103.7	+ 23.2	+ 15.2	+ 3.7
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	87.1	91.8	103.5	+ 18.8	+ 12.7	+ 3.5
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	74.5	83.9	104.2	+ 39.9	+ 24.1	+ 4.2
<b>Total Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>+ 29.0</b>	<b>+ 12.6</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	82.1	92.7	99.2	+ 20.8	+ 7.0	- 0.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	70.2	87.3	100.3	+ 42.8	+ 14.9	+ 0.3
III Wood Products and Paper.....	84.4	92.1	106.6	+ 26.3	+ 15.7	+ 6.6
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	77.1	88.3	108.5	+ 40.7	+ 22.9	+ 8.5
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	82.5	93.1	105.6	+ 28.0	+ 13.4	+ 5.6
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	67.8	79.2	101.7	+ 50.0	+ 28.4	+ 1.7
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	83.5	97.6	99.3	+ 18.9	+ 1.7	- 0.7
VIII Miscellaneous.....	93.2	95.3	97.9	+ 5.0	+ 2.7	- 2.1
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	96.7	95.7	97.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	- 2.7
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	85.6	94.2	99.3	+ 16.0	+ 5.4	- 0.7
<b>Total Imports for Consumption<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>+ 34.9</b>	<b>+ 17.3</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>

\* Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see footnotes to Table XXXIII, page 39.



TABLE XL. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+)    Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
(1948 = 100)				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
VOLUME INDEXES						
Exports of Canadian Produce:						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	103.3	98.4	100.9	- 2.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.9
II Fibres and Textiles.....	178.5	128.2	53.6	- 70.0	- 58.2	- 46.4
III Wood Products and Paper.....	87.0	101.0	93.8	+ 7.8	- 7.1	- 6.2
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	82.1	92.8	82.6	+ 0.6	- 11.0	- 17.3
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	82.3	88.4	101.8	+ 23.7	+ 11.5	+ 1.8
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	78.2	89.1	69.1	- 11.6	- 22.4	- 30.9
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	100.6	116.9	84.0	- 16.5	- 28.1	- 16.0
VIII Miscellaneous.....	122.7	112.0	101.1	- 17.6	- 9.7	+ 1.1
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	92.2	110.5	107.8	+ 16.9	- 2.4	+ 7.8
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	236.1	117.5	79.8	- *66.2	- 32.1	- 20.2
Total Exports of Canadian Produce <sup>2</sup> .....	94.1	98.5	94.4	+ 0.3	- 4.2	- 5.6
Imports for Consumption:						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	107.3	110.9	105.6	- 1.6	- 4.8	+ 5.6
II Fibres and Textiles.....	107.3	127.6	94.7	- 11.7	- 25.8	- 5.3
III Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	113.7	134.3	109.7	- 3.5	- 18.3	+ 9.7
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	80.8	109.6	104.6	+ 29.5	- 4.6	+ 4.6
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	90.4	115.3	107.7	+ 11.7	- 6.6	+ 7.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	80.8	94.1	86.6	+ 7.2	- 8.0	- 13.4
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	93.9	98.0	111.7	+ 19.0	+ 14.0	+ 11.7
VIII Miscellaneous.....	145.5	134.6	131.6	- 9.6	- 2.2	+ 31.7
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	146.3	129.9	113.2	- 22.6	- 12.9	+ 13.2
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	117.3	161.9	243.7	+ 107.8	+ 50.5	+ 143.7
Total Imports for Consumption <sup>5</sup> .....	95.4	110.9	101.5	+ 6.3	- 8.5	+ 1.5

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39.

Division of the absolute values of trade by the appropriate price indexes results in a physical volume figure in terms of 1948 constant dollars rather than the percentage form. This calculation has been made as a supplement to the volume indexes of table XL and the results displayed in a chart.<sup>1</sup> Expression of these data in terms of absolute volume permits reader visual comparison.

The chart clearly depicts the dominating proportions of agricultural and other primary products, wood products and

paper, iron and steel and their products and non-ferrous metals in the exports of Canadian produce, and of agricultural and other primary products, fibres and textiles, iron and steel and their products and non-metallic minerals in the imports for consumption. The high post-war levels of each group, and mixed increases and decreases of volume are shown also. The movements of the miscellaneous group are particularly interesting in the imports, since they illustrate the special and non-commercial articles increase in 1949 due to the inclusion of tourist imports. These and other diverse tendencies are analysed in detail in the following sections.

#### Export Prices and Volume

The group value indexes of table XXXVIII and those of table XLI, of the selected commodities on page 46, exhibit certain declines in 1949 in relation to 1948 and 1947 in particular. All the export group price indexes increased, however, in 1949 with the exception of the index for wood products and paper which declined by 2.1 per cent of the 1948 level. This price decline is shown by table XLII to have occurred in such commodities as woodpulp, planks and boards (except flooring), and red cedar shingles; all in the wood products category. Newspaper prices in this group rose by 4.1 per cent of the 1948 level, a circumstance which reflects the inclusion of Newfoundland as a source of supply among other factors. The small net decline in price for the group reflects overseas import restrictions in 1948 and 1949 in markets for wood products. On the whole the wood products and paper group prices declined slightly in 1949 to levels still considerably higher than 1946 price levels. Generally, export prices increased though at reduced rates.

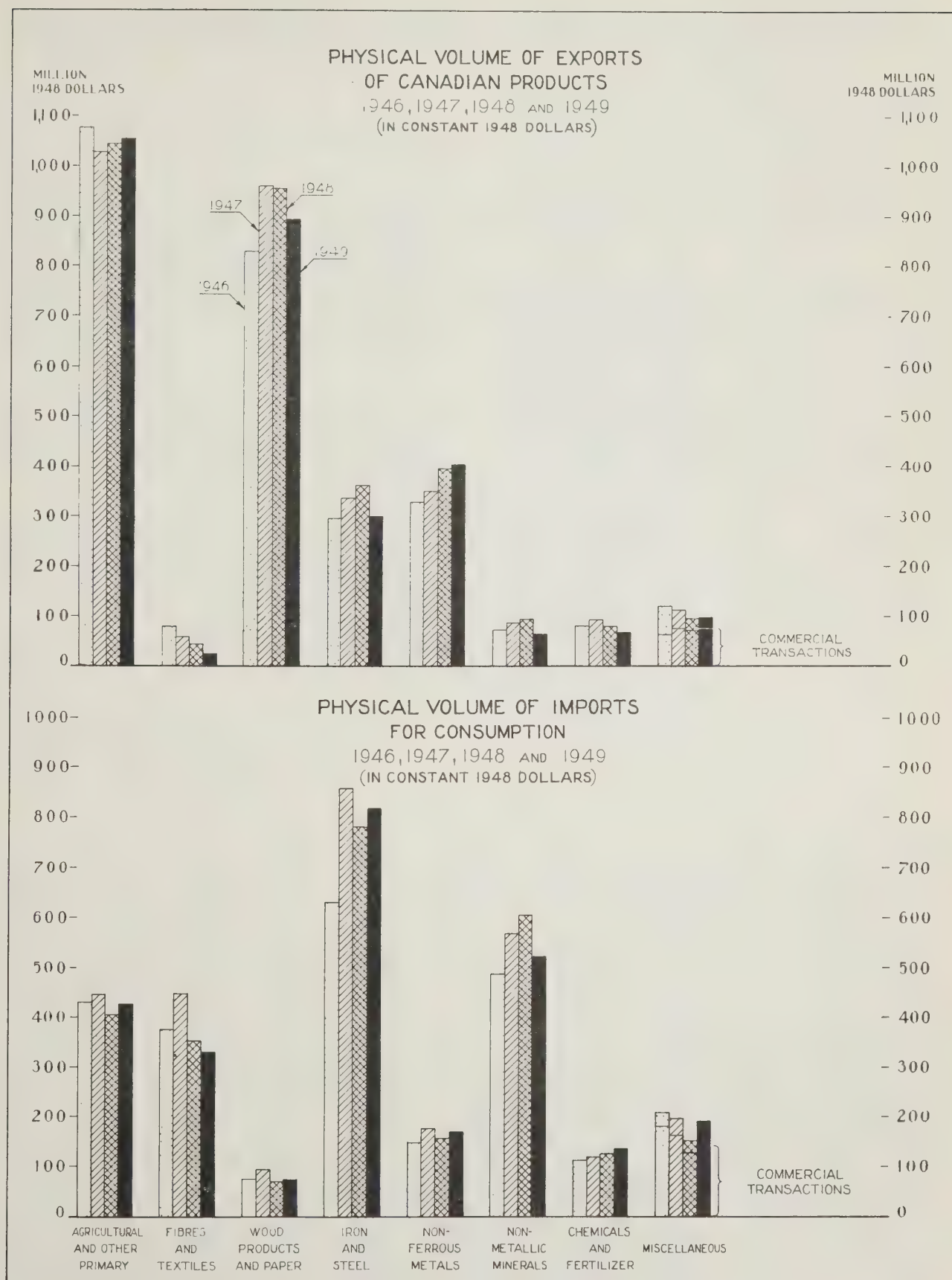
When the price factor is isolated from the value data, however, more substantial declines than were present in the original value data may be observed in tables XL and XLIII. Some apparent increases in the value data of 1949 over 1946 and 1947 are shown as real volume decreases. Declines were general in 1949 over 1948 in the volume of manufactured goods exported, especially in the following groups: fibres and textiles;

iron and steel and their products; non-metallic minerals and their products; chemicals and fertilizer; and the special and non-commercial elements of the miscellaneous products group. Characteristic of these groups is a larger proportion of processed and manufactured products.

Exports of fibres and textiles have declined in volume to a pre-war level and are unique in this respect. A steady decline of export volume, moreover, has been maintained by this group since 1946. Exceptional post-war demand overseas for clothing appears to have been satisfied before the end of 1948. Re-entry of competitors, such as the United Kingdom, into overseas markets for these products has undoubtedly contributed to the readjusted export level. Recent import restrictions in sterling and other non-dollar markets have further added to this volume decline. This group is one of the lesser in value and volume proportion of the export trade, however.

Declines in the volume of the exports of iron and steel and their products and non-metallic minerals and products are identified among the selected commodities of table XLIII as, largely, those of automobiles, trucks and parts, machinery and parts (except farm), ferro-alloys and asbestos milled fibres. Farm implements and machinery, on the other hand, increased their export volume in 1949 over 1948 by 13.3 per cent. Most of these latter exports have been directed toward the United

1. See also Chapter I, table II for constant dollar values in selected years.



States market and characterize new trends developing in Canadian exports in the direction of closing the adverse trade balance gap with that area. Declines in export volume of many of these processed and manufactured articles reflect import quota restrictions in overseas markets.

The chemical and fertilizer group is not well represented among the selected commodities since those which compose it are of relatively small value weight in the export trade content. Fertilizer exports increased in volume in 1949 over 1948 although remaining below the level of the other two years. The decline in the volume of this group of exports was largely the result of a decline in exports of chemicals and allied products to the United Kingdom as a result of import restrictions there. (The group declined in value of exports to the United Kingdom from \$7.3 million in 1948 to \$5.5 million in 1949. Prices however, increased slightly).

The special and non-commercial elements of the miscellaneous group of exports declined in a fashion typical of the transition from the war to post-war type structure. Declines in this sub-group are not shown among the selected items but are in donations and gifts. Settlers' effects which are the bulk of the remainder have remained stable. Exceptional post-war demand abroad in 1946 and 1947 added to these totals which in 1949 had declined by 66.2 per cent of their 1946 volume. The commercial character of this group is, on the other hand, returning. Miscellaneous commercial exports (which include aircraft, rubber and products and consumers manufactured articles of home furnishings and apparel) increased in export volume by 7.8 per cent of 1948 in 1949. The dual character of this group is clearly shown by the opposing movement of these two elements of miscellaneous products.

More significant declines of volume occurred among the commodities of the wood products and paper group. The group as a whole declined by 6.2 per cent of its 1948 volume in 1949 and 7.1 per cent of its 1947 level since a moderate decline had already occurred in 1948. Wood pulp, planks and boards (except flooring), red cedar shingles and pulpwood shared in the decline. Exceptional, however, was the export volume of

newsprint which increased by 8.7 per cent over 1948. The inclusion of Newfoundland from the beginning of April was one reason for this increase, however. Presumably, a greater decline of volume would have been recorded for the exports in the wood products and paper group as a whole had this not been the case.

Two other major groups show small average increases of volume, which conceal significant declines in selected commodities. These are agricultural and other primary products and non-ferrous metals and their products.

In the agricultural and other primary products group, 1949 volume declines in wheat flour (21.6 per cent), pure bred cattle (52.9 per cent), dairy and slaughter cattle (19.7 per cent), bacon and hams (67.2 per cent), fresh beef and veal (18.5 per cent) and eggs in the shell (38.5 per cent) are the most significant declines from the 1948 level. The small increase of volume for this group was in response to an increase of the volume of wheat exports in 1949 by 54.9 per cent over 1948. Declines in this group are the direct result of import restrictions overseas in the main. The decline in the volume of bacon and hams, however, represents inability of supplies to meet contract demands.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were well maintained in volume on the whole. A small decline in nickel export volume is the only commodity decline represented in table XLIII. Volume increases were recorded in 1949 in copper ingots, bars and billets (9.5 per cent); zinc spelter (16.0 per cent); platinum (2.8 per cent); and silver (17.2 per cent). These increases are in primary products for use in industry, the demand for which remains firm in many areas.

Declines of export volume in 1949 have been largely of manufactured articles. The effect has been to further concentrate exports in a few products such as wheat, newsprint, farm machinery and non-ferrous metals. This traditional pattern of exports has tended to restore itself in exports of Canadian produce in the post-war over the greater diversification of products in war time exports.

TABLE XLI: Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
		(1948 = 100)		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Value Indexes:						
1. Wheat.....	103.0	109.1	179.1	+ 73.9	+ 64.2	+ 79.1
2. Flour of wheat.....	101.3	157.1	78.1	- 22.9	- 50.3	- 21.9
3. Fish and fishery products.....	101.7	96.9	110.3	+ 8.5	+ 13.8	+ 10.3
4. Pure bred cattle.....	59.8	62.1	54.6	- 8.7	- 12.1	- 45.4
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	19.7	13.7	81.3	+ 312.7	+ 489.1	- 18.7
6. Bacon and hams.....	94.9	88.7	34.6	- 63.5	- 61.0	- 65.4
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	74.4	25.2	83.7	+ 12.5	+ 232.1	- 16.3
8. Eggs in the shell.....	65.6	104.1	64.0	- 2.4	- 38.5	- 36.0
9. Whiskey.....	110.0	85.3	121.3	+ 10.3	+ 42.2	+ 21.3
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	133.0	120.5	96.9	- 27.1	- 19.6	- 3.1
11. Newsprint.....	69.4	89.3	113.2	+ 63.1	+ 26.8	+ 13.2
12. Woodpulp.....	53.9	84.0	80.7	+ 49.7	+ 3.9	- 9.3
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	64.0	106.3	81.8	+ 27.8	- 23.0	- 18.2
14. Red cedar shingles.....	49.8	90.4	74.9	+ 50.4	- 17.1	- 25.1
15. Pulpwood.....	65.9	79.2	71.9	+ 9.1	- 9.2	- 28.1
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	38.9	57.3	125.8	+ 223.4	+ 119.5	+ 25.8
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	142.1	166.4	70.4	- 50.5	- 57.7	+ 29.6
18. Railway rails.....	33.4	26.3	51.5	+ 54.2	+ 95.8	- 48.5
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	30.7	101.2	78.5	+ 155.7	- 22.4	- 21.5
20. Ferro-alloys.....	39.3	89.6	79.7	+ 102.8	- 11.1	- 20.3
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	54.2	66.1	106.0	+ 95.6	+ 60.4	+ 6.0
22. Nickel.....	74.8	81.9	125.1	+ 67.2	+ 52.7	+ 25.1
23. Zinc spelter.....	65.9	72.7	115.8	+ 75.7	+ 59.3	+ 15.8
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	91.8	69.5	107.4	+ 17.0	+ 54.5	+ 7.4
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	54.0	115.0	117.2	+ 117.0	+ 1.9	+ 17.2
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	63.5	79.4	89.1	+ 40.3	+ 12.2	- 10.9
27. Fertilizer.....	88.3	94.5	108.3	+ 22.7	+ 14.6	+ 8.3
28. Rubber and Products.....	67.8	99.9	77.8	+ 14.7	- 22.1	- 22.2



TABLE XLII. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+)    Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Price Indexes:						
1. Wheat.....	88.8	92.2	115.6	+ 30.2	+ 25.4	+ 15.6
2. Flour of wheat.....	83.7	107.5	99.6	+ 19.0	- 7.3	- 0.4
3. Fish and fishery products.....	95.6	90.6	92.5	- 3.2	+ 2.1	- 7.5
4. Pure bred cattle.....	91.9	95.3	116.0	+ 26.2	+ 21.7	+ 16.0
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	66.1	88.0	101.3	+ 53.3	+ 15.1	+ 1.3
6. Bacon and hams.....	67.2	77.0	105.4	+ 56.8	+ 36.9	+ 5.4
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	69.8	72.1	102.7	+ 47.1	+ 42.4	+ 2.7
8. Eggs in the shell.....	80.0	88.0	104.0	+ 30.0	+ 18.2	+ 4.0
9. Whiskey.....	85.5	91.0	108.8	+ 27.3	+ 19.6	+ 8.8
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	155.1	94.3	72.5	- 53.3	- 23.1	- 27.5
11. Newsprint.....	77.9	91.4	104.1	+ 33.6	+ 13.9	+ 4.1
12. Woodpulp.....	71.4	88.5	91.1	+ 27.6	+ 2.9	- 8.9
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	74.7	95.9	93.6	+ 25.3	- 2.4	- 6.4
14. Red cedar shingles.....	66.4	103.9	81.9	+ 23.3	- 21.2	- 18.1
15. Pulpwood.....	82.1	91.6	103.1	+ 25.6	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	85.1	88.1	111.0	+ 30.4	+ 26.0	+ 11.0
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	86.0	93.4	117.8	+ 37.0	+ 26.1	+ 17.8
18. Railway rails.....	66.5	69.9	106.0	+ 59.4	+ 51.6	+ 6.0
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	74.3	88.7	106.9	+ 43.9	+ 20.5	+ 6.9
20. Ferro-alloys.....	81.8	88.1	106.5	+ 30.2	+ 20.9	+ 6.5
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	62.0	87.8	96.8	+ 56.1	+ 10.3	- 3.2
22. Nickel.....	82.2	90.9	129.7	+ 57.8	+ 42.7	+ 29.7
23. Zinc spelter.....	65.8	76.9	99.8	+ 51.7	+ 29.8	- 0.2
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	72.3	66.3	104.5	+ 44.5	+ 57.6	+ 4.5
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	113.9	98.3	100.0	- 12.2	+ 1.7	-
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	68.4	85.5	116.3	+ 70.0	+ 36.0	+ 16.3
27. Fertilizer.....	81.6	88.6	108.1	+ 32.5	+ 22.0	+ 8.1
28. Rubber and products.....	115.1	109.4	101.5	- 11.8	- 7.2	+ 1.5

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

TABLE XLIII. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949. (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+)    Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Volume Indexes :						
1. Wheat.....	116.0	118.3	154.9	+ 33.5	+ 30.9	+ 54.9
2. Flour of wheat.....	121.0	146.1	78.4	- 35.2	- 46.3	- 21.6
3. Fish and fishery products.....	106.4	107.0	119.2	+ 12.0	+ 11.4	+ 19.2
4. Pure bred cattle.....	65.1	65.2	47.1	- 27.7	- 27.8	- 52.9
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	29.8	15.7	80.3	+ 169.5	+ 411.5	- 19.7
6. Bacon and hams.....	141.2	115.2	32.8	- 76.8	- 71.5	- 67.2
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	106.6	35.0	81.5	- 23.5	+ 132.9	- 18.5
8. Eggs in the shell.....	82.0	118.3	61.5	- 25.0	- 48.0	- 38.5
9. Whiskey.....	128.7	93.7	111.5	- 13.4	+ 19.0	+ 11.5
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	85.8	127.8	133.7	+ 55.8	+ 4.6	+ 33.7
11. Newsprint.....	89.1	97.7	108.7	+ 22.0	+ 11.3	+ 8.7
12. Woodpulp.....	75.5	94.9	88.6	+ 17.4	- 6.6	- 11.4
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	85.7	110.8	87.4	+ 2.0	- 21.1	- 12.6
14. Red cedar shingles.....	75.0	87.0	91.5	+ 22.0	+ 5.2	- 8.5
15. Pulpwood.....	80.3	86.5	69.7	- 13.2	- 19.4	- 30.3
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	45.7	65.0	113.3	+ 147.9	+ 74.3	+ 13.3
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	165.2	178.2	59.8	- 63.8	- 66.4	- 40.2
18. Railway rails.....	50.2	37.6	48.6	- 3.2	+ 29.3	- 51.4
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	41.3	114.1	73.4	+ 77.7	- 35.7	- 26.6
20. Ferro-alloys.....	48.0	101.7	74.8	+ 55.8	- 26.5	- 25.2
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	87.4	75.3	109.5	+ 25.3	+ 45.4	+ 9.5
22. Nickel.....	91.0	90.1	96.5	+ 6.0	+ 7.1	- 3.5
23. Zinc spelter.....	100.2	94.5	116.0	+ 15.8	+ 22.8	+ 16.0
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	127.0	104.8	102.8	- 19.1	- 1.9	+ 2.8
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	47.4	117.0	117.2	+ 147.3	+ 0.2	+ 17.2
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	92.8	92.9	76.6	- 17.5	- 17.5	- 23.4
27. Fertilizer.....	108.2	106.7	100.2	- 7.4	- 6.1	+ 0.2
28. Rubber and products.....	58.9	91.3	76.7	+ 30.2	- 16.0	- 23.3

## Import Prices and Volume

The selected commodities of tables XLIV, XLV and XLVI are in greater diversity than are the selected commodities of domestic export. Imports are structurally less concentrated. Imports are more concentrated in value and volume in the United States as a source of supply. Improved supplies in the United States coupled with substantial Canadian prosperity in 1949, (despite the export declines in value which represent relatively small losses of Canadian purchasing power) enabled a higher volume of imports to be maintained than in 1948. Relaxation of some import controls contributed. The Canadian standard of living and accumulated demand have led to heavy imports in the post war. Consequently, the group indexes of table XXXVIII show declines of value in only two groups: fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals and their products.

Price movements in tables XXXIX and XLV are, with few exceptions, upward. This trend is a familiar post-war phenomenon. Prices increases were at declining rates in 1949, however, generally. Devaluation in the final few months of the year contributed substantial increases to many prices. However, declining price indexes had been in effect in the months preceding devaluation so that, on the whole, import prices remained favourable to importers during the year. Price increases were moderate. Consequently, the volume indexes of tables XL and XLVI show increases which are similar to those of the value indexes from which they are derived.

The groups of fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals and their products were, however, exceptions to the general increases of import volume in 1949. These declined in volume by 5.3 per cent and 13.4 per cent, respectively, in 1949 over 1948.

Many of the fibre and textile imports are from the sterling area. Washed and scoured wool and worsted tops declined from 1948 volume levels since Canadian importers appeared reluctant to add to supplies at prices prevailing before September. Imports of worsteds and serges declined also in this group as did sisal, istle and tampico fibre. Raw cotton imports, on the other hand increased in 1949 by 21.9 per cent of the volume of the previous year. Mixed tendencies in this group cancelled to the net decline of import volume of 5.3 per cent of 1948 in 1949.

On the other hand much of the decline in the volume of imports of non-metallic minerals and their products is traceable to strikes in the soft coal mines of the United States during the year. This phenomenon is reflected particularly in the sharp decline of the import volume index for bituminous coal, in 1949, by 29.1 per cent over 1948. Crude petroleum for refining which declined by a small percentage in 1949 shows some ability of domestic developments, in Alberta for example, to replace imported sources of supply.

Iron ore declined from the 1948 import volume level by 41.4 per cent in 1949. The exclusion of Newfoundland ore from statistics of imports following April, 1949 together with some development of Canadian sources of supply have contributed to this decline.

The effect of the steel and coal strikes may be observed on the imports of some of the commodities in the iron and steel group. The volume of the group of iron and steel and their products appreciated by 4.6 per cent in 1949 over 1948 due to the greater weight of processed articles for industry imported. However, items such as skelp, angle beams, automobiles, trucks and parts, and farm implements and machinery benefited from relaxation of import restrictions where for industrial use and from improved supplies. Skelp (14 inches or less in width, hot rolled, for the manufacture of pipes and tubes) is the best example of increased volume in 1949. Imports of this item increased by 163.5 per cent over 1948. On the other hand, declines in the imports of machinery and equipment (except farm) and sheets coated with tin (tinplate) in 1949 have been influenced by Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act of November, 1947.

Certain 1949 declines in the volume of imports of agricultural and other primary products, in such commodities as bananas, oranges, raisins and nuts which are tropic and sub-tropic type products, are, in part, reflections of problems of overseas supplies. Indian corn, coffee and black tea imported direct from India, however, increased in imported volume in 1949 and showed no decline in domestic demand, which tends to be inelastic. Volume trends within the group were mixed. The group increased by 5.6 per cent over 1948 but remained below 1946 and 1947 levels.

Some non-ferrous metal imports declined in volume in 1949, also. The two sub-categories of electrical equipment shown in table XLVI are interesting. Imports of heavy electrical equipment which includes large transformers, motors, dynamos, generators, etc., remained at levels consistent with earlier years of the post war period. They are affected by expansion in Canadian utilities. These imports declined in 1949 by only 0.5 per cent of 1948 volume. Household electrical equipment (which excludes washing machines and refrigerators) declined by 37.3 per cent in 1949 over their 1947 volume. These latter imports have been affected by import restrictions on consumers' manufactured articles since November, 1947. Other commodities in this group such as bauxite ore and tin are non-dollar imports whose volume increases and decreases largely cancel to preserve the small net increase for this group in 1949 over 1948 of 7.7 per cent.

Wood products and paper imports are largely of furniture and paper. The small increases in 1949 volume of imports of newspapers and periodicals and book and other paper, in table XLVI, are typical. Imports in this group, though less in volume in 1949 than in 1946 or 1947 have increased from the 1948 decline. The group's volume changes are relatively small, a reflection of stable market conditions.

The chemicals and fertilizer group of imports has increased steadily since 1946 mainly as a result of increases in imports of fertilizer over this period. Other articles such as paints and paint materials, and sodium compounds which are of importance in this group declined by small percentages in 1949 over 1948 but remained above 1946 levels. Demand for all these products is strong. Supplies are the main determinants. Fertilizer imports find considerable stimulus from the demand of farmers producing foodstuffs for export.

The 1949 increase in the volume of special and non-commercial imports in the miscellaneous group, is of interest, since this is largely a reflection of tourist imports in 1949 as a result of the relaxation of import restrictions. Gifts and donations and other articles in this sub-group remained at levels consistent with other years. Settlers effects, however, increased also in value and volume in 1949 as the transition from the war time situation developed.

The commercial transactions in this group include rubber and its products as an element of increase in 1949 over 1948. Consumers manufactured articles of home furnishings and apparel which are not shown among the selected commodities increased by small volume proportions. Though the group is representative of a large list of manufactured end products which cannot be assigned a single chief component material, nevertheless, volume increases and decreases are within narrow ranges and the small group increase in 1949 of 13.2 per cent over 1948 is a good reflection of the 1949 import volume of these goods. The consumers' manufactured articles are of major weight. These have been a restricted import since 1947. Some relaxations have permitted increased imports in 1949 though to levels short of 1947. At the same time some of the 1949 increase in the volume of these consumers' manufactured goods is due to the inclusion of Newfoundland, as an importing area, in the Dominion. It is of course, not possible to estimate this element precisely.



TABLE XLIV. Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Value Indexes:	(1948 = 100)					
1. Sugar for refining.....	51.2	74.7	105.6	+ 106.3	+ 41.4	+ 5.6
2. Bananas.....	117.0	94.8	99.0	- 15.4	+ 4.4	- 1.0
3. Oranges.....	190.2	117.6	113.3	- 40.4	- 3.7	+ 13.3
4. Raisins.....	61.5	107.5	73.2	+ 19.0	- 31.9	- 26.8
5. Nuts.....	72.8	71.1	74.7	+ 2.6	+ 5.1	- 25.3
6. Indian corn.....	54.5	101.7	77.6	+ 42.4	- 23.7	- 22.4
7. Coffee (green).....	66.1	56.0	122.0	+ 84.6	+ 117.9	+ 22.0
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	97.2	117.9	127.9	+ 31.6	+ 8.5	+ 27.9
9. Raw cotton.....	77.1	105.6	118.2	+ 53.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.2
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	79.8	73.9	78.6	+ 1.5	+ 6.4	- 21.4
11. Worsteds tops.....	44.6	53.1	75.7	+ 69.7	+ 42.6	- 24.3
12. Worsteds and serges.....	38.2	63.3	108.5	+ 184.0	+ 71.4	+ 8.5
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	74.5	116.2	101.5	+ 36.2	- 12.7	+ 1.5
14. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	72.2	89.8	57.3	- 20.6	- 36.2	- 42.7
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	101.3	106.4	110.7	+ 9.3	+ 4.0	+ 10.7
16. Book and other paper.....	109.4	133.8	116.6	+ 6.0	- 12.9	+ 16.6
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	60.0	94.9	99.6	+ 66.0	+ 5.0	- 0.4
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	76.0	126.4	123.3	+ 62.2	- 2.5	+ 23.3
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	48.8	75.3	126.6	+ 159.4	+ 68.1	+ 26.6
20. Tinplate.....	77.8	122.7	58.5	- 24.8	- 52.3	- 41.5
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	68.7	81.9	280.6	+ 308.4	+ 242.6	+ 180.6
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	49.6	96.4	130.1	+ 162.3	+ 35.0	+ 30.1
23. Iron ore.....	41.7	82.0	77.8	+ 86.6	- 5.1	- 22.2
24. Bauxite ore.....	86.3	86.7	101.8	+ 18.0	+ 17.4	+ 1.8
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	75.7	84.5	99.5	+ 31.4	+ 17.8	- 0.5
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	113.1	166.5	115.0	+ 1.7	- 30.9	+ 15.0
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	56.4	88.3	106.4	+ 88.7	+ 20.5	+ 6.4
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	46.6	66.4	98.6	+ 111.6	+ 48.5	- 1.4
29. Anthracite coal.....	74.5	72.7	81.0	+ 8.7	+ 11.4	- 19.0
30. Bituminous coal.....	60.4	75.2	73.2	+ 21.2	- 2.7	- 26.8
31. Plate and window glass.....	50.4	88.3	90.8	+ 80.2	+ 2.8	- 9.2
32. Bricks and tiles.....	58.5	84.8	106.3	+ 81.7	+ 25.4	+ 6.3
33. China tableware.....	50.7	70.6	107.0	+ 111.0	+ 51.6	+ 7.0
34. Paints and paint materials.....	66.1	94.1	97.1	+ 46.9	+ 3.2	- 2.9
35. Sodium compounds.....	55.2	69.3	88.1	+ 59.6	+ 27.1	- 11.9
36. Fertilizer.....	72.4	104.6	123.3	+ 70.3	+ 17.9	+ 23.3
37. Rubber and its products.....	63.5	90.9	91.8	+ 44.6	+ 1.0	- 8.2

TABLE XLV. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Price Indexes:	(1948 = 100)					
1. Sugar for refining.....	72.9	92.1	104.9	+ 43.9	+ 13.9	+ 4.9
2. Bananas.....	101.5	98.8	118.9	+ 17.1	+ 20.3	+ 18.9
3. Oranges.....	158.9	106.2	130.8	- 17.7	+ 23.2	+ 30.8
4. Raisins.....	72.7	100.0	100.0	+ 37.6	-	-
5. Nuts.....	71.5	102.0	105.6	+ 47.7	+ 3.5	+ 5.6
6. Indian corn.....	96.4	103.1	75.6	- 21.6	- 26.7	- 24.4
7. Coffee (green).....	66.7	96.3	107.4	+ 61.0	+ 11.5	+ 7.4
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	62.7	74.5	94.1	+ 50.1	+ 26.3	- 5.9
9. Raw cotton.....	72.7	93.9	97.0	+ 33.4	+ 3.3	- 3.0
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	61.5	78.5	103.1	+ 67.6	+ 31.3	+ 3.1
11. Worsted tops.....	69.4	79.1	108.2	+ 55.9	+ 36.8	+ 8.2
12. Worsteds and serges.....	72.1	84.0	109.4	+ 51.7	+ 30.2	+ 9.4
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	80.4	91.9	99.4	+ 23.6	+ 8.2	- 0.6
14. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	56.0	79.0	109.5	+ 95.5	+ 38.6	+ 9.5
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	89.0	92.3	107.0	+ 20.2	+ 15.9	+ 7.0
16. Book and other paper.....	79.2	91.5	106.1	+ 34.0	+ 16.0	+ 6.1
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	74.3	88.7	106.8	+ 43.7	+ 20.4	+ 6.8
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	83.8	91.5	107.8	+ 28.6	+ 17.8	+ 7.8
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	81.8	89.8	109.8	+ 34.2	+ 22.3	+ 9.8
20. Tinplate.....	78.6	85.9	111.1	+ 41.3	+ 29.3	+ 11.1

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

TABLE XLV. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100) - Conc.

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Price Indexes — Conc.						
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	69.5	78.8	106.5	+ 53.2	+ 35.2	+ 6.5
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	74.4	88.9	110.2	+ 48.1	+ 24.0	+ 10.2
23. Iron ore.....	78.7	89.5	132.7	+ 68.6	+ 48.3	+ 32.7
24. Bauxite ore.....	132.0	124.0	112.0	- 15.2	- 9.7	+ 12.0
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	75.6	75.2	96.7	+ 27.9	+ 28.6	- 3.3
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	88.5	94.6	104.2	+ 17.7	+ 10.1	+ 4.2
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	74.3	88.6	106.9	+ 43.9	+ 20.7	+ 6.9
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	55.5	73.1	100.6	+ 81.3	+ 37.6	+ 0.6
29. Anthracite coal.....	86.8	88.9	107.2	+ 23.5	+ 20.6	+ 7.2
30. Bituminous coal.....	72.0	78.3	103.2	+ 43.3	+ 31.8	+ 3.2
31. Plate and window glass.....	75.8	90.3	107.2	+ 41.4	+ 18.7	+ 7.2
32. Bricks and tiles.....	89.3	89.6	106.5	+ 19.3	+ 18.9	+ 6.5
33. China tableware.....	92.4	98.2	109.3	+ 18.3	+ 11.3	+ 9.3
34. Paints and paint materials.....	78.2	101.9	97.7	+ 24.9	- 4.1	- 2.3
35. Sodium compounds.....	85.2	93.9	106.2	+ 24.6	+ 13.1	- 6.2
36. Fertilizer.....	94.7	102.9	102.4	+ 8.1	- 0.5	+ 2.4
37. Rubber and its products.....	110.9	94.7	85.8	- 22.6	- 9.4	- 14.2

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

TABLE XLVI. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Volume Indexes:	(1948 = 100)					
1. Sugar for refining.....	70.2	81.1	100.7	+ 43.4	+ 24.2	+ 0.7
2. Bananas.....	115.3	96.0	83.3	- 27.8	- 13.2	- 16.7
3. Oranges.....	119.7	110.7	86.6	- 27.7	- 21.8	- 13.4
4. Raisins.....	84.6	107.5	73.2	- 13.5	- 31.9	- 26.8
5. Nuts.....	101.8	69.7	70.7	- 30.6	+ 1.4	- 29.3
6. Indian corn.....	56.5	98.6	102.6	+ 81.6	+ 4.1	+ 2.6
7. Coffee (green).....	99.1	58.2	113.6	+ 14.6	+ 95.2	+ 13.6
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	155.0	158.3	135.9	- 12.3	- 14.2	+ 35.9
9. Raw cotton.....	106.1	112.5	121.9	+ 14.9	+ 8.4	+ 21.9
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	129.8	94.1	76.2	- 41.3	- 19.0	- 23.8
11. Worsted tops.....	64.3	67.1	70.0	+ 8.9	+ 4.3	- 30.0
12. Worsteds and serges.....	53.0	75.4	99.2	+ 87.2	+ 31.6	+ 0.8
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	92.7	126.4	102.1	+ 10.1	- 19.2	+ 2.1
14. Sisal, istle and tampoico fibre.....	128.9	113.7	52.3	- 59.4	- 54.0	- 47.7
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	113.8	115.3	103.5	- 9.1	- 10.2	+ 3.5
16. Book and other paper.....	138.1	146.2	109.9	- 20.4	- 24.8	+ 9.9
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	80.8	107.0	93.3	+ 15.5	- 12.8	- 6.7
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	90.7	138.1	114.4	+ 26.1	- 17.2	+ 14.4
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	59.7	83.9	115.3	+ 93.1	+ 37.4	+ 15.3
20. Tinplate.....	99.0	142.8	52.7	- 46.8	- 63.1	- 47.3
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	98.8	103.9	263.5	+ 166.7	+ 153.6	+ 163.5
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	66.7	108.4	118.1	+ 77.1	+ 8.9	+ 18.1
23. Iron ore.....	53.0	91.6	58.6	+ 10.6	- 36.0	- 41.4
24. Bauxite ore.....	65.4	69.9	90.9	+ 39.0	+ 30.0	- 9.1
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	100.1	112.4	102.9	+ 2.8	- 8.5	+ 2.9
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	127.8	176.0	110.4	- 13.6	- 37.3	+ 10.4
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	75.9	99.7	99.5	+ 31.1	- 0.2	- 0.5
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	84.0	90.8	98.0	+ 16.7	+ 7.9	- 2.0
29. Anthracite coal.....	85.8	81.8	75.6	- 11.9	- 7.6	- 24.4
30. Bituminous coal.....	83.9	96.0	70.9	- 15.5	- 26.1	- 29.1
31. Plate and window glass.....	66.5	97.8	84.7	+ 27.4	- 13.4	- 15.3
32. Bricks and tiles.....	65.5	94.6	99.8	+ 52.4	+ 5.5	- 0.2
33. China tableware.....	54.9	71.9	97.9	+ 78.3	+ 36.2	- 2.1
34. Paints and paint materials.....	84.5	92.3	99.4	+ 17.6	+ 7.7	- 0.6
35. Sodium compounds.....	64.8	73.8	83.0	+ 28.1	+ 12.5	- 17.0
36. Fertilizer.....	76.5	101.7	120.4	+ 57.4	+ 18.4	+ 20.4
37. Rubber and its products.....	57.3	96.0	107.0	+ 86.7	+ 11.5	+ 7.0



## CHAPTER VI

### STATISTICAL NOTES

#### Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins **Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade** contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, **Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption**, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, **Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country** contain the same detailed commodity information but organize it on a country, rather than a commodity, basis. Also of current interest is the semi-annual bulletin **World Price Movements**, prepared by the Prices Section.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in **Trade of Canada** (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes 2 and 3 give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded, volume 1 supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report **The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948**, and in annual reports titled **The Canadian Balance of International Payments** prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in the special report **Export and Import Price Indexes 1926-1948**, prepared by the Prices Section. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade** series and the **Canada Year Book**.

#### Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics – Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value, and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is invoices received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** In all tables of exports and imports the values and quantities are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports, Valuation.** "Exports of Canadian Produce" or "Domestic Exports" includes all Canadian products or manufactures exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further manufacture in Canada (as, for example, sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar and articles manufactured in Canada from imported materials or parts).

The value of exports of Canadian produce is the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling, and other charges. Consequently the substantial earnings of Canadian transportation concerns from carrying exports from their inland point of origin to the frontier are largely excluded from the statistical values of Canadian exports, although these earnings correspond to a real increase in the value of the goods exported from Canada.

- (3) **Foreign Exports, Valuation.** "Exports of Foreign Produce" or "Re-Exports" includes all goods which were previously entered for consumption in Canada and which have not been further processed in Canada. The value of such exports is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports, Valuation.** "Imports Entered for Consumption" or "Imports" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by the customs officials. It does not imply that the goods will all be finally consumed in Canada, only that they have passed into the possession

of the importer and that duty has been paid on the dutiable portion. Statistics of Canadian imports therefore include both goods cleared directly through Customs at the time of entry into Canada and goods withdrawn from Customs warehouses. But they do not include imported goods entering Customs warehouses, the latter being included in the statistics only when withdrawn from warehouse. Thus the "imports" of some commodities included in any month's statistics may lag slightly behind the actual physical movement of goods into the country, though not behind their movement into consumption channels. A further small element of time distortion arises from the fact that the "Customs month" does not exactly coincide with the calendar month. The imports (or exports) of any month are those covered by customs forms or invoices received up to the last day of the calendar month.

The value of imported merchandise used in trade statistics is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. Under the main provisions of the law the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold in corresponding quantities for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, that merchandise was exported directly to Canada. However, the value shall not be less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. Under the law some imports may, from time to time, be given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payment for the imports is made. However, in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. As in the case of exports, all charges for freight, insurance, handling, taxes and duties are excluded from import values.

Where invoice values are not stated in Canadian dollars the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and Orders-in-Council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.



Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the

countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

### Some Special Features of Canadian Trade Statistics.

#### Inclusion of Non-Commercial Items

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the recipient of goods and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects, the property of immigrants or emigrants, for which no payment is made at the time they are taken from one country to another, and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

During the immediate post-war period a large proportion of the "Canadian goods returned" item in imports, especially in imports from the United Kingdom, represented military equipment and stores, the property of the Canadian government, which were returned to Canada following the cessation of hostilities. These imports were non-commercial and in 1946 included over 25% of all recorded imports from the United Kingdom. However, this item has since resumed its primarily commercial character.

Not all non-commercial exports and imports can easily be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items in recent years is given by Table XLVII. However except in Chapter V no adjustment for these non-commercial items is made to the trade figures used in this Review.

TABLE XLVII. Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics 1937, 1938, 1947-1949

(Values in \$'000)

	1937	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Exports to all Countries:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	3,349	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938
Private donations and gifts.....	1	1	10,627	9,248	7,053
Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force stores.....	1	1	470	1,471	1
Contractors' outfits.....	22	36	47	15	0
<b>Total, selected items .....</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>17,992</b>
<b>Per cent of total domestic exports.....</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Per cent of domestic exports of miscellaneous commodities.....</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>15.36</b>
<b>Imports from all Countries:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	3,140	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527
Requests, donations and gifts.....	278	314	660	808	788
Articles for United Kingdom Government.....	121	143	3,025	2,383	1,936
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives.....	261	245	794	1,128	1,749
<b>Total, selected items .....</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,348</b>	<b>18,001</b>
<b>Per cent of total imports .....</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Per cent of imports of miscellaneous commodities .....</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>15.91</b>	<b>11.38</b>

1. Not available.

#### Treatment of Gold

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold may take place without

gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "ear-marking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except for some relatively small items containing gold for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of

export. To supplement the trade statistics figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold", including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are published regularly (see Part II, Table 25).

The term "net exports of non-monetary gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 3% in 1948).

Since the beginning of exchange control the non-monetary gold series has been calculated at the stage where gold is transferred by the Department of Finance after refining at the Mint to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to become part of the official liquid reserves of gold and United States exchange or to be sold abroad. In addition some small exports of gold in ore or quartz for refining in the United States are included in the non-monetary gold values. In effect, then, this series represents Canadian gold production taken at a certain stage after deducting any gold consumed in Canada.

#### Sources of Discrepancy in Trade Statistics.

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief account of some of the chief sources of discrepancy is given here; a more detailed discussion of the problem is contained in the June 1948 Supplement to the United Nations' *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*:

- (1) **Valuation.** Differences in the systems of valuing trade used by Canada and other countries account for a considerable part of these discrepancies. The chief causes of valuation differences are:
  - (a) **Principles of valuation.** Canada values both exports and imports on the general plan of f.o.b. point of consignment. The most common principle in use in other countries is that of valuing exports f.o.b. at frontier and imports c.i.f. to frontier, although other variations are frequent. Varying amounts of freight and other charges may thus enter into the values recorded by different countries.
  - (b) **Arbitrary valuations.** Customs evaluators may set arbitrary values on imports for purposes of either revenue or protection, which bear little relation to the cost of the goods to the importer. Where this is done by either trading partner it can lead to considerable divergencies in trade records.
  - (c) **Exchange rates.** Where currency relationships between countries are disturbed, trading countries may use different rates for converting to their domestic currency values expressed in the currencies of other countries. This is particularly likely to happen with countries which use multiple exchange rates.
- (2) **System of Recording Trade.** The United Nations Statistical Office distinguishes two basic systems of recording trade statistics. One, the General Trade System, includes in imports all goods entering the country at the time of entry, whether cleared by customs or not, and in exports goods re-exported from customs warehouses or free ports without at any time having been cleared for domestic consumption, as well as domestic produce and foreign produce cleared for domestic consumption. The United Kingdom, India, the Union of South Africa and Australia are among Canada's leading trading partners using variations of

Non-monetary gold is regarded as a current item in the Canadian balance of payments, and the series is described as "net exports" even when the gold is held as part of the official reserves. In either case the gold is a source of liquid reserves due to its free convertibility into United States dollars. The effects of selling or holding the gold are parallel, although the circumstances differ.

Because the value of net exports of non-monetary gold is calculated on a production basis a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Indeed much of the "net exports" are offset, in the balance of payments accounts, by the rise in stocks of monetary gold held by the government rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. However, because Canada's customary passive balance of trade with the United States outweighs any other passive balance in her trade, and because the United States is the usual market for Canadian gold production, the net exports of non-monetary gold can be considered as having a special bilateral significance.

The place of monetary gold movements in Canada's international accounts is discussed in the *Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948*. Monetary gold movements are, generally, those not arising out of current gold production, and therefore have less relation to commodity trade than the non-monetary exports.

this system. The other system, the Special Trade System, records imports when they are cleared by customs for domestic consumption and includes in exports only domestic produce and foreign produce previously cleared for domestic consumption. Canada, France, the Argentine, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries are among those using this latter system. The United States records both special and general imports, and general exports. Variations in detail from the principles of these plans occur, however, in almost all cases.

- (3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
- (4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** An important cause of differences between Canada's recorded values of exports to certain countries and the reciprocal records of imports from Canada arises from Canada's classification of exports by country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. In cases where Canadian goods are re-exported from the original country of consignment the final recipient may list these goods either as from Canada or as from the intermediate country. However, country of consignment is the only type of classification which Canada has the necessary information to follow, there being no way of knowing the ultimate destination of goods at the time of export. Indeed, even their immediate destination cannot always be known with certainty, since bulk commodities, such as wheat, may change ownership and even destination while in transit from Canada. It is evident that only the final recipient of the goods has the necessary information for an accurate classification of some goods by country of origin, and it is on this final recipient that the onus of reconciling discrepancies due to this cause must usually fall.
- (5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or the end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient



country, if it receives them in a subsequent period will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected, although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

(6) **Inclusions and Exclusions.** The trade statistics of all countries do not cover all articles entering into trade, and items included in those of one country may be excluded from those of another. This source of discrepancy is discussed in detail in the United Nations' publication referred to above.

#### Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F.

The valuation principles used in Canadian foreign trade statistics are determined by tariff policies and concepts and by the customs procedures in use. In many countries other principles are used. Of the alternative concepts the valuation of exports f.o.b. port of exit (i.e. adding to the point of consignment values of the goods the insurance and freight expenses incurred during transportation to the point of exit from the country) and imports c.i.f. port of entry (i.e. adding to the point of consignment values of the goods the insurance, freight and other expenses incurred during transportation to the frontier of the recipient country) are particularly valuable for international comparisons because of their wide use.

Values on this alternative basis give a truer picture of, for example, the per capita values of exports and imports in Canada relative to those in other countries or of the percentage importance of Canada in world trade. If the usual Canadian statistics are used for such comparisons the relative value for exports

will be on the average, some 4% less, and that for imports some 10% less, than would be obtained from the f.o.b. port of exit and c.i.f. port of entry values used by most other countries. To this extent then, the comparison would be distorted.

An approximation to the f.o.b. port of exit and c.i.f. port of entry values can be made by adding to the recorded values of exports and imports the freight costs on these goods as estimated by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. Table XLVIII presents estimates on this basis. Included in the adjustment to imports is an estimate of the cost of marine insurance. Insurance costs, however, represent a very small part of the total.

These bases are also used in statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. But in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis for those countries with the necessary data.

**TABLE XLVIII — Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade**  
(millions of dollars)

	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Exports:</b>				
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use.....	849	2,812	3,110	3,022
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment...	33	120	149	140 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian exports f.o.b. ....	882	2,932	3,259	3,162
Per cent added by freights, and handling charges.....	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6
<b>Imports:</b>				
Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use.....	678	2,574	2,637	2,761
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept .....	87	256	267	243 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian imports c.i.f. ....	765	2,830	2,904	3,004
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc. ....	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.8

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.
2. Subject to revision.

#### Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics

Canada's union with Newfoundland on April 1, 1949, introduced a special factor affecting the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics for the year. Prior to that date Newfoundland was treated in Canadian statistics as another Commonwealth country, and Newfoundland kept her own records of external trade, including trade with Canada. These were published in the *Newfoundland Customs Returns*. As of the date of union the foreign trade of Newfoundland, like that of every other province, has been included in Canadian statistics, and no records of trade between Newfoundland and the rest of Canada have been kept.

This change in the coverage of Canadian statistics qualifies slightly comparisons between 1949 trade totals and those of previous years. The inclusion of Newfoundland's trade with countries other than Canada in the 1949 statistics since March has probably added to the total value of both domestic exports and imports several million dollars more than the simultaneous exclusion of Canada's trade with Newfoundland has taken away. However, the net effect of the change of coverage on

the trade totals has been relatively moderate. The effects on trade by countries and for some individual commodities have been more significant. This is especially the case with exports of fishery products, newsprint, iron ore, and some other minerals.

Certain leading facts concerning the past composition and direction of Newfoundland's trade may assist in interpreting the statistics of Canada's trade in 1949.

Table XLIX shows that in the past Newfoundland's trade has been highly concentrated with three countries — Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. There has been a greater degree of concentration with respect to Newfoundland's imports than with respect to her exports. In the fiscal years 1947 to 1949 over half of Newfoundland's imports came from Canada (including some two-thirds of her imports of foodstuffs), over a third of the total came from the United States, and over 96% came from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom combined. Inclusion within the Canadian tariff area

TABLE XLIX. Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries<sup>1</sup>  
Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949

	Fiscal Year 1947		Fiscal Year 1948		Fiscal Year 1949	
	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent
<b>Exports of Newfoundland Produce.....</b>	<b>69,358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>
to Canada .....	7,010	10.1	9,732	12.5	8,712	9.9
to the United States.....	23,943	34.5	26,063	33.5	33,701	38.2
to the United Kingdom.....	11,446	16.5	13,485	17.3	14,831	16.8
to others .....	26,960	38.9	28,558	36.7	31,039	35.1
<b>Newfoundland Imports .....</b>	<b>74,407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110,337</b>	<b>100.0</b>
from Canada .....	43,033	57.8	54,983	52.3	53,914	48.9
from the United States.....	25,434	34.2	40,313	38.4	43,749	39.7
from the United Kingdom.....	4,195	5.6	6,228	5.9	7,874	7.1
from others .....	1,744	2.4	3,532	3.4	4,799	4.3
<b>Trade Balance (including re-exports).....</b>	<b>- 1,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 24,587</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 17,601</b>	<b>-</b>
with Canada.....	- 33,878	-	- 43,860	-	- 43,288	-
with the United States.....	- 823	-	- 13,219	-	- 7,945	-
with the United Kingdom.....	+ 7,464	-	+ 7,386	-	+ 7,253	-
with others .....	+ 25,257	-	+ 25,107	-	+ 26,380	-
<b>Trade Balance excluding trade with Canada</b>	<b>+ 31,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 19,273</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 25,687</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.

will tend to increase the proportion of the new province's needs which will be supplied from Canadian sources. Nevertheless, it is probable that some millions of dollars of Canada's imports from both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1949 were due to the inclusion of Newfoundland in Canadian import statistics after the end of March.

The degree of country concentration of Newfoundland's export trade has been less than that of her import trade, but is still substantial. Again comparisons of Canada's 1949 export totals with those of previous years must be made subject to the qualification that some millions of dollars of Canada's domestic exports to both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1949 represents the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian totals.

The effects of the union on trade balances are more difficult to estimate. Canada's favourable balance in trade with the United Kingdom has probably been stimulated, since Newfoundland has customarily had a sizable favourable balance in trade with that country. However, the balance on trade with the United States may not have been altered significantly by the change in the coverage of Canadian statistics. In trade with other countries as a group, the result of the union has probably been to increase Canada's already favourable trade balance.

Newfoundland has always imported the greater part of her foodstuffs and manufactured goods, her own economy being largely devoted to the production of primary products. But while her imports have covered a wide range of goods, her imports of individual commodities from countries other than Canada have been generally small relative to total Canadian imports of those products. It is, therefore, unlikely that in studying increases in Canadian imports of individual commodities in 1949 any major degree of causality need be attached to the union with Newfoundland. However, in the case of a few of the commodities which show decreased imports in 1949 — especially fishery products and iron ore — the major cause of the decline is the non-recording of Canadian imports from Newfoundland for the greater part of the year.

Unlike her imports, Newfoundland's exports are highly concentrated on a few commodities. Fishery products, forest products and mineral products accounted for well over 97% of her total exports in the fiscal years 1947 to 1949, and a very

few commodities have accounted for a major part of exports in each of these groups. The increase in Canada's exports of fishery products in 1949, and especially in exports of salt fish, can be attributed solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in the statistics for the last nine months of the year. Over half of the apparent increase in Canada's exports of newsprint was due to the inclusion of Newfoundland data. A great part of the increase in Canadian exports of iron ore, and a significant portion of the increase in exports of copper, lead and zinc, are likewise due to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian statistics for the last nine months of 1949.

Because Newfoundland's major products are also produced in volume in other parts of Canada, it is unlikely that the tariff effects of union will encourage the consumption of a significantly higher proportion of the new province's products in Canada. In the years preceding union about one-third of Newfoundland's exports were sold in the United States, about 15% in the United Kingdom, and only about 10% in Canada. Another 15%, made up largely of fishery products, was sold in South America and the Caribbean area, and some minerals and fishery products were sold in Europe. It is probable that these markets have continued to be the principal outlets for Newfoundland produce, and this factor should be kept in mind when comparing 1948 and 1949 statistics of Canadian trade with these areas.

The approach of the union with Newfoundland had some small effect on Canadian trade totals in the first quarter of 1949. In this period there was a definite slackening in Newfoundland's imports from Canada and an increase in her imports from the United States. The average proportion of Newfoundland's first quarter imports drawn from Canada in the period 1947-1949 was 44.4%; those from the United States were 43.6% of the total. But for 1949 these percentages were 34.1% and 49.5% respectively. Purchases of Canadian goods which were soon to become duty-free were postponed in the first quarter of 1949, while purchases of United States goods were advanced due to the approaching application to Newfoundland of Canadian tariffs and Canadian import controls. This depressed slightly Canada's first quarter exports in 1949 and probably reduced the imports from the United States on Newfoundland account which were included in Canadian statistics in 1949.

For the last three quarters of the year Newfoundland's exports to countries other than Canada are included in Cana-

dian statistics while formerly substantial sales of Canadian products to Newfoundland disappear. It is probable that the net effect of these changes was to produce a significant but relatively small increase in Canada's domestic exports. However, it should be remembered that while the additive effects of this change are concentrated in relatively few basic commodities, small declines in Canada's exports of several foodstuffs and manufactures in 1949 would result from the disappearance from the statistics of Canada's sales to Newfoundland.

For the same period of the year Canada's imports were increased by the amount of Newfoundland's imports from other countries, while they decreased by the amount of Canada's former imports from Newfoundland. Again the net effect of these changes was to increase total recorded imports in 1949. But there are statistical indications that Canadian imports on Newfoundland account in 1949 were less than Newfoundland's imports from countries other than Canada in previous years. This is in line with the effects to be expected from the inclusion of Newfoundland within the Canadian tariff area.

**TABLE L. Some Leading Exports of Newfoundland Produce<sup>1</sup> Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949**

	Fiscal Year 1947		Fiscal Year 1948		Fiscal Year 1949	
	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent
<b>Exports of Newfoundland Produce, Total.....</b>	<b>69,358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Fishery Products, Total.....</b>	<b>30,926</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>29,022</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>28,901</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Codfish, salt and other preserved.....	15,963	23.0	16,831	21.6	15,959	16.0
<b>Forest Products, Total.....</b>	<b>23,475</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>31,304</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>35,394</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Newsprint.....	20,068	28.9	24,822	31.9	28,606	32.4
<b>Mineral Products, Total.....</b>	<b>13,506</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23,222</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Iron ore.....	4,486	6.5	5,164	6.6	7,768	8.8
Copper concentrates.....	1,426	2.1	1,522	2.0	1,534	1.7
Lead concentrates.....	3,512	5.1	5,149	6.6	7,337	8.3
Zinc, dross and concentrates.....	2,710	3.9	2,506	3.2	4,724	5.4
<b>Total of Groups Included.....</b>	<b>67,907</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>76,086</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>87,517</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>48,165</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>55,994</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>65,928</b>	<b>74.7</b>

1. Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.



PART II  
STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. HISTORICAL TABLES

### 1. — Domestic Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
<b>Domestic Exports</b>									
Ended June 30:									
1886.....	77.8	36.7	47.2	3.3	4.2	34.3	44.1	3.5	4.5
1891.....	88.7	43.2	48.8	3.9	4.4	37.7	42.6	3.8	4.2
1896.....	109.7	62.7	57.2	4.0	3.7	37.8	34.4	5.2	4.7
1901.....	177.4	92.9	52.3	7.9	4.5	68.0	38.3	8.7	4.9
1906.....	235.5	127.5	54.2	11.0	4.6	83.5	35.5	13.5	5.7
Ended Mar. 31:									
1911.....	274.3	132.2	48.2	16.8	6.1	104.1	38.0	21.2	7.7
1916.....	741.6	451.9	60.9	30.7	4.2	201.1	27.1	58.0	7.8
1921.....	1,189.1	312.8	26.3	90.6	7.6	542.3	45.6	243.4	20.5
Ended Dec. 31:									
1926.....	1,261.2	459.2	36.4	95.7	7.6	457.9	36.3	248.4	19.7
1929.....	1,152.4	290.3	25.2	105.0	9.1	492.7	42.8	264.4	22.9
1932.....	489.9	178.2	36.4	39.0	7.9	158.7	32.4	114.0	23.3
1935.....	725.0	303.5	41.9	74.1	10.2	261.7	36.1	85.6	11.8
1936.....	937.8	395.4	42.1	84.3	9.0	333.9	35.6	124.3	13.3
1937.....	997.4	402.1	40.3	104.2	10.4	360.0	36.1	131.1	13.2
1938.....	837.6	339.7	40.6	103.2	12.3	270.5	32.3	124.2	14.8
1939.....	924.9	328.1	35.5	102.7	11.1	380.4	41.1	113.7	12.3
1940.....	1,179.0	508.1	43.1	147.9	12.5	443.0	37.6	80.0	6.8
1941.....	1,621.0	658.2	40.6	220.4	13.6	599.7	37.0	142.6	8.8
1942.....	2,363.8	741.7	31.4	412.1	17.4	885.5	37.5	324.4	13.7
1943.....	2,971.4	1,032.6	34.8	369.0	12.4	1,149.2	38.7	420.6	14.2
1944.....	3,439.9	1,235.0	35.9	385.4	11.2	1,301.3	37.8	518.2	15.1
1945.....	3,218.3	963.2	29.9	523.6	16.3	1,197.0	37.2	534.5	16.6
1946.....	2,312.2	597.5	25.8	307.2	13.3	887.9	38.4	519.6	22.4
1947.....	2,774.9	751.2	27.1	417.3	15.0	1,034.2	37.3	572.2	20.6
1948.....	3,075.4	686.9	22.4	345.5	11.2	1,501.0	48.8	542.1	17.6
1949.....	2,993.0	705.0	23.6	310.0	10.4	1,503.5	50.2	474.5	15.8
<b>Imports</b>									
Ended June 30:									
1886.....	96.0	39.0	40.7	2.4	2.5	42.8	44.6	11.8	12.2
1891.....	111.5	42.0	37.7	2.3	2.1	52.0	46.7	15.2	13.5
1896.....	105.3	32.8	31.2	2.4	2.2	53.5	50.8	16.6	15.8
1901.....	177.9	42.8	24.1	3.8	2.2	107.4	60.3	23.9	13.4
1906.....	283.6	69.2	24.4	14.6	5.1	169.3	59.6	30.7	10.9
Ended Mar. 31:									
1911.....	452.7	109.9	24.3	19.5	4.4	275.8	60.8	47.4	10.5
1916.....	508.2	77.4	15.2	27.8	5.5	370.9	73.0	32.1	6.3
1921.....	1,240.2	214.0	17.3	52.0	4.2	856.2	69.0	118.0	9.5
Ended Dec. 31:									
1926.....	1,008.3	164.7	16.3	49.9	5.0	668.7	66.3	125.0	12.4
1929.....	1,299.0	194.8	15.0	62.3	4.8	893.6	68.8	148.3	11.4
1932.....	452.6	93.5	20.7	34.5	7.6	263.5	58.2	61.0	13.5
1935.....	550.3	116.7	21.2	57.2	10.4	312.4	56.8	64.0	11.6

1. Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

## 1. — Domestic Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1949 — Con.

(Values in \$'000,000)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
Imports — Con.									
1936.....	635.1	123.0	19.4	66.3	10.4	369.1	58.1	76.7	12.1
1937.....	808.9	147.3	18.2	89.3	11.0	490.5	60.7	81.8	10.1
1938.....	677.4	119.3	17.6	66.8	9.9	424.7	62.7	66.6	9.8
1939.....	751.1	114.0	15.2	74.9	10.0	496.9	66.1	65.3	8.7
1940.....	1,081.9	161.2	14.9	106.2	9.8	744.2	68.8	70.3	6.5
1941.....	1,448.8	219.4	15.1	140.5	9.7	1,004.5	69.4	84.4	5.8
1942.....	1,644.3	161.1	9.8	112.7	6.9	1,304.7	79.3	65.8	4.0
1943.....	1,735.1	135.0	7.7	103.7	6.0	1,423.7	82.1	72.8	4.2
1944.....	1,758.9	110.6	6.3	109.8	6.2	1,447.2	82.3	91.3	5.2
1945 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,585.8	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	85.8	111.7	7.1
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,927.3	201.4	10.4	139.1	7.2	1,405.3	72.9	181.5	9.4
1947.....	2,573.9	189.4	7.4	165.0	6.4	1,974.7	76.7	244.9	9.5
1948.....	2,636.9	299.5	11.4	204.6	7.8	1,805.8	68.5	327.1	12.4
1949.....	2,761.2	307.4	11.1	186.8	6.8	1,951.9	70.7	315.1	11.4
Balance of Trade <sup>3</sup> (Values)									
	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
Ended June 30:									
1886.....	— 10.8	+	2.5	+	2.0	— 6.3	—	9.0	
1891.....	— 14.1	+	7.3	+	1.7	— 11.8	—	11.2	
1896.....	+ 11.0	+	33.9	+	2.0	— 13.8	—	11.1	
1901.....	+ 16.6	+	62.5	+	4.2	— 37.0	—	13.1	
1906.....	— 37.1	+	63.9	—	3.4	— 81.3	—	16.3	
Ended Mar. 31:									
1911.....	— 162.7	+	27.0	—	2.3	— 163.6	—	23.8	
1916.....	+ 271.1	+	385.7	+	3.7	— 154.2	+	35.9	
1921.....	— 29.7	+	100.3	+	39.5	— 295.5	+	126.0	
Ended Dec. 31:									
1926.....	+ 268.3	+	295.7	+	46.6	— 198.2	+	124.2	
1929.....	— 120.7	+	97.1	+	43.6	— 378.2	+	116.9	
1932.....	+ 45.3	+	85.6	+	4.8	— 98.5	+	53.4	
1935.....	+ 187.6	+	187.6	+	17.3	— 39.3	+	22.0	
1936.....	+ 315.4	+	273.3	+	18.6	— 24.4	+	47.8	
1937.....	+ 203.2	+	256.1	+	15.5	— 118.3	+	49.9	
1938.....	+ 171.3	+	222.1	+	37.1	— 146.0	+	58.0	
1939.....	+ 184.9	+	214.9	+	28.5	— 107.1	+	48.7	
1940.....	+ 111.3	+	351.1	+	42.7	— 292.3	+	9.8	
1941.....	+ 191.6	+	441.8	+	83.0	— 394.8	+	61.7	
1942.....	+ 741.1	+	586.8	+	302.6	— 408.1	+	259.9	
1943.....	+ 1,266.3	+	902.3	+	272.3	— 257.0	+	348.7	
1944.....	+ 1,724.2	+	1,127.5	+	281.4	— 112.7	+	427.9	
1945 <sup>4</sup> .....	+ 1,681.6	+	830.9	+	398.3	— 25.0	+	427.4	
1946 <sup>4</sup> .....	+ 411.9	+	397.4	+	170.2	— 496.7	+	341.0	
1947.....	+ 237.9	+	564.3	+	256.7	— 918.1	+	334.9	
1948.....	+ 473.1	+	389.2	+	144.0	— 283.6	+	223.5	
1949.....	+ 261.2	+	401.8	+	124.8	— 427.8	+	162.5	

1. Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

2. Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The percentages are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded, the percentages become: 1945, 7.8, 7.7, 77.3, 7.2; 1946, 7.6, 7.3, 75.4, 9.7.

3. Equals domestic exports plus re-exports minus imports. Re-export data are not given in this table.

4. Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The trade balances are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded the trade balances become: 1945, +\$1,711.8, +\$849.8, +\$409.6, +\$25.0, +\$427.4; 1946, +\$474.6, +\$457.5, +\$172.9, -\$496.7, +\$341.0.

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## 2. — Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports), Imports, and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-1949

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
	Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports)								
1926.....	1,276.6	460.4	145.7	470.6	43.2	33.1	76.4	34.0	13.2
1927.....	1,231.0	411.5	160.1	483.8	42.6	26.1	63.9	27.9	14.9
1928.....	1,363.8	447.9	211.3	502.7	44.5	29.9	77.3	31.8	18.4
1929.....	1,178.3	291.8	145.2	515.3	47.5	35.8	82.6	40.1	20.0
1930.....	883.1	236.5	99.6	389.9	48.5	23.6	44.9	24.7	15.4
1931.....	599.6	171.7	81.0	249.8	34.8	10.0	29.6	10.3	12.4
1932.....	497.8	179.1	75.7	165.0	28.3	6.8	24.4	11.9	6.6
1933.....	535.6	211.3	71.4	173.0	23.9	7.6	25.2	15.1	8.1
1934.....	656.2	271.4	59.2	224.0	21.0	11.2	30.0	24.6	14.8
1935.....	737.9	304.3	47.9	273.1	21.7	12.7	28.9	32.2	17.1
1936.....	950.5	396.3	78.2	344.8	24.4	12.9	32.4	40.5	21.0
1937.....	1,012.1	403.4	72.2	372.2	30.5	19.5	42.9	47.2	24.2
1938.....	848.7	341.4	78.3	278.8	27.6	14.2	36.4	51.3	20.9
1939.....	935.9	328.9	58.0	389.8	29.2	16.2	44.8	46.3	22.8
1940.....	1,193.2	512.3	28.7	451.9	42.1	21.0	35.8	45.3	55.9
1941.....	1,640.4	661.2	13.4	609.7	79.1	31.2	70.4	49.5	125.9
1942.....	2,385.4	747.9	53.9	896.6	98.2	20.1	202.5	111.1	255.1
1943.....	3,001.4	1,037.2	93.8	1,166.7	95.2	20.0	180.1	80.9	327.6
1944.....	3,483.1	1,238.1	323.2	1,334.6	112.4	26.1	212.4	58.7	177.6
1945.....	3,267.4	971.4	409.5	1,227.4	113.8	47.9	337.2	56.0	104.1
1946.....	2,339.2	598.8	336.1	908.6	124.6	77.8	129.2	57.7	106.4
1947.....	2,811.8	753.7	374.4	1,056.6	167.0	113.7	136.2	103.3	106.8
1948.....	3,110.0	688.7	330.8	1,522.2	153.7	94.8	140.6	64.0	115.1
1949.....	3,022.5	709.3	242.9	1,524.0	110.6	80.0	195.1	59.7	100.8
	Imports								
1926.....	1,008.3	164.7	73.6	668.7	33.5	19.3	33.9	11.7	2.9
1927.....	1,087.1	182.6	84.4	706.7	32.2	29.9	31.9	16.5	2.9
1928.....	1,222.3	190.8	91.8	825.7	27.2	29.5	34.8	19.7	2.9
1929.....	1,299.0	194.8	95.9	893.6	24.9	30.5	33.2	22.2	3.9
1930.....	1,008.4	162.6	81.3	653.7	24.3	27.4	29.4	22.7	7.0
1931.....	628.1	109.5	52.6	393.8	17.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	6.7
1932.....	452.6	93.5	39.7	263.5	14.8	12.8	14.0	8.8	5.5
1933.....	401.2	97.9	32.8	217.3	12.8	10.5	14.2	9.1	6.7
1934.....	513.5	113.4	36.1	293.8	16.7	15.4	20.7	11.2	6.2
1935.....	550.3	116.7	38.3	312.4	16.3	18.5	26.5	12.0	9.7
1936.....	635.1	123.0	39.5	369.1	17.0	28.4	33.6	16.0	7.7
1937.....	808.9	147.3	46.4	490.5	17.2	24.9	45.3	22.3	15.0

1. Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B. — The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1926 to 1930.



## 2. — Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports), Imports, and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-1949 — Con.

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Imports — Con.									
1938.....	677.4	119.3	39.9	424.7	17.4	21.8	32.6	16.2	5.5
1939.....	751.0	114.0	37.1	496.9	17.1	21.0	38.1	18.6	8.2
1940.....	1,081.9	161.2	19.2	744.2	24.6	36.2	63.2	25.8	7.6
1941.....	1,448.8	219.4	6.9	1,004.5	36.6	56.8	74.8	36.9	12.9
1942.....	1,644.3	161.1	5.2	1,304.7	32.9	44.1	46.2	36.2	13.8
1943.....	1,735.1	135.0	5.4	1,423.7	53.2	45.0	23.3	38.8	10.8
1944.....	1,758.9	110.6	9.3	1,447.2	66.5	54.8	32.9	25.2	12.4
1945.....	1,585.8	140.5	18.5	1,202.4	76.9	56.7	40.4	28.5	21.8
1946.....	1,927.3	201.4	39.7	1,450.3	93.9	79.6	47.9	35.7	23.8
1947.....	2,573.9	189.4	57.7	1,974.7	110.3	102.1	87.3	30.0	22.6
1948.....	2,636.9	299.5	71.5	1,805.8	135.7	150.1	94.0	48.1	32.3
1949.....	2,761.2	307.4	84.5	1,951.9	101.9	159.1	89.8	45.2	21.4
Balance of Trade									
1926.....	+ 268.3	+ -295.7	+ 72.1	- 198.2	+ 9.7	+ 13.9	+ 42.5	+ 22.3	+ 10.3
1927.....	+ 143.9	+ 228.9	+ 75.7	- 222.8	+ 10.4	- 3.7	+ 32.0	+ 11.4	+ 12.0
1928.....	+ 141.5	+ 257.1	+ 119.5	- 323.0	+ 17.3	+ 0.4	+ 42.6	+ 12.1	+ 15.5
1929.....	- 120.7	+ 97.1	+ 49.3	- 378.2	+ 22.6	+ 5.2	+ 49.4	+ 17.9	+ 16.1
1930.....	- 125.3	+ 73.9	+ 18.3	- 263.8	+ 24.2	- 3.7	+ 15.4	+ 1.9	+ 8.4
1931.....	- 28.5	+ 62.2	+ 26.4	- 144.0	- 17.2	- 7.4	+ 10.1	- 0.6	+ 5.7
1932.....	+ 45.2	+ 85.6	+ 36.0	- 98.5	+ 13.5	- 6.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.1
1933.....	+ 134.4	+ 113.4	+ 38.6	- 44.3	+ 11.0	- 2.9	+ 10.9	+ 6.0	+ 1.4
1934.....	+ 142.7	+ 158.0	+ 23.1	- 69.8	+ 4.2	- 4.1	+ 9.3	+ 13.4	+ 8.7
1935.....	+ 187.6	+ 187.6	+ 9.6	- 39.3	+ 5.4	- 5.8	+ 2.4	+ 20.2	+ 7.4
1936.....	+ 315.4	+ 273.3	+ 38.8	- 24.4	+ 6.5	- 15.5	- 1.1	+ 24.6	+ 13.3
1937.....	+ 203.2	+ 256.1	+ 25.9	- 118.3	+ 13.3	- 5.4	- 2.4	+ 24.9	+ 9.3
1938.....	+ 171.3	+ 222.1	+ 38.4	- 146.0	+ 10.2	- 7.7	+ 3.7	+ 35.1	+ 15.3
1939.....	+ 184.9	+ 214.9	+ 20.9	- 107.1	+ 12.1	- 4.8	+ 6.8	+ 27.7	+ 14.6
1940.....	+ 111.3	+ 351.1	+ 9.6	- 292.3	+ 17.5	- 15.2	- 27.3	+ 19.5	+ 48.4
1941.....	+ 191.6	+ 441.8	+ 6.5	- 394.8	+ 42.5	- 25.5	- 4.4	+ 12.6	+ 113.1
1942.....	+ 741.1	+ 586.8	+ 48.7	- 408.1	+ 65.3	- 24.0	+ 156.3	+ 74.9	+ 241.3
1943.....	+ 1,266.3	+ 902.3	+ 88.4	- 257.0	+ 42.0	- 25.0	+ 156.7	+ 42.1	+ 316.8
1944.....	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,127.5	+ 313.9	- 112.7	+ 45.9	- 28.7	+ 179.5	+ 33.6	+ 165.2
1945.....	+ 1,681.5	+ 830.9	+ 391.0	+ 25.0	+ 37.0	- 8.8	+ 296.7	+ 27.5	+ 82.3
1946.....	+ 411.9	+ 397.4	+ 296.4	- 496.7	+ 30.6	- 1.8	+ 81.3	+ 22.0	+ 82.6
1947.....	+ 237.9	+ 564.3	+ 316.8	- 918.1	+ 56.8	+ 11.6	+ 48.9	+ 73.4	+ 84.3
1948.....	+ 473.1	+ 389.2	+ 259.3	- 283.6	+ 18.1	- 55.3	+ 46.7	+ 15.9	+ 82.8
1949.....	+ 261.2	+ 401.8	+ 158.4	- 427.8	+ 8.7	- 79.1	+ 105.4	+ 14.5	+ 79.3

1. Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B. — The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1926 to 1930.

## B. CURRENT COMPARISONS (ANNUAL)

### 3. — Domestic Exports, by Countries

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Commonwealth Countries</b>				
<b>Europe:</b>				
United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956
Ireland.....	4,439	17,598	9,257	9,052
Gibraltar.....	7	252	15	336
Malta.....	403	6,705	3,250	3,905
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>775,753</b>	<b>699,436</b>	<b>718,249</b>
<b>America:</b>				
Newfoundland.....	8,403	55,085	55,055	9,229 <sup>1</sup>
Bermuda.....	1,414	5,108	4,102	3,616
Barbados.....	1,077	9,063	5,654	5,013
Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325
Bahamas.....	1,778	3,688	3,636	2,268
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		7,592	6,177	4,515
British Honduras.....	280	1,375	1,151	600
British Guiana.....	1,398	10,273	8,229	5,676
Falkland Islands.....	1	39	2	7
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>136,791</b>	<b>113,459</b>	<b>52,282</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	450	606	553
Union of South Africa.....		66,674	83,248	77,713
Other British South Africa.....		15	6	15
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	7,369	2,711	2,665
Gambia.....	20	66	26	8
Gold Coast.....	184	1,652	2,072	1,489
Nigeria.....	81	2,285	876	1,068
Sierra Leone.....	192	811	717	303
Other British West Africa.....	0	2	6	2
British Sudan.....	210	1,028	42	37
British East Africa.....	676	4,682	3,473	1,730
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>93,783</b>	<b>85,581</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
India.....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551
Pakistan.....			7,775	18,097
Burma.....	123	823	3	3
Ceylon.....	192	4,079	1,710	2,159
Aden.....	89	1,602	2,653	57
British Malaya.....	2,448	7,464	9,288	5,437
Other British East Indies.....	5	9	16	2
Hong Kong.....	2,223	6,398	8,256	10,099
Palestine.....	164	8,473	5,036	4
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>71,795</b>	<b>68,432</b>	<b>108,402</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363
New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489
Fiji.....	367	1,386	492	598
Other Oceania.....	45	63	156	61
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>	<b>50,511</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,168,501</b>	<b>1,032,391</b>	<b>1,015,022</b>

1. January — March 1949 only.

2. Less than \$500.

3. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

4. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.

## 3. — Domestic Exports, by Countries — Cont.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>				
United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459
Alaska.....	120	300	865	1,008
American Virgin Islands.....	34	160	116	126
Hawaii.....	1,364	3,299	5,867	8,311
Puerto Rico.....	329	21,605	2,300	5,962
United States Oceania.....	3	199	318	182
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina.....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902
Bolivia.....	117	567	1,046	1,908
Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259
Chile.....	604	4,392	4,495	3,633
Colombia.....	1,270	9,950	8,406	8,012
Costa Rica.....	99	1,780	1,216	1,859
Cuba.....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,914	2,386	2,194
Ecuador.....	52	1,626	1,308	1,727
El Salvador.....	47	665	1,103	927
Guatemala.....	120	1,630	1,548	1,697
Haiti.....	120	1,366	1,393	1,602
Honduras.....	170	641	677	678
Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411
Nicaragua.....	75	590	701	638
Panama.....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632
Paraguay.....	11	153	369	133
Peru.....	892	3,695	2,529	7,050
Uruguay.....	216	3,371	4,201	2,282
Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689
<b>Totals, Latin America.....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,624</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Albania.....	8	505	90	0
Austria.....	8	3,070	3,110	3,706
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525
Bulgaria.....	9	14	123	279
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030
Denmark.....	1,528	4,328	7,748	3,109
Estonia.....	2	1	0	1
Finland.....	482	1,212	2,280	607
France.....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004
Germany.....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451
Greece.....	1,565	5,440	9,663	2,615
Hungary.....	4	946	820	75
Iceland.....	18	2,485	1,845	743
Italy.....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567
Latvia.....	276	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	912	0	1	1
Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759
Norway.....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736
Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945

1. Less than \$500.

## 3. — Domestic Exports, by Countries — Conc.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries — Conc.</b>				
<b>Europe — Conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	135	3,502	5,181	8,405
Azores and Madeira.....	4	392	77	101
Roumania.....	42	103	440	338
Spain.....	101	941	596	387
Sweden.....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516
Switzerland.....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	937	4,866	112	93
Yugoslavia.....	12	6,729	2,250	734
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>73,219</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,834</b>	<b>228,006</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>				
Afghanistan.....	0	36	43	14
Arabia.....	1	1	1	3,142
Belgian Congo.....	106	1,292	2,241	2,459
Burma.....	2	2	173	54
Canary Islands.....	3	46	12	49
China.....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801
Egypt.....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762
Ethiopia.....	0	94	74	42
French Africa.....	804	4,598	2,747	2,243
French East Indies.....	28	858	498	177
French Guiana.....	6	264	129	129
French Oceania.....	80	230	153	295
French West Indies.....	172	1,743	538	70
Greenland.....	0	128	88	27
Iran.....	80	946	684	11,987
Iraq.....	40	2,160	831	472
Indonesia.....	902	5,807	7,959	4,640
Japan.....	20,770	559	8,001	5,860
Korea.....	3	30	23	233
Liberia.....	20	144	129	119
Madagascar.....	9	176	408	227
Morocco.....	97	1,447	1,700	1,268
Netherlands Guiana.....	39	826	695	960
Netherlands Antilles.....	204	1,844	2,175	2,003
Palestine.....	4	4	4	12,709
Philippine Islands.....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983
Portuguese Africa.....	1,395	1,898	3,258	3,604
Portuguese Asia.....	1	147	104	162
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	270	1,158	1,432	1,208
Sierra Leone.....	20	415	609	752
Spanish Africa.....	0	62	54	95
Syria.....	64	2,546	6,094	3,278
Transjordan.....	1	1	1	211
Tripoli.....	0	5	5	11
Other Italian Africa.....	0	7	3	92
Turkey.....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>88,049</b>	<b>92,012</b>	<b>105,259</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,606,401</b>	<b>2,043,047</b>	<b>1,977,939</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>

1. Not available prior to 1949.

2. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

3. Less than \$500.

4. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.



## 4. — Imports by Countries

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Commonwealth Countries</b>				
<b>Europe:</b>				
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> .....	119,202	189,370	299,502	307,450
Ireland.....	27	76	85	71
Gibraltar.....	2	0	0	0
Malta.....	2	12	5	22
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>189,458</b>	<b>299,592</b>	<b>307,543</b>
<b>America:</b>				
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,427	11,091	918 <sup>3</sup>
Bermuda.....	69	57	139	144
Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080
Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575
Bahamas.....	2,383	615	648	818
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		199	308	297
British Honduras.....	102	584	834	295
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355
Falkland Islands.....	2	0	0	0
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>63,059</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	29	19	59
Union of South Africa.....		4,228	3,816	3,862
Other British South Africa.....		2	2	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	181	484	798
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709
Nigeria.....	362	2,149	4,939	2,593
Sierra Leone.....	11	18	5	10
Other British West Africa.....	0	0	0	0
British Sudan.....	27	26	36	25
British East Africa.....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>28,593</b>	<b>20,150</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
India.....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233
Pakistan.....			1,306	1,193
Burma.....	273	3	4	4
Ceylon.....	3,679	11,653	11,182	11,635
Aden.....	9	0	5,531	884
British Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187
Other British East Indies.....	127	30	52	21
Hong Kong.....	785	982	1,866	2,989
Palestine.....	131	31	49	5
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,463</b>	<b>71,857</b>	<b>75,264</b>	<b>59,142</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429
New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910
Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997
Other Oceania.....	16	0	0	0
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>47,293</b>	<b>44,336</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>186,099</b>	<b>354,394</b>	<b>504,114</b>	<b>494,229</b>

1. The military equipment included in Canadian goods returned from the United Kingdom and referred to in previous issues of this Review has not been significantly large since 1946. The item is now largely commercial in character.

2. Less than \$500.

3. January—March 1949 only.

4. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

5. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.

## 4. - Imports by Countries - Cont.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>				
United States.....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860
Alaska.....	102	744	1,323	1,218
American Virgin Islands.....	0	16	46	14
Hawaii.....	145	709	796	361
Puerto Rico.....	6	270	1,583	523
United States Oceania.....	0	0	0	85
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>424,984</b>	<b>1,976,418</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324
Bolivia.....	8	8	0	2,049
Brazil.....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163
Chile.....	179	339	332	598
Colombia.....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588
Costa Rica.....	76	727	3,109	2,119
Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562
Dominican Republic.....	1	8,186	17,270	3,822
Ecuador.....	28	207	889	1,137
El Salvador.....	17	1,342	1,166	1,054
Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743
Haiti.....	62	227	176	1,026
Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986
Mexico.....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494
Nicaragua.....	0	87	172	179
Panama.....	16	2,107	1,226	2,572
Paraguay.....	59	232	230	374
Peru.....	3,005	407	1,989	2,465
Uruguay.....	137	321	714	1,069
Venezuela.....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697
<b>Totals, Latin America.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>221,259</b>	<b>192,021</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Albania.....	2	0	0	0
Austria.....	83	89	281	382
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022
Bulgaria.....	1	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	3,645	4,809	6,401
Denmark.....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893
Estonia.....	20	0	4	11
Finland.....	68	30	39	45
France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309
Germany.....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134
Greece.....	29	95	144	135
Hungary.....	161	50	103	76
Iceland.....	3	30	76	52
Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048
Latvia.....	15	0	1	4
Lithuania.....	1	0	2	2
Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688
Norway.....	733	4,999	1,103	1,212
Poland.....	261	3	22	183

1. Less than \$500.

## 4. - Imports by Countries - Conc.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries - Conc.</b>				
<b>Europe - Conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	272	1,409	1,177	1,351
Azores and Madeira.....	179	655	364	554
Roumania.....	44	1	19	3
Spain.....	793	3,003	2,586	2,427
Sweden.....	2,114	3,184	2,763	3,474
Switzerland.....	3,488	1,941	7,444	10,902
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	257	181	4	11
Yugoslavia.....	64	23	5	45
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>39,891</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>71,381</b>	<b>84,365</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>				
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	3
Arabia.....	1	1	1	12,127
Belgian Congo.....	1	815	1,644	703
Burma.....	2	2	6	32
Canary Islands.....	14	2	7	11
China.....	2,466	2,304	3,912	3,347
Egypt.....	547	205	1,490	155
Ethiopia.....	2	9	38	49
French Africa.....	65	252	112	17
French East Indies.....	218	1	9	0
French Guiana.....	0	3	0	0
French Oceania.....	1	18	0	417
French West Indies.....	1	19	57	123
Greenland.....	512	0	0	0
Iran.....	84	299	959	288
Iraq.....	303	1,502	799	1,418
Indonesia.....	786	200	2,261	1,454
Japan.....	4,643	350	3,144	5,551
Korea.....	1	0	0	1
Liberia.....	38	25	7	7
Madagascar.....	36	18	28	9
Morocco.....	69	36	346	142
Netherlands Guiana.....	0	519	873	326
Netherlands Antilles.....	3	8,648	7,286	3,713
Palestine.....	4	4	4	504
Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203
Portuguese Africa.....	1	392	77	212
Portuguese Asia.....	2	0	0	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	15	11	12
Siam.....	10	28	79	72
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	13	30	28	429
Transjordan.....	1	1	1	0
Tripoli.....	3	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	3	0	0
Turkey.....	251	2,672	1,064	1,207
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>30,679</b>	<b>36,532</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>491,353</b>	<b>2,219,550</b>	<b>2,132,831</b>	<b>2,266,978</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

1. Not available prior to 1949.

2. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

3. Less than \$500.

4. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.

5. — Domestic Exports by Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Rank in				Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
1938	1947	1948	1949					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2	1	1	1	United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956
7	4	4	3	Union of South Africa.....	15,547	66,674	83,248	77,713
21	9	8	4	India.....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551
9	8	9	5	Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525
10	3	3	6	France.....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004
3	5	7	7	Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363
46	21	14	8	Switzerland.....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281
36	23	17	9	Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689
5	37	20	10	Germany.....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451
12	16	13	11	Norway.....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736
2	2	34	12	Pakistan.....	2	2	7,775	18,097
18	14	12	13	Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259
23	24	19	14	Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411
6	10	15	15	New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489
37	32	23	16	Cuba.....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391
25	3	3	17	Turkey.....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121
30	26	25	18	Philippine Islands.....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983
20	12	11	19	China.....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801
8	6	6	20	Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759
3	3	46	21	Panama.....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632
3	30	43	22	Palestine.....	164	8,473	5,036	12,709
27	11	10	23	Italy.....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567
17	15	16	24	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325
3	3	3	25	Iran.....	80	946	684	11,987

## Countries in Leading Twenty-five Markets in 1948 but not 1949

14	13	18	50	Argentina.....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902
15	17	21	28	Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033
19	22	22	49	Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030
3	25	24	38	Egypt.....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762

## Countries in Leading Twenty-five Markets in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

16	18	28	27	Ireland.....	4,439	17,598	9,257	9,052
13	19	36	36	Sweden.....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516
37	20	39	3	Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.

2. Included with India prior to 1948.

3. Lower than 50th.



6. — Imports, by Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Rank in				Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
1938	1947	1948	1949					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	1	United States .....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	119,292	189,370	299,502	307,450
30	3	3	3	Venezuela .....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697
5	9	5	4	Australia .....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429
6	4	4	5	India .....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233
37	7	6	6	Mexico .....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494
7	11	11	7	British Guiana .....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355
34	10	9	8	Brazil .....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163
10	15	12	9	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022
9	27	19	10	Jamaica .....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577
3	8	8	11	Malaya .....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187
23	28	21	12	Trinidad and Tobago .....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575
11	19	13	13	France .....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309
8	18	22	14	Colombia .....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588
2	2	2	15	Arabia .....	2	2	2	12,127
15	13	15	16	Ceylon .....	3,679	11,653	11,182	11,635
16	12	25	17	Switzerland .....	3,488	11,941	7,444	10,902
18	32	27	18	Italy .....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048
13	14	14	19	New Zealand .....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910
21	31	23	20	Fiji .....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997
4	3	45	21	Germany .....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134
26	23	29	22	Barbados .....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080
3	25	30	23	Honduras .....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986
36	26	17	24	Gold Coast .....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709
14	34	31	25	Netherlands .....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688

## Countries in Twenty-five Leading Sources of Imports in 1948 but not in 1949

40	5	7	26	Cuba .....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562
3	21	10	33	Dominican Republic .....	4	8,186	17,270	3,822
3	42	18	45	Denmark .....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893
29	24	20	28	British East Africa .....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094
3	16	24	29	Guatemala .....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743

## Countries in Twenty-five Leading Sources of Imports in 1947 but not in 1948 or 1949

25	6	32	37	Argentina .....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324
3	20	26	34	Netherlands Antilles .....	4	8,648	7,286	3,713
41	22	28	31	Philippine Islands .....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.

2. Not available prior to 1949.

3. Lower than 50th.

4. Less than \$500.

## 7. — Principal Domestic Exports, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Wheat.....	265,200	243,023	435,158	+ 64.1	+ 79.1
Newsprint.....	342,293	383,123	433,882	+ 26.8	+ 13.2
Wood pulp.....	177,803	211,564	170,675	- 4.0	- 19.3
Planks and boards.....	208,375	196,023	160,420	- 23.0	- 18.2
Wheat flour.....	196,578	125,151	97,693	- 50.3	- 21.9
Nickel.....	60,443	73,802	92,324	+ 52.7	+ 25.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	56,614	92,737	90,903	+ 60.6	- 2.0
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	42,238	73,760	84,127	+ 99.2	+ 14.1
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	52,916	75,206	84,052	+ 58.8	+ 11.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	30,020	42,337	55,700	+ 85.5	+ 31.6
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter).....	630	47,226	46,146	+ 2	- 2.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	30,700	34,322	41,886	+ 36.4	+ 22.0
Ships sold.....	23,965	81,448	41,159	+ 71.7	- 49.5
Fertilizers, chemical.....	34,386	36,374	39,385	+ 14.5	+ 8.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	91,639	55,086	38,808	- 57.7	- 29.6
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	32,291	41,399	36,934	+ 14.4	- 10.8
Fish, fresh and frozen (except molluscs and crustaceans).....	29,533	35,263	34,752	+ 17.7	- 1.4
Whiskey.....	22,983	26,957	32,703	+ 42.3	+ 21.3
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	41,022	40,539	31,840	- 22.4	- 21.6
Pulpwood.....	34,529	43,573	31,317	- 9.3	- 28.1
Beef and veal, fresh.....	9,232	36,594	30,629	+ 231.8	- 16.3
Locomotives and parts.....	15,672	8,792	28,112	+ 79.4	+ 219.7
Barley.....	1,211	26,947	25,472	+ 2	- 5.5
Aircraft and parts.....	5,900	11,290	24,935	+ 322.6	+ 120.9
Bacon and hams.....	62,081	69,960	24,176	- 61.1	- 65.4
Fish, salted, dried, pickled and smoked.....	12,309	14,864	23,712	+ 92.6	+ 59.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	28,036	23,262	22,533	- 19.6	- 3.1
Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	3,368	6,593	21,945	+ 551.6	+ 232.9
Ferro-alloys.....	21,545	24,057	19,182	- 11.0	- 20.3
Oats.....	12,389	22,560	18,533	+ 49.6	- 17.9
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	11,659	16,777	18,016	+ 54.5	+ 7.4
Rye.....	31,938	22,610	16,898	- 47.1	- 25.3
Shingles.....	20,254	22,370	16,803	- 17.0	- 24.9
Cheese.....	14,162	12,042	16,257	+ 14.8	+ 35.0
Flaxseed (not for sowing).....	16	23,484	15,897	+ 2	- 32.3
Eggs in shell (for food).....	25,307	24,318	15,566	- 38.5	- 36.0
Rolling mill products, iron.....	10,935	23,773	15,548	+ 42.2	- 34.6
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	14,350	26,674	15,303	+ 6.6	- 42.6
Fish, canned.....	29,039	18,656	14,948	- 48.5	- 19.9
Hides and skins (except fur).....	1,643	11,966	14,358	+ 773.9	+ 20.0
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>2,105,204</b>	<b>2,406,502</b>	<b>2,478,687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Domestic Exports.....</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports in 1949 was \$419 thousand.

2. Over 1000%.

## 8. — Principal Imports, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	206,012	217,090	216,316	+ 5.0	- 0.4
Crude petroleum for refining.....	127,459	191,980	189,364	+ 48.6	- 1.4
Tractors and parts.....	69,443	88,670	118,506	+ 70.7	+ 33.6
Automobile parts.....	98,432	101,261	117,748	+ 19.6	+ 16.3
Rolling mill products, iron.....	77,970	83,929	98,093	+ 25.8	+ 16.9
Coal, bituminous.....	96,070	127,673	93,455	- 2.7	- 26.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	68,773	62,127	69,802	+ 1.5	+ 12.4
Raw cotton.....	58,678	55,546	65,676	+ 11.9	+ 18.2
Raw sugar for refining.....	46,407	62,116	65,624	+ 41.4	+ 5.6
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	35,969	51,325	58,706	+ 63.2	+ 14.4
Cotton piece goods.....	82,574	52,815	52,666	- 36.2	- 0.3
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	37,589	43,031	45,610	+ 21.3	+ 6.0
Coal, anthracite.....	40,803	56,292	45,598	+ 11.8	- 19.0
Gasoline, refined.....	25,522	46,462	45,256	+ 77.3	- 2.6
Woollen piece goods.....	29,663	42,647	41,747	+ 40.7	- 2.1
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	57,499	21,428	38,970	- 32.2	+ 81.9
Tourist purchases.....	15,870	316	28,847	+ 81.8	+ 1
Coffee, green.....	13,327	23,426	28,584	+ 114.5	+ 22.0
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron.....	13,464	18,598	28,145	+ 109.0	+ 51.3
Nuts.....	22,050	31,027	23,187	+ 5.2	- 25.3
Grains.....	30,580	27,649	23,179	- 24.2	- 16.2
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	22,384	18,837	22,267	- 0.5	+ 18.2
Tea, black.....	20,229	17,521	21,126	+ 4.4	+ 20.6
Scientific and educational equipment.....	17,330	17,594	20,895	+ 20.6	+ 18.8
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	23,037	18,866	20,550	- 10.8	+ 8.9
Paper, paperboard and products.....	23,027	17,213	20,068	- 12.9	+ 16.6
Wool, raw.....	16,985	23,636	18,849	+ 11.0	- 20.3
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	13,834	18,481	18,534	+ 34.0	+ 0.3
Vegetables, fresh.....	18,978	6,845	18,460	- 2.7	+ 169.7
Worsted tops.....	12,471	23,471	17,768	+ 42.5	- 24.3
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	17,845	20,878	17,662	- 1.0	- 15.4
Fuel oils, refined..... <sup>2</sup>		<sup>2</sup>	17,464 <sup>2</sup>		<sup>2</sup>
Bananas, fresh.....	16,299	17,199	17,034	+ 4.5	- 1.0
Fur skins, undressed.....	15,763	21,980	16,295	+ 3.4	- 25.9
Synthetic resins, not fully manufactured.....	15,274	15,490	16,108	+ 5.5	+ 4.0
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	15,199	14,385	16,068	+ 5.7	+ 11.7
Pottery and chinaware.....	10,717	14,106	15,287	+ 42.6	+ 8.4
Drugs and medicines.....	11,653	13,164	14,829	+ 27.3	+ 12.6
Books, printed.....	11,136	12,384	14,518	+ 30.4	+ 17.2
Artificial silk piece goods.....	16,145	13,870	14,112	- 12.6	+ 1.7
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>1,552,460</b>	<b>1,711,328</b>	<b>1,832,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Imports.....</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Over 1000%.  
2. Not available.

## 9. — Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	13,085	14,890	11,132	13,186
Vegetables.....	6,504	17,557	9,541	6,602
Wheat.....	89,394	265,200	243,023	435,158
Grains, other.....	12,892	49,103	75,321	64,272
Flour of wheat.....	17,638	196,578	125,151	97,693
Farinaceous products, other.....	11,976	18,750	20,871	12,800
Sugar and products.....	2,015	7,650	5,826	5,170
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	28,478	29,278	34,589
Vegetable fats and oils.....	162	6,497	14,726	12,368
Rubber and products.....	14,905	33,125	33,151	25,780
Seeds.....	3,011	16,693	49,748	43,769
Tobacco.....	5,501	14,157	8,392	8,885
Vegetable products, other.....	2,871	15,018	17,539	12,735
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>683,697</b>	<b>643,698</b>	<b>773,007</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle.....	9,232	14,980	73,899	61,449
Other animals, living.....	1,409	5,034	13,606	7,430
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	82,359	85,028	93,749
Furs and products.....	14,097	29,048	24,118	23,327
Leather and products.....	5,648	20,318	13,019	7,230
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	62,081	69,960	24,176
Meats, other.....	5,403	40,776	63,399	43,944
Cheese.....	11,874	14,162	12,042	16,257
Milk products, other.....	4,346	15,538	18,331	13,844
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	36,968	39,163	20,903
Animal products, other.....	8,193	10,181	22,360	26,112
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>331,445</b>	<b>434,925</b>	<b>338,421</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products.....	2,615	11,238	10,233	5,169
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	103	1,153	1,882	1,796
Wool and products.....	1,326	8,863	12,091	5,395
Artificial silk and products.....	2,270	11,761	7,171	2,223
Textile products, other.....	6,741	16,332	14,177	10,635
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>49,347</b>	<b>45,554</b>	<b>25,217</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards.....	35,887	208,375	196,023	160,420
Pulpwood.....	13,642	34,529	43,573	31,317
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	17,641	78,950	74,103	51,964
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	177,803	211,564	170,675
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,889	7,963	7,360	5,387
Newsprint paper.....	104,615	342,293	383,123	433,881
Paper, other.....	8,258	30,840	33,559	19,040
Books and printed matter.....	950	5,439	4,368	2,634
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>886,192</b>	<b>953,674</b>	<b>875,318</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	1	6,023	5,301	14,117
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	21,545	24,057	19,182
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,566	4,080	2,691	4,957
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	10,935	23,773	15,548



## 9. - Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities - Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products - Conc.</b>				
Locomotives and parts.....	241	15,672	8,792	28,112
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	42,238	73,760	92,527
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,239	5,693	5,316	4,512
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	41,022	40,539	31,840
Automobiles, freight.....	6,924	37,918	18,841	12,168
Automobiles, passenger.....	15,311	33,579	20,905	15,888
Automobile parts.....	2,679	20,142	15,340	10,752
Railway cars and parts.....	159	3,368	6,593	21,945
Iron products, other.....	6,371	30,941	35,557	21,316
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>273,156</b>	<b>281,465</b>	<b>292,864</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	63,956	102,046	93,998
Brass and products.....	1,089	3,875	4,677	4,279
Copper and products.....	53,315	59,298	79,036	86,623
Lead and products.....	8,983	30,945	34,684	42,187
Nickel.....	52,496	60,443	73,802	92,324
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	22,581	25,478	27,918
Zinc and products.....	9,816	30,193	42,496	55,862
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,114	19,135	16,822	12,293
Non-ferrous products, other.....	3,152	13,512	16,907	11,124
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>303,937</b>	<b>395,948</b>	<b>426,608</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	32,969	41,979	37,298
Coal.....	1,541	5,621	11,556	3,564
Petroleum and products.....	878	6,884	9,304	2,588
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,774	13,110	13,381	11,466
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,504	16,030	18,694	18,794
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>74,614</b>	<b>94,915</b>	<b>73,710</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	1,354	3,713	5,728	2,739
Medicinal preparations.....	1,566	4,400	3,070	2,157
Fertilizers.....	7,066	34,386	36,374	39,385
Paints and varnishes.....	910	7,346	6,235	3,604
Calcium compounds.....	488	2,202	2,787	1,875
Soda and sodium compounds.....	4,000	5,232	4,840	4,174
Chemical products, other.....	4,111	26,526	20,807	16,764
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>83,804</b>	<b>79,840</b>	<b>70,698</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	526	1,889	1,886	577
Films.....	3,527	3,305	3,916	2,875
Ships and vessels.....	218	23,965	81,448	41,159
Aircraft and parts.....	2,799	5,900	11,290	24,935
Electric energy.....	4,183	5,611	4,376	4,844
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2,133	11,039	7,207	5,210
Miscellaneous, other.....	3,630	14,852	11,935	19,527
Donations and gifts.....	1	10,627	9,248	7,053
Non-commercial articles.....	2,556	11,523	14,115	10,939
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>88,710</b>	<b>145,420</b>	<b>117,118</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>

1. Not available.

## 10. — Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	20,948	77,477	59,561	72,623
Nuts.....	3,499	22,050	31,027	23,187
Vegetables.....	6,051	24,822	7,523	19,185
Grains and products.....	17,274	36,453	30,565	25,857
Sugar and products.....	20,581	57,420	71,752	71,084
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	7,415	16,460	13,998
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	14,382	23,914	28,910
Tea.....	9,580	20,655	17,739	21,347
Beverages, alcoholic.....	6,970	13,727	15,692	22,020
Gums and resins.....	1,404	6,183	6,214	5,302
Oils, vegetable.....	11,870	25,642	20,912	23,812
Rubber and products.....	11,290	28,730	31,607	29,020
Tobacco.....	2,251	3,184	3,170	3,942
Vegetable products, other.....	7,418	18,139	13,784	17,106
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>356,278</b>	<b>349,919</b>	<b>377,393</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	2,491	5,073	5,520	5,300
Furs and products.....	5,651	22,451	24,568	19,576
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,936	12,011	8,351	12,388
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,612	6,574	4,985	6,645
Leather, manufactured.....	2,352	7,459	5,425	5,481
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	938	13,728	11,872	5,326
Animals and products, other.....	8,247	19,613	23,981	19,380
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>86,909</b>	<b>84,702</b>	<b>74,096</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	13,237	60,481	56,829	67,036
Cotton, products.....	16,298	119,413	78,518	73,394
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	37,873	27,259	20,130
Silk and products.....	6,832	7,421	3,843	5,566
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	9,638	30,070	47,744	37,404
Wool products.....	15,547	54,393	67,322	62,656
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	34,493	29,680	30,129
Textile products, other.....	13,615	46,446	39,425	36,716
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>390,589</b>	<b>350,619</b>	<b>333,032</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	5,050	16,898	11,484	14,908
Wood, manufactured.....	4,296	17,688	13,766	15,273
Paper.....	7,520	23,027	17,213	20,068
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	31,935	31,268	36,078
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>89,548</b>	<b>73,730</b>	<b>86,327</b>
<b>Iron and its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	2,830	12,717	15,507	12,057
Scrap.....	857	4,197	10,454	7,917
Castings and forgings.....	2,574	8,598	9,793	12,588
Rolling-mill products.....	25,470	77,970	83,929	98,093
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	13,464	18,598	28,145
Wire and chain.....	1,992	9,413	12,653	12,008
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	105,405	139,993	177,210
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,147	10,388	10,144	11,650
Household machinery.....	2,613	16,220	11,043	10,835
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	5,261	12,205	22,541	33,379
Business, printing machinery.....	5,804	22,187	24,476	24,666
Other non-farm machinery.....	23,238	155,399	159,031	147,436
Tools.....	2,172	11,454	10,999	11,361

## 10. — Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products — Conc.:</b>				
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,720	69,540	27,303	44,442
Automobile parts.....	24,722	98,432	101,261	117,748
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,459	15,681	11,568	13,196
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	43,882	50,285	58,698
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,670	13,647	6,828	11,547
Iron products, other.....	15,944	61,558	55,850	58,574
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>762,359</b>	<b>782,235</b>	<b>891,551</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	17,183	17,662	18,223
Brass, copper, and products.....	3,170	13,121	12,146	14,721
Tin.....	2,258	6,820	7,936	7,910
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,776	12,996	16,010	17,661
Clocks and watches.....	2,252	9,026	5,302	9,072
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	13,054	68,773	62,127	69,802
Non-ferrous products, other.....	9,987	33,008	34,628	37,303
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>160,926</b>	<b>155,812</b>	<b>174,692</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Clay and products.....	7,660	24,059	30,773	32,965
Coal.....	35,826	138,950	186,388	141,149
Coal products.....	3,346	14,739	19,839	15,734
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	28,626	25,925	25,403
Petroleum, crude.....	40,972	127,459	191,980	189,364
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	14,635	79,735	109,802	85,300
Stone and products.....	6,880	18,357	20,084	23,849
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,733	20,273	21,391	21,565
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>452,198</b>	<b>606,182</b>	<b>535,329</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	1,694	3,510	3,926	4,149
Cellulose products.....	1,719	5,457	4,451	5,654
Drugs and medicines.....	3,389	11,653	13,164	14,829
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	4,313	10,415	10,117	10,294
Fertilizers.....	3,873	6,585	6,298	7,768
Paints and varnishes.....	3,774	13,441	14,277	13,866
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,908	13,787	18,481	18,534
Synthetic resins and products.....	980	16,304	15,012	16,655
Chemical products, other.....	7,556	31,933	32,654	38,911
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>113,085</b>	<b>118,380</b>	<b>130,660</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Films.....	1,318	2,828	3,624	3,753
Toys and sporting goods.....	2,446	7,639	4,331	5,758
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,080	12,134	5,816	7,342
Musical instruments.....	1,236	4,712	3,357	3,800
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	17,330	17,594	20,895
Aircraft and parts.....	2,883	12,284	7,854	13,256
Works of art.....	2,287	1,691	1,865	2,516
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,715	15,870	316	28,847
Parcels of small value.....	4,428	24,529	9,590	12,597
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	441	2,536	2,211	2,105
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	5,251	14,009	7,052	10,315
Miscellaneous, other.....	9,133	23,848	25,401	23,087
Canadian goods returned.....	2,269	7,228	7,988	5,856
Non-commercial articles.....	3,801	15,414	18,348	18,001
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>162,053</b>	<b>115,346</b>	<b>158,128</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

## 11. — Principal Domestic Exports to the United States, 1949. (With comparative data, 1947, 1948)

Note:— Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Newsprint.....	291,893	340,334	391,306	+ 34.1	+ 15.0
Wood pulp.....	156,122	184,973	141,612	- 9.3	- 23.4
Planks and boards.....	79,769	127,948	100,146	+ 25.5	- 21.7
Farm implements and machinery and parts (except tractors).....	23,479	50,575	63,830	+ 171.9	+ 26.2
Nickel.....	38,808	56,318	62,693	+ 61.5	+ 11.3
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter).....	9	46,756	45,940	+ 2	- 1.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	9,704	17,686	37,257	+ 283.9	+ 110.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	14,474	25,751	35,179	+ 143.0	+ 36.6
Fish, fresh and frozen (except molluscs and crustaceans).....	29,021	34,994	34,526	+ 19.0	- 1.3
Pulpwood.....	34,054	42,237	30,593	- 10.2	- 27.6
Whiskey.....	17,975	23,198	28,366	+ 57.8	+ 22.3
Beef and veal.....	17	26,313	28,281	+ 12	+ 17.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	25,334	31,984	28,154	+ 11.1	- 12.0
Fertilizers, chemical.....	18,139	20,498	23,416	+ 29.1	+ 14.2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	5,662	25,609	21,168	+ 273.9	- 17.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	13,409	18,131	20,973	+ 56.4	+ 15.7
Barley.....	282	14,614	20,970	+ 2	+ 43.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	19,899	14,949	17,378	- 12.7	+ 16.2
Wheat.....	355	6,608	16,997	+ 2	+ 157.2
Shingles.....	19,595	20,887	16,214	- 17.3	- 22.4
Oats.....	2,113	15,958	15,093	+ 614.3	- 5.4
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	13,579	25,649	14,736	+ 8.5	- 42.5
Rye.....	557	6,582	14,670	+ 2	+ 122.9
Molluscs and crustaceans.....	9,642	12,099	12,978	+ 34.6	+ 7.3
Clover seed.....	2,968	13,225	11,446	+ 285.6	- 13.5
Iron ore.....	6,023	5,301	10,459	+ 73.7	+ 97.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	10,356	11,056	8,309	- 19.8	- 24.8
Potatoes, seed, certified.....	2,651	5,602	7,833	+ 195.5	+ 39.8
Silver, ore and bullion.....	4,560	6,204	7,337	+ 60.9	+ 18.3
Rubber, crude.....	756	6,561	7,317	+ 867.9	+ 11.5
Ferro-alloys.....	11,739	12,481	7,104	- 39.5	- 43.1
Coal and coke.....	2,777	5,111	7,050	+ 153.9	+ 37.9
Tractors and parts.....	5,894	10,016	7,045	+ 19.5	- 29.7
Fish, salted, dried, pickled and smoked.....	4,705	6,050	6,709	+ 42.6	+ 10.9
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	4,369	5,621	6,021	+ 37.8	+ 7.1
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	3,403	5,782	5,798	+ 70.4	+ 0.5
Pulpboard and paperboard.....	3,311	5,573	5,603	+ 69.2	+ 0.5
Poultry, live (for food).....	3,395	10,873	5,150	+ 51.7	- 52.6
Hides and skins (except fur).....	1,327	10,717	5,118	+ 285.7	- 52.2
Fish meal.....	0	2,975	4,955	+ 2	+ 66.6
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>892,125</b>	<b>1,313,799</b>	<b>1,335,730</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Domestic Exports to the United States.....</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports to the United States in 1949 was \$411 thousand.

2. over 1000%.



## 12. — Principal Imports from the United States, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note:— Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	195,390	203,643	201,573	+ 3.2	- 1.0
Automobile parts .....	98,235	100,492	116,224	+ 18.3	+ 15.7
Tractors and parts .....	69,337	86,752	115,030	+ 65.9	+ 32.6
Coal, bituminous .....	96,059	127,671	93,400	- 2.8	- 26.8
Rolling mill products, iron .....	76,767	79,827	88,997	+ 15.9	+ 11.5
Crude petroleum for refining .....	77,119	90,622	82,573	+ 7.1	- 8.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	64,396	54,904	63,203	- 1.9	+ 15.1
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	35,268	50,684	58,059	+ 64.6	+ 14.6
Raw cotton .....	43,990	30,817	49,693	+ 13.0	+ 61.3
Gasoline, refined .....	23,207	43,852	44,135	+ 90.2	+ 0.6
Coal, anthracite .....	40,434	54,282	41,648	+ 3.0	- 23.3
Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	31,381	33,535	35,637	+ 13.6	+ 6.3
Cotton piece goods .....	77,591	36,004	34,593	- 55.4	- 3.9
Tourist purchases .....	15,832	298	28,697	+ 81.3	+ 1
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron .....	13,082	16,957	25,529	+ 95.1	+ 50.6
Grains .....	30,345	27,632	23,123	- 23.8	- 16.3
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	22,087	15,781	19,622	- 11.2	+ 24.3
Scientific and educational equipment .....	16,426	16,390	19,463	+ 18.5	+ 18.7
Paper, paperboard and products .....	21,639	16,022	19,036	- 12.0	+ 18.8
Vegetable oils, inedible .....	6,241	6,349	17,317	+ 177.5	+ 172.8
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	12,399	16,871	16,867	+ 36.0	- 2
Synthetic resins, not fully manufactured .....	15,222	15,284	15,914	+ 4.5	+ 4.1
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	15,018	13,961	15,679	+ 4.4	+ 12.3
Fur skins, undressed .....	13,005	19,268	15,216	+ 17.0	- 21.0
Fuel oils, refined .....	3	3	14,925	3	3
Vegetables, fresh .....	16,047	5,190	14,579	- 9.1	+ 180.9
Drugs and medicines .....	9,777	11,325	12,908	+ 32.0	+ 14.0
Coke .....	11,484	14,583	12,301	+ 7.1	- 15.6
Books, printed .....	9,566	10,395	12,175	+ 27.3	+ 7.1
Cooking and heating apparatus (including electric) and parts .....	13,381	6,721	11,186	- 16.4	+ 66.4
Pigments .....	9,911	12,243	11,126	+ 12.3	- 9.1
Brass manufactures .....	7,804	8,936	11,098	+ 42.2	+ 24.2
Iron ore .....	9,689	11,960	10,770	+ 11.2	- 9.9
Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	11,685	7,153	10,755	- 8.0	+ 50.4
Locomotives and parts .....	4,597	5,075	10,561	+ 129.7	+ 108.1
Rubber manufactures .....	10,260	9,678	10,462	+ 2.0	+ 8.1
Hides and skins (except fur) .....	8,350	4,706	9,937	+ 19.0	+ 111.2
Nuts .....	10,129	14,345	9,863	- 2.6	- 31.2
Castings and forgings, iron .....	7,556	7,866	9,705	+ 28.4	+ 23.4
Tools .....	10,175	9,584	9,671	- 5.0	+ 0.9
<b>Total of Commodities Listed .....</b>	<b>1,260,881</b>	<b>1,297,658</b>	<b>1,423,250</b>	-	-
<b>Percent of Total Imports from United States .....</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	-	-

1. over 1000%  
2. under .05%  
3. not available.

## 13. — Domestic Exports to the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits .....	417	6,116	7,978	9,415
Vegetables .....	925	5,957	5,036	3,969
Wheat .....	12,035	355	6,608	16,997
Grains, other .....	698	3,445	37,607	52,530
Flour of wheat .....	187	12	5	553
Farinaceous products, other .....	2,017	5,754	7,205	8,112
Sugar and products .....	1,309	3,396	3,997	4,553
Alcoholic beverages .....	10,573	19,383	24,567	29,730
Vegetable fats and oils .....	90	2,034	1,926	508
Rubber and products .....	138	3,724	10,212	11,920
Seeds .....	1,839	7,355	24,092	22,802
Tobacco .....	5	10	12	21
Vegetable products, other .....	745	8,267	10,077	9,527
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>65,808</b>	<b>139,322</b>	<b>170,637</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle .....	6,492	13,588	72,405	60,676
Other animals, living .....	1,287	4,560	12,721	7,302
Fish and fishery products .....	12,429	44,259	57,698	61,573
Furs and products .....	4,497	20,342	15,615	18,078
Leather and products .....	545	4,584	4,826	2,997
Bacon and hams .....	245	3	2	2
Meats, other .....	727	509	33,702	33,565
Cheese .....	310	67	48	765
Milk products, other .....	108	257	1,552	1,264
Eggs, shell and processed .....	1	76	562	1,452
Animal products, other .....	3,729	5,885	18,810	12,892
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>94,130</b>	<b>217,941</b>	<b>200,566</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products .....	13	641	695	597
Flax, hemp and jute products .....	10	668	1,513	1,400
Wool and products .....	443	3,289	7,230	3,376
Artificial silk and products .....	9	1,865	1,619	636
Textile products, other .....	1,256	3,930	5,978	5,171
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles, and Products.....</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>11,180</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards .....	11,557	79,769	127,948	100,146
Pulpwood .....	10,375	34,054	42,237	30,593
Unmanufactured wood, other .....	10,080	37,443	41,789	32,758
Wood pulp .....	21,562	156,122	184,973	141,612
Manufactured wood, other .....	92	1,710	1,942	2,357
Newsprint paper .....	85,191	291,893	340,334	391,306
Paper, other .....	970	8,589	13,843	9,412
Books and printed matter .....	466	1,981	1,871	1,657
<b>Total, Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>140,293</b>	<b>611,561</b>	<b>754,937</b>	<b>709,841</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore .....	1	6,023	5,301	10,459
Ferro-alloys .....	742	11,739	12,481	7,104
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets .....	64	31	621	4,543
Rolling-mill products .....	11	284	1,115	3,839
Locomotives and parts .....	4	37	30	45

1. Less than \$500.

## 13. - Domestic Exports to the United States, by Groups and Commodities - Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products, Conc.:</b>				
Farm machinery and implements .....	2,367	23,479	50,575	70,214
Hardware and cutlery .....	227	477	991	417
Machinery, except farm .....	157	3,403	5,782	5,798
Automobiles, freight .....	3	2	0	6
Automobiles, passenger .....	87	43	17	7
Automobile parts .....	32	2,004	1,794	925
Railway cars and parts .....	3	13	2	175
Iron products, other .....	452	9,931	13,510	5,203
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products .....</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>57,466</b>	<b>92,219</b>	<b>108,735</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products .....	425	5,904	25,875	21,633
Brass and products .....	234	1,405	1,236	599
Copper and products .....	7,238	9,739	17,763	37,348
Lead and products .....	324	13,416	18,158	20,974
Nickel .....	12,386	38,808	56,318	62,693
Precious metals, except gold .....	12,580	10,963	13,796	15,201
Zinc and products .....	175	14,516	25,766	35,187
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	29	875	584	1,210
Non-ferrous products, other .....	533	4,643	7,050	2,047
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>33,924</b>	<b>100,269</b>	<b>166,546</b>	<b>196,892</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Asbestos and products .....	5,130	25,407	32,094	28,220
Coal .....	882	163	2,228	2,507
Petroleum and products .....	81	691	1,237	977
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	2,734	10,373	11,056	8,309
Non-metallic products, other .....	3,104	8,478	10,847	12,236
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>45,112</b>	<b>57,462</b>	<b>52,249</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids .....	364	1,126	1,866	908
Medicinal preparations .....	56	118	123	246
Fertilizers .....	5,336	18,139	20,498	23,416
Paints and varnishes .....	38	1,066	1,912	1,316
Calcium compounds .....	24	39	298	104
Soda and sodium compounds .....	1,605	3,675	2,980	3,015
Chemical products, other .....	421	7,743	5,891	4,354
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>31,906</b>	<b>33,568</b>	<b>33,359</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Toys and sporting goods .....	58	203	242	205
Films .....	1,142	101	613	898
Ships and vessels .....	7	244	278	52
Aircraft and parts .....	12	786	4,519	3,157
Electric energy .....	4,181	5,608	4,376	4,844
Miscellaneous consumer goods .....	158	1,491	1,277	1,256
Miscellaneous, other .....	1,753	1,447	1,497	1,584
Donations and gifts .....	1	164	173	194
Non-commercial articles .....	1,947	7,539	8,981	7,809
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>17,583</b>	<b>21,956</b>	<b>19,999</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports to United States .....</b>	<b>270,461</b>	<b>1,034,226</b>	<b>1,500,987</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>

1. Not available.

## 14. — Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products :</b>				
Fruits.....	13,264	50,605	27,513	38,051
Nuts.....	798	10,129	14,345	9,863
Vegetables.....	4,786	21,529	5,559	14,710
Grains and products.....	4,311	35,326	29,337	24,641
Sugar and products.....	561	3,381	561	951
Cocoa and chocolate.....	536	273	39	51
Coffee and chicory.....	386	980	205	329
Tea.....	11	1,176	—	19
Beverages, alcoholic.....	81	2,496	1,394	4,038
Gums and resins.....	1,036	4,434	4,615	4,267
Oils, vegetable.....	2,103	8,576	7,902	19,972
Rubber and products.....	3,555	15,068	14,041	15,305
Tobacco.....	1,527	1,262	1,436	2,325
Vegetable products, other.....	4,008	14,492	8,608	11,850
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>46,963</b>	<b>169,727</b>	<b>116,555</b>	<b>146,372</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products :</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	826	1,702	1,248	3,016
Furs and products.....	3,149	18,586	21,154	17,477
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,224	8,350	4,706	9,937
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,092	3,435	1,650	3,276
Leather, manufactured.....	943	5,184	3,250	3,524
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	278	6,701	3,297	4,848
Animals and products, other.....	3,283	13,252	8,904	11,083
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>44,209</b>	<b>53,161</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products :</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	12,658	45,821	32,013	50,862
Cotton products.....	4,509	100,443	46,109	43,436
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	704	3,941	2,021	2,667
Silk and products.....	5,181	5,998	2,498	3,579
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	247	3,968	848	1,132
Wool products.....	26	11,558	2,871	2,056
Artificial silk and products.....	1,106	19,755	10,883	14,262
Textile products, other.....	5,737	25,542	14,003	16,382
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>217,026</b>	<b>111,246</b>	<b>134,376</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper :</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	4,478	15,539	10,586	14,398
Wood, manufactured.....	3,424	15,622	12,182	13,429
Paper.....	5,562	21,639	16,022	19,036
Books and printed matter.....	12,541	29,941	28,585	33,119
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>82,741</b>	<b>67,375</b>	<b>79,982</b>
<b>Iron and its Products :</b>				
Iron ore.....	1,538	9,689	11,960	10,770
Scrap.....	829	2,792	5,893	4,369
Castings and forgings.....	1,987	7,556	7,866	9,705
Rolling-mill products.....	15,328	76,767	79,827	88,997
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,361	13,082	16,957	25,529
Wire and chain.....	749	8,658	11,991	11,156
Farm implements and machinery.....	19,196	104,598	137,434	173,088
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,000	8,275	8,080	9,094
Household machinery.....	1,814	14,474	9,569	8,083
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	4,697	11,789	22,302	32,920
Business, printing machinery.....	4,899	21,334	22,860	23,887
Other non-farm machinery.....	20,283	147,793	148,912	136,682
Tools.....	1,373	10,175	9,584	9,671



## 14. — Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products — Conc.</b>				
Automobiles, freight and passenger .....	12,328	67,459	10,391	10,135
Automobile parts.....	24,527	98,235	100,492	116,224
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,105	13,959	9,695	10,718
Engines and boilers.....	5,753	37,574	40,615	48,254
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,589	13,381	6,721	11,186
Iron products, other.....	13,497	58,317	51,978	53,742
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>134,844</b>	<b>725,898</b>	<b>713,127</b>	<b>794,210</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products :</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	1,967	6,956	8,214	7,338
Brass, copper, and products.....	2,764	11,880	11,639	13,936
Tin.....	32	457	249	569
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,894	4,604	4,548	5,848
Clocks and watches.....	819	3,564	1,717	3,354
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	10,493	64,396	54,904	63,203
Non-ferrous products, other.....	6,396	28,476	27,921	27,570
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>120,333</b>	<b>109,192</b>	<b>121,818</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Clay and products.....	3,065	13,605	16,884	18,462
Coal.....	27,329	138,431	184,376	137,145
Coal products.....	3,287	14,412	19,040	15,388
Glass and glassware.....	3,528	20,929	17,024	16,903
Petroleum, crude.....	31,223	77,119	90,761	82,714
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	13,411	68,174	96,481	77,338
Stone and products.....	6,131	15,836	16,946	20,940
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,949	15,778	14,861	14,743
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,923</b>	<b>364,282</b>	<b>456,373</b>	<b>383,633</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	915	3,159	3,319	3,374
Cellulose products.....	1,533	4,828	4,132	4,975
Drugs and medicines.....	2,015	9,777	11,325	12,908
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,789	6,947	7,475	7,106
Fertilizers.....	2,167	4,715	4,613	5,999
Paints and varnishes.....	1,953	12,239	13,160	12,607
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	5,222	12,352	16,871	16,867
Synthetic resins and products.....	913	14,955	13,637	15,025
Chemical products, other.....	5,802	30,615	31,528	36,172
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>22,309</b>	<b>99,587</b>	<b>106,060</b>	<b>115,033</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Films.....	1,056	2,444	3,265	3,306
Toys and sporting goods.....	1,355	5,609	1,761	2,254
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,079	12,131	5,682	6,525
Musical instruments.....	942	3,696	2,298	2,576
Scientific equipment.....	3,189	16,426	16,390	19,463
Aircraft and parts.....	2,189	11,685	7,153	10,755
Works of art.....	1,673	749	612	944
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,009	15,832	298	28,697
Parcels of small value.....	4,120	24,449	9,529	12,523
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	316	1,126	1,101	501
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	3,048	10,723	4,824	6,701
Miscellaneous, other.....	5,522	16,847	13,925	15,254
Canadian goods returned.....	1,416	5,475	5,725	4,580
Non-commercial articles.....	2,954	8,682	9,064	9,194
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>36,958</b>	<b>137,875</b>	<b>81,627</b>	<b>123,273</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United States.....</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,974,679</b>	<b>1,805,763</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>

## 15. - Principal Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: - Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Wheat.....	208,995	196,534	280,732	+ 34.3	+ 42.8
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	25,282	39,854	48,729	+ 92.7	+ 22.3
Wheat flour.....	72,448	61,640	46,734	- 35.5	- 24.2
Planks and boards.....	77,621	43,888	37,400	- 51.8	- 14.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	25,810	34,674	32,271	+ 25.0	- 6.9
Bacon and hams.....	60,573	67,845	23,381	- 61.4	- 65.5
Nickel.....	12,954	12,627	20,546	+ 58.6	+ 62.7
Wood pulp.....	14,741	21,369	19,338	+ 31.2	- 9.5
Aircraft and parts.....	412	956	18,683	+ 2	+ 2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	10,314	12,623	15,404	+ 49.4	+ 22.0
Cheese.....	13,599	11,085	15,230	+ 12.0	+ 37.4
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	10,607	14,536	14,458	+ 36.3	- 0.5
Eggs in shell (for food).....	24,509	22,877	13,346	- 45.5	- 41.7
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	7,229	11,156	11,965	+ 65.5	+ 7.3
Ferro-alloys.....	8,148	9,970	10,183	+ 25.0	+ 2.1
Newsprint.....	4,623	5,320	8,850	+ 91.4	+ 66.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	11,392	6,330	7,347	- 35.5	+ 16.1
Fish, canned (chiefly salmon).....	5,708	1,593	7,082	+ 24.1	+ 344.6
Pit props of wood.....	8,135	7,580	6,884	- 15.4	- 9.2
Fur skins, undressed.....	7,360	7,958	4,866	- 33.9	- 38.9
Eggs, processed.....	11,430	14,206	4,808	- 57.9	- 66.2
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	3,355	3,837	4,074	+ 21.4	+ 6.2
Iron ore.....	0	0	3,658	+ 2	+ 2
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (except precious metals).....	4,053	5,042	3,585	- 11.5	- 28.9
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,647	2,185	2,963	+ 11.9	+ 35.6
Railroad ties.....	2,487	3,927	2,907	+ 16.9	- 26.0
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,296	3,261	2,766	+ 20.5	- 15.2
Apples, fresh.....	2,729	0	2,238	- 18.0	+ 2
Plywood and veneers.....	12,591	5,870	2,150	- 82.9	- 63.4
Synthetic resins and products.....	2,680	1,809	1,994	- 25.6	+ 10.2
Pulpboard and paperboard.....	4,155	4,266	1,579	- 62.0	- 63.0
Acids.....	1,899	3,003	1,393	- 26.6	- 53.6
Needles.....	736	1,021	1,337	+ 81.7	+ 31.0
Spoolwood.....	1,686	958	1,271	- 24.6	+ 32.7
Hides and skins (except fur).....	89	180	1,061	+ 2	+ 489.4
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>663,293</b>	<b>639,980</b>	<b>681,213</b>	-	-
<b>Percent of Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	-	-

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 was \$5,500.00.

2. over 1000%.

## 16. — Principal Imports from the United Kingdom, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note:— Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Woollen piece goods.....	21,382	38,417	36,913	+ 72.6	- 3.9
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	1,840	14,721	31,500	+ 1	+ 114.0
Worsted tops.....	7,340	21,414	15,932	+ 117.1	- 25.6
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	9,705	11,651	12,720	+ 31.1	+ 10.1
Pottery and chinaware.....	8,620	11,369	11,704	+ 35.8	+ 2.9
Cotton piece goods.....	4,002	14,580	11,488	+ 187.1	- 21.2
Platinum, palladium, iridium.....	7,406	10,673	10,619	+ 43.4	- 0.5
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	5,576	6,560	9,401	+ 68.6	+ 43.3
Artificial silk piece goods.....	4,434	7,589	7,001	+ 57.9	- 7.7
Whiskey.....	4,430	6,795	6,834	+ 54.3	+ 0.6
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	4,902	7,026	5,833	+ 19.0	- 17.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	3,750	6,343	5,817	+ 55.1	- 8.3
Rolling mill products, iron.....	868	1,655	5,247	+ 504.5	+ 217.0
Plate, sheet, window glass.....	2,471	4,126	5,032	+ 103.6	+ 22.0
Artificial silk yarn, thread, fibres.....	6,237	7,736	5,005	- 19.8	- 35.3
Rum.....	559	1,263	4,663	+ 734.2	+ 269.2
Wool yarns, warps.....	5,566	6,693	4,354	- 21.8	- 34.9
Cotton yarn, thread, cordage.....	6,266	6,874	3,993	- 36.3	- 41.9
Coal, anthracite.....	369	2,010	3,950	+ 970.5	+ 96.5
Wearing apparel, mixed textiles.....	2,724	3,317	3,817	+ 40.1	+ 15.0
Wearing apparel, wool.....	4,460	4,896	3,757	- 15.3	- 23.3
Cloth, coated or impregnated.....	2,202	5,455	3,429	+ 55.7	- 37.1
Tractors and parts.....	75	1,876	3,405	+ 1	+ 81.5
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,288	3,086	3,152	+ 37.8	+ 2.1
Settlers' effects.....	3,389	4,918	3,024	- 10.8	- 38.5
Castings and forgings, iron.....	1,041	1,916	2,873	+ 176.0	+ 49.9
Aircraft and parts.....	594	698	2,484	+ 318.2	+ 255.9
Lines, cordage and netting.....	2,136	2,315	2,450	+ 14.7	+ 5.8
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron.....	382	1,622	2,411	+ 531.2	+ 48.6
Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. <sup>2</sup> .....	2,029	3,530	2,190	+ 7.9	- 38.0
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. <sup>2</sup> .....	5,095	2,924	2,092	- 58.9	- 28.5
Automobiles, freight, new.....	206	2,113	2,085	+ 912.1	- 1.3
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,794	1,746	1,793	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Toys and sporting goods, n.o.p. ....	1,712	2,078	1,776	+ 3.7	- 14.5
Cartridges, ammunition, n.o.p. ....	325	341	1,669	+ 413.5	+ 389.4
Containers, n.o.p. ....	864	1,434	1,611	+ 86.5	+ 12.3
Wearing apparel, cotton.....	1,856	2,215	1,587	- 14.5	- 28.4
Motorcycles, side cars and parts.....	712	809	1,564	+ 119.7	+ 93.3
Articles for Imperial army, navy.....	1,454	712	1,561	+ 7.4	+ 119.2
Automobile parts.....	139	742	1,485	+ 968.3	+ 100.1
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>141,200</b>	<b>236,138</b>	<b>248,221</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Imports from the United Kingdom</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. over 1000%

2. These items include all manufactures except articles of clothing and lace and embroidery.

## 17. — Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	11,411	5,001	293	2,719
Vegetables.....	4,347	4,358	195	445
Wheat.....	51,666	208,995	196,534	280,732
Grains, other.....	10,069	7,448	99	30
Flour of wheat.....	9,586	72,448	61,640	46,734
Farinaceous food products, other.....	8,279	2,472	515	515
Sugar and products.....	198	17	17	17
Alcoholic beverages.....	121	433	550	418
Vegetable fats and oils.....	44	332	1,872	0
Rubber and products.....	4,693	3,226	1,501	883
Seeds.....	446	3,169	2,159	979
Tobacco.....	5,230	11,392	6,330	7,348
Vegetable products, other.....	1,245	563	218	160
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>107,281</b>	<b>319,854</b>	<b>271,923</b>	<b>340,980</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle.....	2,457	211	217	0
Other animals, living.....	63	5	9	26
Fish and fishery products.....	6,475	6,492	1,812	7,407
Furs and products.....	8,795	7,379	7,966	4,876
Leather and products.....	4,197	4,930	1,841	1,116
Bacon and hams.....	30,495	60,573	67,845	23,381
Meats, other.....	3,315	14,542	9,516	17
Cheese.....	11,023	13,399	11,085	15,230
Milk products, other.....	2,837	4,694	114	1
Eggs, shell and processed.....	401	35,938	37,083	18,154
Animal products, other.....	3,118	2,494	630	2,214
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>73,176</b>	<b>150,863</b>	<b>138,118</b>	<b>72,422</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products.....	680	472	951	226
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	86	299	252	311
Wool and products.....	429	522	515	610
Artificial silk and products.....	514	167	97	113
Textile products, other.....	1,516	99	76	147
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,407</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards.....	19,374	77,621	43,888	37,400
Pulpwood.....	26	0	279	713
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	3,269	28,992	21,420	15,030
Wood-pulp.....	3,678	14,741	21,369	19,338
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,236	3,348	2,624	1,443
Newsprint paper.....	5,695	4,623	3,320	8,850
Paper, other.....	4,010	5,147	3,284	1,904
Books and printed matter.....	198	1,646	458	92
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>38,486</b>	<b>136,119</b>	<b>100,642</b>	<b>84,770</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	0	0	0	3,658
Ferro-alloys.....	232	8,148	9,970	10,183
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,502	3,910	1,747	390



## 17. — Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products — Conc.:</b>				
Rolling-mill products.....	1,614	683	1,748	519
Locomotives and parts.....	0	2	0	0
Farm machinery and implements.....	1,129	3,355	3,837	4,074
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,232	753	1,050	1,350
Machinery, except farm.....	4,325	2,357	2,130	851
Automobiles, freight.....	2	0	0	0
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,119	497	48	37
Automobile parts.....	27	575	260	39
Iron products, other.....	1,335	1,441	1,120	1,005
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>22,106</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	12,199	25,433	39,918	48,731
Brass and products.....	488	371	406	298
Copper and products.....	26,124	25,810	34,802	32,275
Lead and products.....	6,656	10,613	14,536	14,458
Nickel.....	27,531	12,954	12,627	20,546
Precious metals, except gold.....	9,845	8,630	11,277	12,280
Zinc and products.....	6,572	10,314	12,623	15,404
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	713	479	318	230
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,325	4,333	5,359	3,670
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,453</b>	<b>98,937</b>	<b>131,866</b>	<b>147,892</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	1,462	2,297	3,261	2,766
Petroleum and products.....	49	225	930	5
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	942	2,734	2,185	2,963
Non-metallic products, other.....	637	1,532	1,307	1,837
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>7,571</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	868	1,899	3,003	1,393
Medicinal preparations.....	798	336	102	29
Fertilizers.....	0	650	0	0
Paints and varnishes.....	386	478	267	354
Calcium compounds.....	48	43	52	2
Soda and sodium compounds.....	25	0	3	0
Chemical products, other.....	2,907	4,679	3,887	3,768
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>5,546</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	297	88	86	73
Films.....	1,798	313	308	319
Ships and vessels.....	90	11	0	0
Aircraft and parts.....	87	412	956	18,683
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	1,010	428	292	177
Miscellaneous, other.....	596	1,540	261	128
Donations and gifts.....	1	3,225	2,432	1,611
Non-commercial articles.....	350	1,255	1,233	1,270
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>22,261</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports to United Kingdom</b>	<b>339,689</b>	<b>751,198</b>	<b>686,914</b>	<b>704,956</b>

1. Not available.

## 18. — Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products :</b>				
Fruits.....	146	49	103	1,252
Nuts.....	95	17	20	43
Vegetables.....	227	112	20	121
Grains and products.....	371	401	899	944
Sugar and products.....	529	724	1,325	1,305
Cocoa and chocolate.....	503	2	486	1,495
Coffee and chicory.....	260	251	297	41
Tea.....	2,865	316	140	236
Beverages, alcoholic.....	5,136	5,375	8,759	12,422
Gums and resins.....	64	65	57	107
Oils, vegetable.....	4,538	98	1,873	578
Rubber and products.....	509	359	520	759
Tobacco.....	382	90	96	118
Vegetable products, other.....	765	266	700	1,386
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>20,867</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products :</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	93	43	55	45
Furs and products.....	1,136	698	438	536
Hides and skins, raw.....	69	0	0	5
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,453	2,288	3,086	3,152
Leather, manufactured.....	559	1,740	1,765	1,347
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	165	155	3,074	368
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,165	711	1,046	748
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>6,201</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products :</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	31	10	0	0
Cotton products.....	9,330	15,761	28,827	20,719
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	3,673	9,225	6,078	4,239
Silk and products.....	439	528	412	434
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5,585	8,600	23,822	17,667
Wool products.....	14,412	37,320	58,564	52,135
Artificial silk and products.....	1,870	11,534	16,514	12,986
Fibres and textile products, other.....	4,755	8,257	12,175	11,048
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>40,095</b>	<b>91,236</b>	<b>146,392</b>	<b>119,228</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper :</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	18	14	7	2
Wood, manufactured.....	260	414	245	351
Paper.....	1,140	926	953	943
Books and printed matter.....	2,158	1,188	1,829	1,805
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,101</b>
<b>Iron and its Products :</b>				
Iron ore.....	42	1	0	1
Scrap.....	1	141	1	0
Castings and forgings.....	595	1,041	1,916	2,873
Rolling-mill products.....	9,037	868	1,655	5,247
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	553	382	1,622	2,411
Wire and chain.....	1,161	742	634	825
Farm implements and machinery.....	683	272	2,106	3,604
Hardware and cutlery.....	763	1,794	1,746	1,793
Household machinery.....	631	1,614	1,446	2,518
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	523	186	214	237
Business and printing machinery.....	291	654	1,243	1,172
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,735	7,251	8,647	8,793

1. Less than \$500.

## 18. — Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products — Conc. :</b>				
Tools .....	388	726	867	1,063
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	386	2,046	16,834	33,585
Automobile parts.....	145	139	742	1,485
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	369	1,712	1,770	2,750
Engines and boilers.....	1,672	5,675	6,734	9,860
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	223	92	357
Iron products, other.....	1,601	2,047	2,556	2,936
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>27,514</b>	<b>50,825</b>	<b>81,510</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products :</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	809	591	593	1,346
Brass, copper, and products.....	422	1,154	467	697
Tin .....	757	3	23	159
Precious metals, except gold.....	773	8,311	11,390	11,392
Clocks and watches.....	38	299	229	185
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,825	3,750	6,343	5,817
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,184	2,028	1,729	1,774
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>26,774</b>	<b>21,370</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products :</b>				
Clay and products.....	4,050	9,943	13,192	13,571
Coal.....	6,564	516	2,011	4,004
Coal products.....	40	318	796	346
Glass and glassware.....	1,349	3,143	4,668	5,644
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	70	16	9	11
Stone and products.....	206	519	611	1,554
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	766	2,196	2,475	1,509
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>13,645</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>23,762</b>	<b>26,639</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products :</b>				
Acids.....	546	240	424	638
Cellulose products .....	104	589	309	643
Drugs and medicines.....	829	1,421	1,309	1,143
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	603	812	1,031	1,248
Fertilizers.....	6	2	2	3
Paints and varnishes.....	1,485	905	1,035	1,214
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	2,229	1,163	1,434	1,446
Synthetic resins and products .....	41	85	100	134
Chemical products, other.....	1,128	1,143	1,143	1,979
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>8,448</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities :</b>				
Films .....	97	121	170	216
Toys and sporting goods.....	495	1,736	2,092	1,784
Refrigerators and parts.....	1	2	134	817
Musical instruments.....	77	216	283	338
Scientific and educational equipment.....	651	623	901	787
Aircraft and parts, except engines.....	694	594	698	2,484
Works of art.....	361	654	1,022	1,009
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	583	32	12	121
Parcels of small value .....	199	65	50	65
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	36	8	8	4
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	841	1,986	1,437	2,030
Miscellaneous, other.....	2,050	3,163	9,566	5,087
Canadian goods returned.....	544	839	842	511
Non-commercial articles.....	491	5,131	5,954	4,892
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>15,171</b>	<b>23,169</b>	<b>26,145</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>115,292</b>	<b>189,370</b>	<b>299,502</b>	<b>307,450</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>				
Railway cars and coaches .....	0	263	1,872	19,361
Wheat .....	27	0	2,013	17,673
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	3,373	15,110	12,726	8,358
Planks and boards .....	513	9,696	7,754	5,209
Newsprint paper .....	904	3,175	3,595	4,895
Farm implements .....	874	2,345	4,033	2,497
Linseed oil .....	0	0	2,181	1,830
Railway rails .....	1,779	0	1,412	1,738
Fertilizers .....	19	1,074	1,101	1,399
Machinery .....	273	1,513	2,508	1,076
Wrapping paper .....	137	1,017	1,006	1,050
Leather, patent and upper .....	13	1,405	1,175	780
Cotton fabrics .....	4	304	514	679
Ships .....	0	0	0	650
Copper .....	2	133	858	624
Electric apparatus .....	681	2,833	4,199	619
Veneers and plywoods .....	0	533	941	594
Paper board .....	204	1,272	1,545	619
<b>Totals, Union of South Africa .....</b>	<b>15,547</b>	<b>66,674</b>	<b>83,248</b>	<b>77,713</b>
<b>India (includes Pakistan prior to 1948):</b>				
Locomotives .....	0	0	5,737	27,125
Wheat .....	0	0	1,637	22,960
Railway rails .....	0	0	6,587	3,793
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,485	8,083	4,974	2,754
Copper .....	36	1,236	1,260	2,559
Newsprint paper .....	31	1,424	1,865	1,926
Aluminum .....	160	3,371	2,263	1,656
Ships .....	0	0	0	1,400
Railway cars and coaches .....	0	6	598	1,395
Fertilizers .....	0	1,209	534	1,060
Zinc .....	48	92	540	571
Aircraft and parts .....	0	129	224	498
<b>Totals, India .....</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>42,947</b>	<b>33,698</b>	<b>72,551</b>
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>				
Wheat .....	5,698	19,680	5,144	19,615
Flax seed .....	0	288	3,921	11,193
Lead .....	39	856	681	3,822
Barley .....	80	25	1,332	3,621
Fish, canned or preserved .....	67	3,052	2,501	2,410
Zinc .....	1,289	4	0	2,118
Oats .....	36	1,442	819	1,800
Aluminum .....	49	1,516	1,395	1,117
Rye .....	69	7,131	2,742	1,019
Asbestos .....	693	629	880	950
Milk, processed .....	62	54	1,124	832
Wheat flour .....	3	1,074	109	739
Meats .....	0	4,368	2,414	677
Bars, iron or steel .....	0	598	946	657
<b>Totals, Belgium and Luxembourg .....</b>	<b>9,555</b>	<b>52,749</b>	<b>33,035</b>	<b>56,525</b>



## 19. Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities - Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>France :</b>				
Ships.....	0	8,424	59,023	12,656
Copper.....	1,500	4,833	5,971	3,306
Farm implements.....	96	1,592	1,810	3,160
Rubber, crude.....	0	3,914	1,298	2,994
Fertilizers.....	0	1,309	2,477	1,738
Machinery.....	0	1,241	1,609	1,725
Asbestos.....	604	1,294	1,631	1,692
Zinc.....	286	4,641	2,455	1,534
Wood pulp.....	727	1,418	643	1,003
Binder twine.....	0	0	0	935
Aluminum.....	0	3,641	1,721	728
Ship materials.....	0	632	1,905	626
<b>Totals, France.....</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>81,058</b>	<b>92,963</b>	<b>36,004</b>
<b>Australia :</b>				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	8,803	14,757	15,428	10,543
Planks and boards.....	1,679	7,922	3,950	6,069
Newsprint paper.....	7,612	13,986	4,349	5,187
Machinery.....	1,629	1,273	1,259	2,385
Aluminum.....	91	1,117	1,678	2,235
Cotton fabrics.....	778	2,768	2,336	2,050
Asbestos.....	453	519	731	699
Electric apparatus.....	731	734	711	601
Abrasives.....	63	775	814	597
Synthetic resins.....	0	634	276	510
Wood pulp.....	18	1,496	1,066	478
Films.....	391	294	364	462
<b>Totals, Australia.....</b>	<b>32,982</b>	<b>60,294</b>	<b>38,257</b>	<b>35,363</b>
<b>Switzerland :</b>				
Wheat.....	90	763	3,575	19,987
Aluminum.....	21	3,001	1,093	2,265
Flaxseed.....	0	11	368	1,476
Copper.....	300	1,646	3,480	1,406
Wheat flour.....	0	420	635	919
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	2	138	673
Drugs and chemicals.....	13	464	669	586
Oils, vegetable.....	0	2	555	403
Machinery.....	1	378	644	356
Rubber manufactures.....	93	492	731	316
Bars, iron.....	0	622	350	296
Films.....	0	96	215	230
<b>Totals, Switzerland.....</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>14,196</b>	<b>19,389</b>	<b>32,281</b>
<b>Venezuela :</b>				
Ships.....	0	30	9	8,790
Wheat flour.....	82	3,711	3,873	4,788
Machinery.....	6	936	2,055	1,800
Rubber manufactures.....	439	687	1,066	1,309
Aluminum.....	26	387	645	1,161
Meats.....	-	185	1,024	1,097
Electric apparatus.....	20	900	880	937
Newsprint paper.....	90	368	669	845
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	2	550	73	807
Refrigerators, electric.....	-	4	181	625
Potatoes.....	25	430	205	512
Pipe and tubing, iron.....	3	15	335	481
<b>Totals, Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>16,935</b>	<b>27,689</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Germany :</b>				
Oils, vegetable.....	0	0	590	5,147
Wood pulp.....	33	0	800	5,095
Hides and skins.....	131	0	142	1,784
Wheat flour.....	0	1,577	1,047	1,588
Clover seed.....	98	120	30	1,069
Wheat.....	2,665	1,758	0	1,057
Rubber manufactures.....	10	10	130	1,015
Newsprint paper.....	0	2	5	827
Aluminum.....	1,688	581	2,627	757
Oils, animal.....	297	0	0	652
Ferro-alloys.....	58	114	808	589
Whiskey.....	8	1	292	570
<b>Totals, Germany.....</b>	<b>18,261</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>23,451</b>
<b>Norway :</b>				
Nickel.....	2,758	4,785	4,239	8,673
Copper.....	639	1,766	1,717	2,600
Wheat.....	2,080	519	2,229	2,144
Ores, n.o.p.....	306	218	701	1,726
Flax seed.....	0	0	6,570	1,303
Rye.....	134	874	1,043	816
Barley.....	4	0	1,287	733
Ships.....	0	0	0	625
Drugs and chemicals.....	0	476	698	559
Machinery.....	29	306	239	377
Paints.....	1	17	133	319
Zinc.....	0	0	0	295
<b>Totals, Norway.....</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>23,429</b>	<b>21,736</b>
<b>Pakistan (Included with India prior to 1948) :</b>				
Cartridges.....	—	—	2,032	11,345
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	—	—	372	3,325
Guns, rifles and other firearms.....	—	—	1,479	1,110
Ships.....	—	—	740	630
Packages.....	—	—	27	232
Rubber manufactures.....	—	—	177	217
Aircraft.....	—	—	83	162
Newsprint paper.....	—	—	259	161
Aluminum.....	—	—	210	141
<b>Totals, Pakistan.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>18,097</b>
<b>Brazil :</b>				
Machinery.....	1,437	3,446	4,025	4,018
Aluminum.....	248	1,789	2,218	2,680
Electric apparatus.....	192	1,213	1,299	2,008
Fish, salted, dried, pickled.....	59	364	288	1,145
Newsprint paper.....	1	2,822	3,139	844
Farm implements.....	45	320	588	728
Pipe and tubing.....	34	44	90	608
Lead.....	205	1,202	168	507
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	497	92	395
Asbestos.....	10	456	618	386
Coal.....	0	0	0	342
Copper.....	84	266	70	339
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>31,660</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>17,259</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Newsprint paper.....	6	1,783	2,275	3,292
Wheat.....	0	4	0	2,892
Machinery.....	211	1,698	1,637	1,186
Electric apparatus.....	138	807	762	1,091
Aluminum.....	15	764	1,294	809
Farm implements.....	2	580	1,309	612
Whiskey.....	3	82	681	459
Ferro-alloys.....	12	176	192	443
Copper.....	131	572	320	426
Asbestos.....	9	426	447	412
Synthetic resins.....	0	98	548	398
Films.....	0	57	381	371
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>15,411</b>
<b>New Zealand:</b>				
Newsprint paper.....	1,440	2,174	2,508	2,657
Automobiles, trucks, and parts.....	5,180	9,850	2,533	2,616
Planks and boards.....	173	1,439	1,162	1,023
Machinery.....	628	1,374	549	749
Pipe and tubing.....	240	184	235	700
Linseed oil.....	0	456	691	586
Paper board.....	259	455	656	563
Electric apparatus.....	523	2,188	753	505
Aluminum.....	75	340	1,252	504
Hardware.....	140	296	309	456
Flaxseed.....	0	0	369	337
Farm implements.....	260	335	229	326
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>37,386</b>	<b>18,375</b>	<b>14,489</b>
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Wheat flour.....	35	668	1,019	3,274
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	212	1,014	1,951	2,665
Newsprint paper.....	338	1,477	1,667	2,326
Potatoes.....	252	528	727	847
Malt.....	97	529	790	781
Machinery.....	2	230	239	766
Electric apparatus.....	44	310	368	471
Linseed oil.....	0	0	165	374
Milk processed.....	0	0	271	312
Oats.....	0	5	206	298
Medicinal preparations.....	0	274	252	237
Calcium compounds.....	91	267	260	205
<b>Totals, Cuba.....</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>10,987</b>	<b>14,391</b>
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Wheat.....	0	0	0	8,784
Farm implements.....	0	97	1,367	3,121
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	268	62	744
Steam engines.....	0	0	227	504
Pit props.....	0	0	0	366
Refrigerators, electric.....	0	0	21	122
<b>Totals, Turkey.....</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>14,121</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Wheat flour.....	641	6,425	4,191	9,476
Machinery.....	5	83	792	1,351
Fertilizers.....	182	506	1,510	1,213
Newsprint paper.....	145	325	672	540
Fish, canned.....	18	1,854	1,108	315
Malt.....	0	0	0	206
Electric apparatus.....	0	79	93	175
Farm implements.....	0	90	49	154
Whiskey.....	14	473	142	109
<b>Totals, Philippine Islands.....</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>9,810</b>	<b>13,983</b>
<b>China:</b>				
Ships.....	0	1,470	5,486	2,349
Brass manufactures.....	6	27	688	2,156
Fertilizers.....	33	3,758	1,229	1,684
Cartridges.....	0	1,245	243	1,668
Wheat.....	0	0	0	1,358
Structural steel.....	0	76	2,892	1,329
Wheat flour.....	247	6,991	705	678
Guns, rifles.....	0	2	193	397
Printed matter.....	4	124	913	368
Zinc.....	76	0	25	270
Newsprint paper.....	0	3,885	2,604	205
<b>Totals, China.....</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>29,128</b>	<b>13,801</b>
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Hides and skins.....	6	65	421	2,461
Copper.....	2,144	2,950	2,540	2,369
Aluminum.....	9	1,996	3,532	1,688
Lead.....	12	789	157	1,117
Oils, vegetable.....	0	0	2,144	660
Rubber manufactures.....	299	900	4,245	624
Bars, iron.....	0	1,296	1,176	560
Cartridges.....	0	0	250	509
Flax seed.....	0	0	0	366
Planks and boards.....	120	10,005	945	291
Paints.....	9	432	531	284
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	1	2,369	590	219
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>55,940</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>13,759</b>
<b>Panama:</b>				
Ships.....	0	0	1,795	11,224
Wheat flour.....	17	441	182	447
Newsprint paper.....	38	163	328	277
Planks and boards.....	41	155	43	229
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	21	112	144	191
Fertilizers.....	6	87	189	162
Copper.....	4	3	76	115
Whiskey.....	15	168	123	100
<b>Totals, Panama.....</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>13,632</b>



## 19.— Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Conc.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Palestine :</b>				
Wheat .....	0	1,174	176	5,277
Donations and gifts .....	0	5	1,767	2,716
Meats .....	0	3	382	1,077
Planks and boards .....	0	1,720	314	613
Farm implements .....	1	96	274	556
Milk, processed .....	2	62	423	539
Cigarettes .....	0	2	188	215
Machinery .....	0	28	37	159
Fish, canned .....	6	107	435	145
Rye .....	0	0	0	126
Settlers' effects .....	0	6	3	113
<b>Totals, Palestine .....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>12,709</b>
<b>Italy :</b>				
Wheat .....	299	383	8,649	3,707
Fish, dried, salted, pickled .....	0	0	776	1,341
Aluminum .....	0	1,027	1,735	985
Rubber, crude .....	0	1,067	145	616
Fish, canned .....	1	411	1,448	581
Ships .....	40	0	0	550
Flaxseed .....	0	0	573	469
Hides and skins .....	0	2	98	433
Milk, processed .....	0	180	842	388
Oils, vegetable .....	0	0	382	336
Synthetic resins .....	0	3	211	305
Bars, iron .....	0	56	319	264
<b>Totals, Italy .....</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>35,688</b>	<b>32,379</b>	<b>12,567</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago :</b>				
Wheat flour .....	938	6,589	6,891	4,841
Milk, processed .....	14	2,021	2,224	1,384
Fish, dried, salted, pickled .....	271	718	598	788
Meats .....	66	1,006	792	596
Tobacco .....	4	325	468	431
Planks and boards .....	204	481	317	344
Peas .....	0	200	227	320
Fish, canned .....	91	374	360	310
Butter .....	2	356	0	187
Newsprint paper .....	24	128	136	168
Oats .....	73	160	168	167
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	511	1,681	213	164
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago .....</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>17,105</b>	<b>12,325</b>
<b>Iran :</b>				
Wheat .....	0	272	0	11,077
Lead .....	0	7	84	208
Lamps and lanterns .....	0	24	111	126
Farm implements .....	0	26	49	94
Rubber manufactures .....	77	41	45	89
<b>Totals, Iran .....</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>11,987</b>

## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities

Note:— Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Petroleum, crude.....	1,455	46,499	94,195	90,933
Coffee, green.....	10	127	460	706
Cocoa beans.....	4	0	53	31
<b>Totals, Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>94,758</b>	<b>91,697</b>
<b>Australia:</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,186	7,749	12,456	8,964
Sugar, raw.....	1,666	0	0	8,487
Raisins.....	2,603	2,062	4,149	3,198
Fruits, canned.....	293	40	1,990	2,520
Worsted tops.....	920	756	1,346	897
Currants.....	546	194	728	478
Wines.....	104	281	296	369
Sausage casings.....	102	243	220	342
Worsted and serges.....	12	178	224	339
Pineapple juice.....	10	0	418	323
Furs, undressed.....	0	305	748	160
Scrap iron.....	0	76	23	144
<b>Totals, Australia.....</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>14,222</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>27,429</b>
<b>India:</b>				
Jute fabrics.....	2,946	21,512	16,648	10,962
Tea.....	3,895	8,239	6,972	8,905
Nuts.....	350	1,256	2,394	1,586
Carpets and rugs.....	246	3,340	1,327	1,292
Spices.....	9	397	405	676
Gums.....	41	774	582	516
Manganese oxide.....	0	341	0	412
Wool, raw.....	28	444	417	260
Hides and skins.....	4	360	256	259
Mica.....	22	307	148	183
Leather, unmanufactured.....	28	756	144	141
Cotton, raw.....	50	308	234	125
<b>Totals, India.....</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>42,250</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>26,233</b>
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Cotton, raw and unmanufactured.....	4	9,719	19,966	15,751
Tomatoes, fresh.....	349	2,594	118	2,900
Sisal, istle, and tampico, fibres.....	88	2,145	4,190	1,963
Fruits.....	3	60	1,155	1,193
Nuts.....	16	263	117	1,287
Cotton fabrics.....	0	14	49	772
Coffee, green.....	18	181	524	652
Silver, unmanufactured.....	0	0	0	289
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>16,980</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>25,494</b>
<b>British Guiana:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	5,364	6,663	7,955	12,833
Bauxite, ore.....	1,471	5,392	7,071	8,961
Rum.....	67	237	265	387
<b>Totals, British Guiana.....</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>15,380</b>	<b>22,355</b>

## 20. — Imports from other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Coffee, green.....	347	2,849	8,783	12,193
Cocoa.....	0	1,525	1,927	2,592
Oils, vegetable.....	0	950	2,830	1,659
Wax, vegetable and mineral .....	24	1,350	999	1,579
Ore, iron.....	115	315	486	933
Nuts.....	139	485	378	493
Beef, canned.....	100	39	63	396
Oranges.....	14	0	808	285
Sisal, istle, and tampico fibres .....	0	160	121	221
Drugs.....	0	83	120	208
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>13,888</b>	<b>20,559</b>	<b>21,163</b>
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>				
Rolling mill products.....	619	5	2,207	3,688
Cotton fabrics .....	576	628	779	2,857
Diamonds, unset.....	715	1,058	2,002	2,440
Glass.....	821	2,477	2,947	1,559
Tin.....	0	2,216	1,474	1,466
Carpets and rugs.....	1	288	422	1,395
Wool fabrics.....	13	8	149	697
Wool yarns.....	5	69	223	512
Stone.....	116	176	397	485
Furs.....	618	451	228	305
Ethylene Glycol.....	20	0	0	304
Guns, rifles and firearms.....	18	4	26	257
<b>Totals, Belgium and Luxembourg.....</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>13,661</b>	<b>19,022</b>
<b>Jamaica:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	3,815	4,583	6,668	14,298
Cocoa beans.....	220	479	1,426	971
Rum.....	52	852	856	738
Tomatoes, fresh.....	11	0	141	135
<b>Totals, Jamaica.....</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>16,577</b>
<b>British Malaya:</b>				
Rubber, crude.....	6,395	11,954	14,640	10,962
Tin.....	1,401	4,143	5,519	4,834
Scrap iron.....	0	338	938	184
Spices.....	19	111	288	87
<b>Totals, British Malaya .....</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>16,908</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>16,187</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	1,779	2,541	2,418	8,718
Petroleum.....	4	2,453	5,507	5,270
Rum.....	4	323	231	149
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago .....</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>9,027</b>	<b>14,575</b>
<b>France:</b>				
Fertilizers.....	467	1,459	1,593	1,472
Lace and embroideries.....	171	286	496	1,279
Beverages, distilled.....	571	901	886	965
Wool yarns.....	99	253	615	737
Books and printed matter .....	275	554	520	730
Wool fabrics.....	103	651	916	566

## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>France — Conc.:</b>				
Wines.....	279	319	419	538
Engines and boilers.....	0	73	2,068	491
Machinery.....	100	34	972	352
Leather and manufactures.....	233	130	192	349
Furs.....	409	259	461	297
Glass.....	51	132	100	297
Hides and skins.....	16	0	0	241
<b>Totals, France.....</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>13,309</b>
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Coffee, green.....	663	6,020	8,634	10,761
Petroleum.....	6,239	3,129	0	979
Bananas.....	0	15	3	830
<b>Totals, Colombia.....</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>12,588</b>
<b>Arabia: (Not available prior to 1949).</b>				
Petroleum, crude.....	—	—	—	12,126
<b>Totals, Arabia.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,127</b>
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Tea.....	2,436	9,843	8,609	9,466
Rubber, crude.....	472	915	1,545	1,664
Cocoonut, desiccated.....	31	874	867	391
<b>Totals, Ceylon.....</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>11,635</b>
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Clocks and watches.....	1,206	5,152	3,285	5,287
Dyes.....	515	578	609	798
Artificial silk and manufactures.....	75	1,463	457	791
Cheese.....	73	42	58	778
Cotton manufactures.....	241	1,065	452	501
Hat braids.....	148	306	150	359
Machinery.....	67	367	190	316
Electric apparatus.....	386	355	576	298
Silk manufactures.....	127	526	205	199
Diamonds, unset.....	1	54	372	196
Musical instruments.....	3	281	124	133
<b>Totals, Switzerland.....</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>10,902</b>
<b>Italy:</b>				
Lemons.....	94	137	1,436	1,420
Nuts.....	334	208	1,270	893
Cherries in brine.....	176	398	430	704
Wool and manufactures.....	90	172	246	561
Artificial silk and manufactures.....	102	184	140	435
Cotton and manufactures.....	120	42	234	426
Musical instruments.....	32	289	249	419
Silk and manufactures.....	143	161	226	376
Broom corn.....	0	264	358	260
Hoods and shapes.....	42	105	165	231
Tobacco pipes.....	59	122	139	194
Automobiles and parts.....	5	4	74	193
Stone and manufactures.....	50	104	51	190
<b>Totals, Italy.....</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>9,048</b>



## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Conc.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>New Zealand:</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,604	6,366	6,677	6,274
Sausage casings.....	911	1,428	1,702	998
Copra.....	0	0	0	650
Hides and skins.....	786	1,356	974	508
Seeds.....	39	146	126	172
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>8,910</b>
<b>Fiji Islands:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	2,374	4,157	7,926	7,941
Pineapples, canned.....	4	0	31	41
<b>Totals, Fiji Islands.....</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>7,997</b>
<b>Germany:</b>				
Scrap iron.....	0	0	135	1,857
Ethylene glycol.....	0	0	0	977
Artificial silk manufactures.....	16	0	203	639
Toys.....	222	12	152	529
Settlers' effects.....	52	2	391	426
Hardware.....	263	0	59	327
Cameras and parts.....	139	112	26	258
Machinery.....	543	6	147	255
Clocks and watches.....	181	0	18	178
Tableware, china.....	52	0	125	173
Cotton manufactures.....	221	0	20	159
Wool manufactures.....	53	0	5	130
<b>Totals, Germany.....</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>7,134</b>
<b>Barbados:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	726	4,187	2,183	4,574
Molasses.....	1,387	3,229	3,858	2,164
Rum.....	13	311	305	312
<b>Totals, Barbados.....</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>7,776</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>7,080</b>
<b>Honduras:</b>				
Bananas.....	5	6,770	6,073	6,754
Grape fruit.....	25	35	89	129
Manila fibre.....	0	103	0	94
<b>Totals, Honduras.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>6,986</b>
<b>Gold Coast:</b>				
Cocoa beans.....	82	3,518	7,958	5,728
Manganese oxide.....	372	2,895	1,565	860
Mahogany.....	0	80	167	111
<b>Totals, Gold Coast.....</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>6,709</b>
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Settlers' effects.....	8	176	823	1,214
Plants, bulbs, etc.....	475	966	944	1,118
Diamonds, unset.....	102	256	511	522
Hides and skins.....	19	1	0	381
Cocoa preparations.....	61	0	52	366
Cotton manufactures.....	87	78	107	354
Artificial silk manufactures.....	209	870	1,028	301
Oils, vegetable.....	452	6	0	275
Furs.....	1	0	501	229
Wool manufactures.....	3	22	162	229
Fertilizers.....	385	106	2	184
Beverages, alcoholic.....	12	64	107	125
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>6,688</b>

## C. CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

### 21. — Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with All Countries by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	62.8	70.3	208.6	235.4	237.0
February.....	57.4	59.6	179.5	208.3	205.0
March.....	71.1	73.3	209.0	228.4	216.8
April.....	48.5	50.9	190.9	212.3	237.8
May.....	75.6	67.0	267.8	282.3	272.9
June.....	73.3	66.0	272.7	233.5	255.1
July.....	74.4	66.2	236.6	250.9	241.3
August.....	77.1	69.1	221.3	224.1	251.7
September.....	76.8	72.2	218.6	283.0	228.4
October.....	91.3	88.2	250.8	307.0	269.1
November.....	95.0	86.0	253.1	293.9	292.3
December.....	81.3	68.9	266.2	316.4	285.5
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.7	2.0
February.....	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.0	2.1
March.....	1.0	0.9	2.9	2.5	2.2
April.....	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
May.....	1.1	0.9	3.4	5.2	2.7
June.....	1.0	0.9	3.7	2.5	2.3
July.....	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.6	2.4
August.....	1.1	0.8	3.5	2.4	2.3
September.....	1.0	0.9	3.0	3.0	2.5
October.....	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
November.....	1.3	0.9	2.9	2.4	3.2
December.....	1.2	1.0	4.7	2.9	2.7
Total.....	12.5	11.1	36.9	34.6	29.5
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	44.6	49.7	173.8	206.1	223.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	177.1	182.2	206.0
March.....	59.1	65.1	208.9	197.1	235.9
April.....	45.3	48.9	225.6	226.7	242.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	240.3	225.1	250.5
June.....	60.5	58.9	231.1	233.0	250.5
July.....	57.6	55.8	226.8	225.1	230.9
August.....	57.9	57.0	204.6	206.5	212.1
September.....	59.6	56.4	208.1	221.7	221.6
October.....	68.6	63.9	254.5	243.4	234.3
November.....	70.1	63.3	229.1	238.2	239.6
December.....	52.2	44.3	194.2	232.0	213.4
Total.....	684.6	677.5	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 36.7	+ 33.0	+ 15.2
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 1.2
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 3.0	+ 33.9	- 16.9
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	- 32.2	- 11.6	- 2.4
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 30.9	+ 62.4	+ 25.1
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 12.8	+ 28.4	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 20.3	+ 20.0	+ 41.9
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 13.4	+ 64.4	+ 9.4
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	- 0.8	+ 66.0	+ 37.4
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 26.9	+ 58.2	+ 55.9
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 76.7	+ 87.3	+ 74.9
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2

22. - Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	22.1	20.0	79.5	105.0	116.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	69.4	94.8	106.7
March.....	25.9	22.7	83.1	112.5	122.4
April.....	20.1	18.0	88.3	109.2	110.7
May.....	26.1	20.4	79.8	114.7	121.2
June.....	25.1	20.0	82.0	109.8	113.9
July.....	25.9	21.0	82.1	118.9	104.4
August.....	28.3	25.3	81.4	114.0	115.4
September.....	29.4	25.1	87.5	162.0	113.7
October.....	33.5	28.0	102.4	148.9	148.1
November.....	31.9	28.4	92.9	163.3	171.3
December.....	33.3	24.7	106.0	147.8	159.8
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5
February.....	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.5
March.....	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
April.....	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.5
May.....	0.8	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.8
June.....	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.7
July.....	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.6
August.....	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.8	1.6
September.....	0.9	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.7
October.....	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
November.....	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.3
December.....	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
Total.....	10.4	8.3	22.4	21.2	20.6
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	28.7	32.3	136.4	150.0	164.8
February.....	27.9	31.2	138.4	136.8	148.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	165.1	138.3	169.0
April.....	29.2	31.4	181.6	159.5	177.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	184.7	145.0	172.1
June.....	36.4	37.1	174.7	154.9	176.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	168.9	149.5	160.3
August.....	33.7	35.3	155.3	136.1	143.6
September.....	36.2	34.7	163.0	152.7	158.0
October.....	42.5	38.5	190.4	160.2	167.6
November.....	40.8	37.6	174.4	163.4	162.7
December.....	33.6	29.2	141.7	159.4	151.0
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,974.7	1,805.8	1,951.9
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 67.1	- 40.5	- 40.6
March.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1
May.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 86.2	- 9.6	- 17.8
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9
December.....	+ 0.7	- 3.7	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8

**23. — Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949**

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	25.5	33.6	50.5	64.9	55.8
February.....	23.6	27.3	44.9	51.7	44.1
March.....	26.4	27.8	47.6	59.2	39.5
April.....	16.4	18.8	43.1	44.4	63.0
May.....	30.5	27.9	90.5	85.1	72.4
June.....	28.9	25.6	76.2	54.2	60.7
July.....	30.5	25.8	69.4	56.3	70.6
August.....	31.3	26.7	66.0	52.5	62.9
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.5	47.9	56.9
October.....	38.4	36.0	66.8	65.6	72.3
November.....	41.4	35.8	69.3	56.7	56.8
December.....	30.0	25.5	72.5	48.5	49.9
Total.....	353.6	339.7	751.2	686.9	705.0
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
February.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
March.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
April.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
May.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
June.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
July.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
August.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
September.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
October.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
November.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
December.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total.....	1.1	1.7	2.5	1.8	4.3
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	8.0	8.9	14.3	21.6	25.4
February.....	8.1	8.8	10.5	17.9	22.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	13.8	21.6	28.3
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	24.6	30.1
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	27.4	29.5
June.....	10.8	9.2	18.1	26.0	27.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	17.7	29.4	29.4
August.....	11.4	10.4	15.1	24.7	26.2
September.....	10.5	10.0	15.6	24.1	21.9
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.3	29.3	19.4
November.....	13.0	11.0	17.8	28.3	26.5
December.....	8.0	7.0	20.3	24.6	20.8
Total.....	124.0	119.3	189.4	299.5	307.4
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.3
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 564.3	+ 389.2	+ 401.8



## 24. - Domestic Exports and Imports by Leading Groups of Countries, by Months, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Month	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members and Ireland <sup>1</sup>	Other Commonwealth	O.E.E.C. Members <sup>2</sup>	Latin America	Other Foreign
<b>Domestic Exports</b>						
1948:						
January.....	3,933	9,479	9,933	23,613	7,879	11,076
February.....	2,510	10,205	5,617	23,205	9,528	11,335
March.....	3,005	9,382	8,266	18,142	8,753	9,807
April.....	3,921	14,995	6,440	17,689	8,891	7,631
May.....	5,168	16,541	9,237	28,852	13,226	10,669
June.....	5,002	17,544	8,073	22,204	10,921	6,358
July.....	5,053	14,540	7,604	31,651	11,152	6,070
August.....	4,314	15,210	7,456	17,057	6,790	7,687
September.....	7,206	12,465	8,167	26,414	10,946	7,930
October.....	4,448	17,786	9,934	37,635	11,214	12,283
November.....	4,816	22,491	8,138	16,885	8,055	14,018
December.....	5,679	31,681	9,238	40,845	16,394	18,512
Total.....	55,055	192,319	98,103	304,192	123,749	123,376
1949:						
January.....	3,319	21,363	6,530	16,218	7,953	9,892
February.....	2,404	13,032	4,494	16,946	8,711	8,613
March.....	3,506	16,301	6,458	11,037	9,779	9,101
April.....	-	21,050	6,064	19,886	10,151	8,086
May.....	-	25,009	7,887	26,457	11,852	9,103
June.....	-	23,659	6,753	27,564	14,627	8,330
July.....	-	24,779	5,307	23,145	7,226	6,419
August.....	-	18,299	6,517	24,557	13,346	11,480
September.....	-	14,603	6,149	20,186	8,707	8,876
October.....	-	12,738	4,741	12,824	9,645	9,655
November.....	-	17,206	5,105	21,150	9,221	13,276
December.....	-	21,385	5,409	23,722	14,405	11,385
Total.....	9,229	229,424	71,414	243,692	125,623	114,216
<b>Imports</b>						
1948:						
January.....	1,314	6,674	4,808	3,289	15,496	2,935
February.....	287	4,124	3,400	2,616	14,130	2,890
March.....	272	5,063	5,577	3,667	19,137	3,437
April.....	222	5,580	9,094	3,705	20,077	3,923
May.....	303	11,304	11,248	6,557	18,549	4,745
June.....	969	11,191	10,647	5,245	19,683	4,345
July.....	1,301	5,654	10,542	4,795	21,316	2,618
August.....	1,596	6,169	11,209	4,030	20,373	2,371
September.....	1,044	7,220	9,433	4,853	18,506	3,847
October.....	1,169	7,630	13,806	6,850	20,528	3,994
November.....	1,821	10,020	8,031	7,070	16,578	2,915
December.....	793	8,177	6,920	12,259	16,887	2,937
Total.....	11,091	88,806	104,715	64,936	221,260	40,957
1949:						
January.....	414	5,468	5,113	6,198	14,184	2,213
February.....	190	4,307	7,579	5,323	13,689	3,156
March.....	314	7,635	7,629	6,878	13,983	2,228
April.....	-	6,544	7,713	6,728	11,682	2,629
May.....	-	8,594	11,591	7,097	16,915	4,729
June.....	-	8,226	11,012	8,075	15,998	3,388
July.....	-	5,387	9,806	5,511	16,772	3,785
August.....	-	6,552	10,227	5,441	15,288	4,858
September.....	-	5,733	9,513	5,776	16,726	3,891
October.....	-	8,156	11,132	6,342	17,726	3,893
November.....	-	8,531	10,064	7,666	18,752	5,340
December.....	-	4,200	5,149	5,398	20,307	6,623
Total.....	918	79,333	106,528	76,433	192,022	46,733

1. Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ireland.

2. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

NOTE: - Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

**23. — Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold (Additional to Balance of Trade)**

(Millions of Dollars)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
January.....	10.0	11.0	9.0	9.6	9.7
February.....	9.4	11.2	6.9	8.9	9.6
March.....	11.6	17.6	6.8	8.7	12.1
April.....	8.4	9.3	6.4	9.5	9.8
May.....	9.8	14.3	8.2	8.8	12.4
June.....	10.7	11.5	8.6	9.6	9.8
July.....	9.2	11.5	10.1	10.8	9.4
August.....	9.7	16.6	7.5	9.7	13.8
September.....	10.9	15.1	8.4	11.9	11.2
October.....	12.6	15.5	9.2	9.6	13.2
November.....	11.2	15.3	7.2	9.1	15.4
December.....	10.9	11.6	11.0	12.8	12.5
Total.....	<b>124.4</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>











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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1950







DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

## CALENDAR YEAR, 1950

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe  
*Minister of Trade and Commerce*

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## FOREWORD

The Review of Foreign Trade is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The indexes of the prices and physical volume of Canadian exports and imports which appear in this Review are calculated on a post-war base. The structural shifts in Canadian trade since 1935-39 limit the accuracy of comparisons on the Bureau's usual index number base.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the supervision of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. The material on which it is based was compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section. The computation of the price and volume indexes was supervised by Mr. G.P. Bourne.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
May 30, 1951.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

# CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter	Page
<b>I. Foreign Trade in 1950 .....</b>	<b>7-12</b>
Leading Developments .....	7
Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting .....	9
Trade Policy and Trade Trends .....	9
International Trade and the Domestic Economy .....	11
<b>II. Leading Countries in Canadian Trade .....</b>	<b>13-22</b>
Trade of Canada with the United States .....	15
Domestic Exports to the United States .....	16
Imports from the United States .....	17
Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom .....	18
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom .....	19
Imports from the United Kingdom .....	20
Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade .....	21
<b>III. Canada's Trade with Principal Trading Areas .....</b>	<b>23-29</b>
Trade with European Countries .....	24
Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland .....	26
Trade with Latin America .....	27
<b>IV. The Composition of Canadian Trade .....</b>	<b>30-38</b>
Price Movements and Canada's Trade .....	30
Export Prices in 1950 .....	31
Import Prices in 1950 .....	32
Trade by Component Material Groups .....	33
Trade by Origin, Degree of Manufacture, and Purpose .....	35
The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade .....	36
<b>V. Statistical Notes .....</b>	<b>39-44</b>
Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade .....	39
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts .....	39
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume .....	40
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	42
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	43
Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries .....	43
Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. ....	44



## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table	Title	Page
1.	Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade .....	7
2.	Summary Canadian Trade Totals, by Quarters .....	9
3.	Foreign Trade and Population .....	11
4.	Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity .....	12
5.	Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade, by Leading Countries .....	13
6.	Canada's Position in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom .....	14
7.	Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters .....	15
8.	Percentage Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups .....	17
9.	Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters .....	19
10.	Percentage Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups .....	20
11.	Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of Principal Trading Areas .....	23
12.	Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters .....	24
13.	Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries and Other European Countries .....	25
14.	Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland, by Quarters .....	26
15.	Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters .....	28
16.	Percentage Composition of Canada's Trade, by Main Groups .....	34
17.	Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose .....	35
18.	Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade .....	37
19.	Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry .....	37
20.	Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups .....	41
21.	Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	42
22.	Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade .....	44

## CHARTS

Chart	Title	Page
I.	Balance of Trade with Principal Trading Areas .....	8
II.	Official Holdings of Gold and United States Dollars .....	10
III.	Canadian Export and Import Prices and United States Wholesale Prices .....	31
IV.	Crude Oil Received by Canadian Refineries .....	34

## PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES

Table	Title	Page
<b>A — Historical Series and Current Comparisons</b>		
I.	Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States, and the United Kingdom, 1868-1950 .....	47
II.	Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950 .....	48-49
III.	Domestic Exports, by Countries .....	50-52
IV.	Imports, by Countries .....	53-55
V.	Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries .....	56
VI.	Imports, by Leading Countries .....	57
VII.	Domestic Exports to all Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	58
VIII.	Imports from All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	59
IX.	Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	60
X.	Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	61
XI.	Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	62
XII.	Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	63
XIII.	Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	64
XIV.	Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	65
XV.	Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	66
XVI.	Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	67
XVII.	Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	68
XVIII.	Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities .....	69
XIX.	Interim Indexes of Prices of Domestic Exports by Groups and Selected Commodities .....	70
XX.	Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Domestic Exports by Groups and Selected Commodities .....	71
XXI.	Interim Indexes of Prices of Imports by Groups and Selected Commodities .....	72
XXII.	Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Imports by Groups and Selected Commodities .....	73
XXIII.	Trade with Twenty Leading Countries, by Commodities .....	74-78
<b>B. — Monthly Series</b>		
XXIV.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, with All Countries .....	79
XXV.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with the United States .....	80
XXVI.	Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, with the United Kingdom .....	81
XXVII.	Domestic Exports, by Leading Trading Areas .....	82
XXVIII.	Imports, by Leading Trading Areas .....	83
XXIX.	Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports .....	84
XXX.	Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold .....	85

# CHAPTER 1

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1950

### Leading Developments

Again in 1950 the value of Canada's foreign trade set new records. Domestic exports rose 1.4% above their previous peacetime peak, reaching \$3,118 million, and re-exports gained almost 5% on their post-war record level, to reach \$39 million. The rise in the value of imports was much sharper; they gained 15% over their 1949 total to reach \$3,174 million, their highest value in Canada's history. Total trade also reached a record height, but the sharper gain in the value of imports than in exports resulted in Canada's first adverse trade balance since 1931.

Several major influences affected Canada's trade in 1950. The most important was the recovery of the United States economy from the slight recession of the previous year; active business in the United States provided a firm market for most of Canada's major exports. This recovery also enabled Canada to find markets for the greater part of the goods set free by the reduction of sterling area dollar imports in 1950. This was true even before the Korean crisis affected world trade, and after June 25 not only was United States demand

for Canadian goods reinforced, but the brakes on sterling area dollar purchases were also eased somewhat. The basic cause of the record level of imports in 1950 was the increasing level of investment and consumption expenditure in Canada. Both factors were reinforced by the Korean war. Improved production levels in overseas countries, the result of their greater measure of recovery from wartime disruption, helped meet Canada's increased need for goods by increasing the flow of imports from these countries and in some cases reducing their import requirements. The year also saw the reflection in trade trends of the general exchange rate readjustments of September, 1949, and of some effects of the freeing of the Canadian dollar on October 2, 1950.

The prices at which Canada's foreign trade is conducted continued their sharp post-war rise throughout 1950, those of exports averaging some 5% above their 1949 level, those of imports some 7% higher. This rapid rise in prices, a symptom of the gap between world production and desired consumption, has contributed significantly to the record

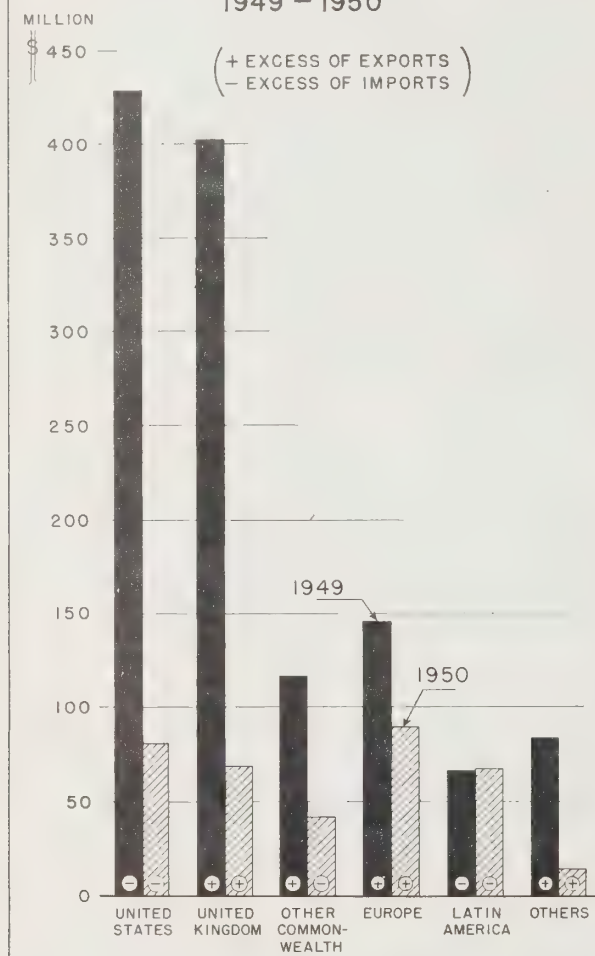
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	Calendar Year				Percentage Change		
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947 to 1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$'000,000				%	%	%
Total Exports .....	2,811.8	3,110.0	3,022.5	3,157.1	+12.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.5
Domestic Exports .....	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	+12.4	+ 1.4	+ 4.2
Re-Exports.....	36.9	34.6	29.5	38.7	+ 4.9	+11.8	+31.2
Imports.....	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	+23.3	+20.4	+15.0
Total Trade.....	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	6,331.3	+17.6	+10.2	+ 9.5
Trade Balance.....	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 1	- 1	- 1
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948=100						
Domestic Exports .....	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5	+18.4	+ 8.5	+ 5.2
Imports.....	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7	+25.8	+10.7	+ 7.3
Terms of Trade <sup>2</sup> .....	104.1	100.0	99.9	98.0	- 5.9	- 2.0	- 1.9
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948=100						
Domestic Exports .....	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5	- 5.1	- 6.5	- 1.0
Imports.....	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8	- 1.9	+ 8.8	+ 7.2

1. Not a meaningful percentage due to the change from a positive to a negative balance.
2. Export price index divided by import price index.



CHART I  
BALANCE OF TRADE  
WITH  
PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS  
1949 - 1950



values of Canada's trade in recent years. Actually the volume of Canada's exports was about 1% lower in 1950 than in 1949, and was 6.5% below the post-war peak volume of 1948. And while the volume of imports in 1950 was more than 7% above that of 1949 it nevertheless fell 2% short of the peak 1947 volume. The greater rise in import prices than in export prices has also weakened the relatively favourable terms of trade which Canada has enjoyed in the post-war period, and has contributed to the development of an adverse trade balance in 1950.

In previous post-war years Canada's foreign trade has been featured by a heavy favourable

balance which has offset the sizable deficit occurring in most years on other current items in the balance of payments. The merchandise surplus has also contributed to the financing of a significant export of capital. In 1950 this picture was reversed. There was a sizable net deficit in the current account of the balance of payments to which the change in the merchandise balance made the largest contribution. However this deficit was covered by a sizable capital inflow during the year which was concentrated especially in August and September.

In a sense it is misleading to say that an adverse trade balance developed in 1950, for statistics of Canada's merchandise exports exclude gold, which is produced in Canada as an export commodity the same as is newsprint, or wheat, or nickel, and new gold production available for export was \$163 million in 1950, more than 9 times greater than the statistical trade balance deficit. A more correct statement would be that the heavy favourable trade balance of previous post-war years did not recur in 1950.

Along with the disappearance of the overall active trade balance went the greater part of the bilateral imbalance which has caused some of Canada's most serious post-war trading problems. Exports to United States increased by 35% over their 1949 value, while imports were greater by only 9%. The result was an 81% reduction in the trade balance with that country. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased 33% in 1950 while imports showed a 31% rise. The trade balance with that country was reduced by 83% by these changes. The same combination of decreased exports and increased imports reduced Canada's balance of trade with Europe, the Commonwealth, and other countries except Latin America, and in the case of the Commonwealth the balance changed from active to passive. Both exports to and imports from Latin America increased, but imports by more than exports. However, the trade balance with many individual countries in this area (notably Venezuela) was reduced, and the balance on trade with this group of countries was a lower proportion of total trade than in 1949. Chart I emphasizes the sharply reduced imbalance of Canada's trade by countries and trading areas in 1950.

A major problem affecting Canada's trade in 1950 was a shortage of supplies in many lines. Had supplies been available, exports of such products as newsprint, wood pulp, base metals, beef cattle and beef could have been significantly expanded, especially in the last half of the year. Wheat exports in the same period were restricted by a shortage of the better grades, and also by transportation problems. Imports of such commodities as steel rolling mill products and many raw materials and tropical products were limited by shortages and consequent high prices. The spectre of commodity surpluses and depressed prices which threatened trade during the 1949 recession in the United States could not materialize under the conditions of 1950, and commodity shortages seem likely to continue as a major influence on trade in at least the near future.



## Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting

During the first quarter of 1950 Canada's trade was slightly hampered by the need to adjust to the new conditions created by the 1949 currency readjustments and by the planned reduction in sterling area dollar purchases. Some of the products affected by these influences did not immediately find new markets elsewhere; the newsprint industry, for example, did not operate at full capacity in the first quarter of the year due to readjustment problems. In this period, too, the full stimulus to imports from the countries which had devalued their currencies was not reflected by the statistics. By the end of the second quarter, however, the recovery was virtually complete, and trade values had risen above those of previous post-war years. A new trade pattern featuring increased exports to the United States and reduced exports to overseas markets, together with a general increase in imports, and in which the bilateral balance of trade was much closer than in the preceding years, was clearly in evidence.

Throughout the first half-year trade prices rose steadily. Canada's export prices, a large proportion of which are determined in the United States market, had risen sharply after the 1949 devaluation of the Canadian dollar, and continued to advance with the rise in other prices in the markets of the United States and the world. Import prices were affected by the lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar and also by tightening supplies of many raw materials. The prices of some imports obtained chiefly from the United Kingdom or Europe declined somewhat, however, due chiefly to the relatively lower price of sterling and many other currencies after the September, 1949, exchange rate readjustments.

The balances of most important trading countries on trade with the dollar area showed signs of improvement in this period. Tropical countries benefited from generally higher prices for many important raw materials, while the countries of Europe and the Commonwealth enjoyed a better competitive position in dollar markets and against dollar goods in third markets. The huge post-war export surplus of the United States was reduced in this period in a fashion parallel to Canada's, though to a lesser extent.

The opening of the Korean conflict intensified pre-existing trends in prices and stimulated further improvement in the trading position of many countries. Stockpile buying was intensified, and the prices of many raw materials—again especially tropical and semi-tropical materials—rose. At the same time purchases of raw materials for current use were stimulated. The tropical countries and their European trading partners had their dollar balances greatly strengthened by this development. Many of Canada's principal exports benefited from increased demand in this period.

In May, Canada's imports had already risen sharply above any previous post-war month under the influence of heavy investment and consumption spending. The increased demands developing with the Korean conflict raised import needs still further, and in the single month of November imports reached \$328 million, 29% above the highest month of any previous post-war year. Exports also expanded somewhat in the latter half of the year, but supplies of exportable goods were not sufficient to permit so great an expansion. The development boom in Canada itself absorbed too great a proportion of Canadian output.

TABLE 2. Summary Canadian Trade Totals, by Quarters

	1949				1950			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$'000,000							
Total Exports .....	665.2	773.3	728.6	855.5	657.0	791.1	800.1	908.9
Imports .....	665.7	743.7	664.6	687.3	649.5	803.6	806.4	914.8
Trade Balance .....	- 0.6	+ 29.6	+ 64.0	+168.2	+ 7.5	- 12.5	- 6.3	- 5.9
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	106.0	104.0	101.0	103.3	104.4	106.4	111.2	112.5
Imports .....	103.8	103.1	101.1	104.5	108.1	109.4	111.2	115.0
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	80.8	95.8	92.8	106.6	80.8	95.6	92.4	103.8
Imports .....	97.3	109.5	99.6	99.9	91.2	111.6	110.0	120.8

## Trade Policy and Trade Trends

Among the most important government policy decisions affecting foreign trade in the post-war period have been those regarding changes in the

exchange rate and the imposition or relaxation of trade controls. Other considerations as well as the state of merchandise trade have influenced these

decisions, and of major importance to them has been the size of Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars. Chart II shows post-war movements in these reserves, and the principal changes in policy related to them.

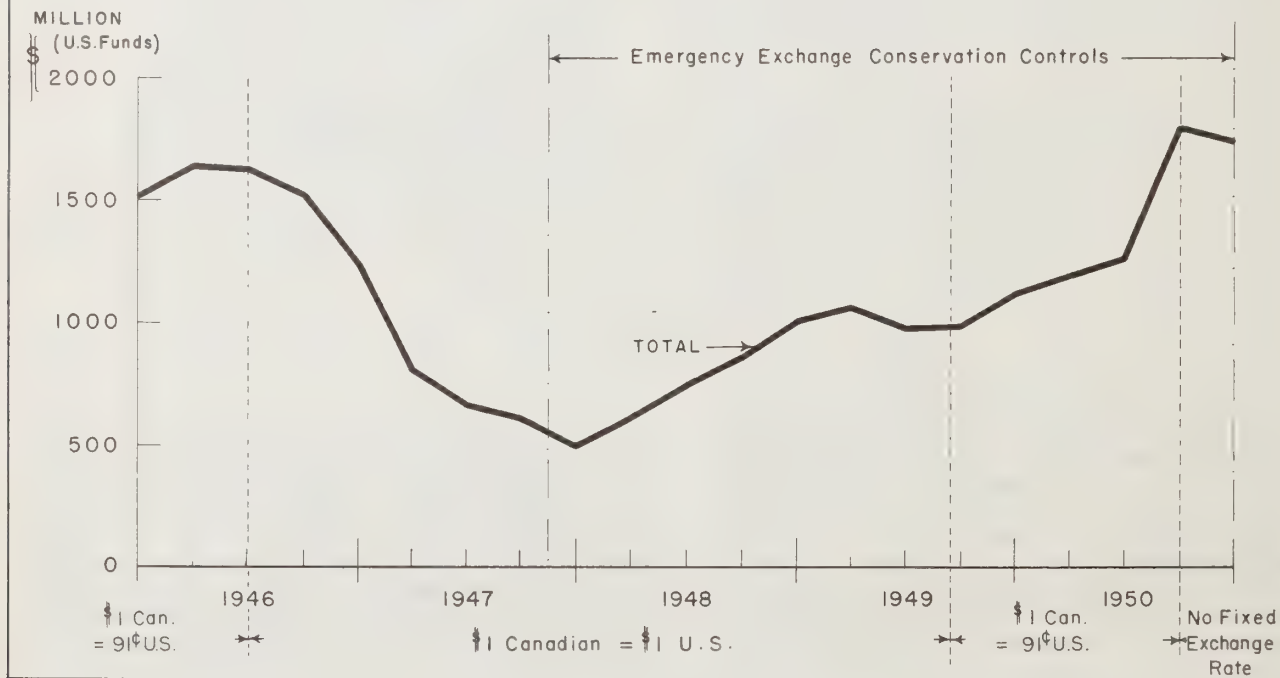
The emergency exchange conservation controls were imposed on imports in November, 1947, at a time when Canada's exchange reserves had declined to their lowest post-war level. The preceding decline in the reserves was due to the need of relying on the United States for the greater part of our import requirements, and of paying United States dollars for these goods, at a time when a large proportion of our overseas exports were financed by Canadian credits. The subsequent improvement in the reserves was marked, and by mid-1949 relaxations in these restrictions were already being made. Their final abolition at the end of 1950 was closely connected with the recovery of the reserves to a high level after the middle of the year.

Canada's participation in the 1949 exchange rate readjustments was likewise in large measure to protect the reserves against further declines, and this measure provided a further stimulus to

their growth. The increase in the reserves in 1950 was due not to merchandise trade, however, but rather to capital inflows from the United States, especially in the third quarter of the year. It was chiefly as a deterrent to speculative capital inflows, and as a protection against the further accumulation of short-term foreign liabilities, that the exchange rate was unpegged beginning October 2. The subsequent appreciation of the Canadian dollar helped to mitigate the effect of rising world prices on the Canadian economy, but its further effect on trade in 1950 was not great.

Canada has pursued a policy of attempting to lower trade barriers throughout the post-war period, and in 1950 this policy was reflected in Canada's participation in the Torquay negotiations of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada also concluded *modus vivendi* (most favoured nation) agreements with Venezuela, Ecuador and Costa Rica. The effect of these treaties did not become apparent in 1950 as all three came into effect late in the year. In addition negotiations with the United Kingdom government led to an agreement to liberalize the import restrictions of the British West Indies in 1951; this should aid Canadian exports to that area.

CHART II  
OFFICIAL HOLDINGS OF GOLD AND  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS





## International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Despite her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations. Statistics published by the United Nations' Statistical Office<sup>1</sup> show Canada's exports in 1950 to have been exceeded only by those of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, and her imports by those of the same three countries. In total trade, according to these data, Canada therefore ranked fourth. And in per capita trade Canada ranked ahead of all three of these countries, though probably behind New Zealand and perhaps some other smaller countries.

The United Nations publication referred to above does not attempt to place the trade statistics of all countries on a common basis, except with regard to the currency unit. This factor affects Canada's rank in trade. France values her exports f.o.b. and her imports c.i.f.; their 1950 values in United States dollars were \$3,064.5 million and \$3,064.7 million respectively. If the Canadian statistics presented in this report are adjusted<sup>2</sup> to approximate this method of valuation, and also adjusted to include re-exports, Canada's 1950 exports became \$3,040.3 million (rather than \$2,873.8 million) and her imports \$3,200.6 million (rather than

\$2,925.6 million). The adjusted data show Canada to be the world's third ranking importer, and the third ranking country in total trade in 1950. However, the difference between the French and Canadian totals is so slight that the rank of either could easily have been affected by differences in the coverage of their statistics, or by other factors affecting comparability.<sup>3</sup>

The importance of international trade to the Canadian economy rests on the fact that the efficient utilization of Canada's resources produces far more of a variety of products than the Canadian population can use. At the same time many products either cannot be produced in Canada at all or can be produced only inefficiently. By exchanging efficiently produced surplus products for goods which cannot be efficiently produced in Canada, a higher standard of living can be maintained than would be approachable in a more self-contained economy. Throughout its development the Canadian economy has been based on the exchange of goods with other countries. There is thus a close relation between the size of the Canadian population and the amount of trade necessary to maintain its standard of living.

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Population.....</b>	<b>, 000</b>	<b>11, 152</b>	<b>12, 307</b>	<b>12, 582</b>	<b>12, 883</b>	<b>13, 549</b>	<b>13, 845</b>
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$	75. 11	187. 88	220. 55	238. 72	220. 90	225. 24
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	60. 75	151. 50 <sup>1</sup>	204. 57	204. 68	203. 79	229. 27
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	136. 85	341. 57 <sup>1</sup>	428. 05	446. 09	426. 87	457. 30
<b>Constant Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$'48	159. 46	235. 14	240. 77	238. 72	214. 26	207. 59
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	130. 92	198. 04 <sup>1</sup>	232. 47	204. 68	197. 47	207. 11
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	292. 53	436. 05 <sup>1</sup>	476. 57	446. 09	413. 84	417. 22

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

Table 3 shows the expansion in current value and constant dollar (volume) terms which has taken place in Canada's per capita trade since 1938. This expansion reflects the higher level of economic activity and the higher standard of living prevailing at the present; the current dollar series also reflects the changed price level. The volume of trade per capita has declined somewhat from its extraordinarily high level in 1947, but the indicated decline in the per capita value of trade after 1948

is in large measure a statistical illusion. The union of Canada and Newfoundland resulted in a sharp increase in the Canadian population of 1949 and 1950 as compared with that of 1948, but caused little change in the foreign trade totals since Newfoundland's pre-union trade with countries other than Canada was about the same size as Canada's pre-union trade with Newfoundland. The apparent drop in per capita foreign trade values, then, has been largely due to a change in Canada's boun-

1. U.N. Statistical Office: "Direction of International Trade, January-December 1950", Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. 1, No. 9.

2. Adjusted by means of the percentages appearing in Table 22. See Chapter V, P. 44.

3. See Chapter V, pp. 43-44.

daries, and has been compensated for by an increase in internal trade.

The size of Canada's national income (and of the incomes of individual Canadians) is closely related to the size of Canada's exports, since most Canadians either produce in part for sale abroad or produce in part for those whose incomes are dependent on foreign sales. In 1950 total exports accounted directly for almost 18% of Canada's Gross National Product and indirectly for a much greater proportion. There is a similar close relation between imports and prosperity. When consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, and when exports are high, then there is a greater demand for imports in Canada for use in production and consumption. Basically it is these factors that have induced the steady post-war expansion in Canada's imports. In 1950 imports were equal to about 18% of Canada's Gross National Expenditure.

Table 4 presents value, price and volume indexes relating to foreign trade together with indexes of some indicators of domestic economic activity. The close correspondence between the trends of the various value series throughout the post-war period and of their levels as compared with 1938 illustrates the interconnection between trade and domestic prosperity. The relatively lower value in 1950 of the export and total trade indexes

is, as was noted earlier, due largely to supply inelasticities and domestic demands on production rather than to any general depressed condition of foreign trade. The movements of the various volume series presented are also similar, although the fluctuations of exports, total trade and revenue freight ton-miles (affected in 1950 by the railroad strike) differ somewhat from the relatively steady expansion of the other series. In their changes from 1946 to 1950, or from 1938 to 1950, however, both value and volume series show a close relationship in the direction and the general magnitude of their movements which outweighs particular year-to-year differences.

A close connection is also obvious between the indexes of export and import prices and those of domestic wholesale prices and the cost of living. The increases in trade prices have been greater than those of domestic prices when compared with the pre-war period, and trade prices have also shown slightly greater increases during the renewal of inflation since 1948. In view of the close connection between foreign trade and domestic economic conditions it seems likely that the rise of prices in Canada in this period has to an important extent reflected the general shortage of goods in international markets and the consequent increase in trade prices, although the increase in some domestic costs has also been significant.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948=100

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	27.2	75.2	90.2	100.0	97.3	101.4
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	25.7	70.7 <sup>4</sup>	97.6	100.0	104.7	120.4
Total Trade <sup>1</sup> .....	26.6	73.1 <sup>4</sup>	93.7	100.0	100.6	110.2
Gross National Product <sup>2</sup> .....	33.3	77.5	88.1	100.0	105.7	114.8
Personal Income <sup>2</sup> .....	34.3	81.7	87.3	100.0	107.3	112.5
Cheques Cashed <sup>1</sup> .....	38.3	85.8	92.3	100.0	108.5	124.7
Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing <sup>2</sup> .....	21.6	51.1	77.2	100.0	111.2	117.3
<b>Price Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports.....	47.1	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5
Imports.....	46.4	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7
Wholesale Prices.....	52.6	71.8	84.4	100.0	102.6	108.9
Cost of Living.....	65.9	79.7	87.4	100.0	103.7	107.4
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	57.8	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	55.4	92.4 <sup>4</sup>	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8
Total Trade <sup>1</sup> .....	56.8	93.4 <sup>4</sup>	104.3	100.0	97.6	100.5
Gross National Product <sup>2</sup> .....	5	96.3	98.6	100.0	104.4	108.0
Industrial Production <sup>3</sup> .....	56.3	87.7	96.7	100.0	101.5	109.3
Persons With Jobs <sup>3</sup> .....	81.3	95.0	97.4	100.0	101.4	102.7
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles <sup>2</sup> .....	45.5	93.6	101.9	100.0	95.4	93.9

1. Includes Newfoundland beginning April 1, 1949.

2. Includes Newfoundland beginning January, 1949. The Railway Revenue Freight series used applies only to the major railroads which report monthly.

3. Includes Newfoundland beginning January, 1950. In the Industrial Production series this adjustment takes into account only changes in Newfoundland's production, and comparability is therefore less affected.

4. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

5. Not yet available.



## CHAPTER II

### LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

Ever since confederation the greater part of Canada's trade has been conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom. In the inter-war period these countries accounted for 77.8% of the total. After the recent war, when relief and reconstruction needs in Europe swelled Canada's exports to overseas countries, this proportion showed some decline—in 1946 it was only 72.6%. But since that year the importance of these two countries in Canadian trade has steadily increased, and in 1950 they accounted for 79.8% of the total.

The greater part of this change is due to the increased importance of exports to the United States. In 1946 and 1947 the proportion of exports sent to this market was only about the inter-war average, but over the last three years it has steadily increased as production increases in overseas countries and dollar-saving measures adopted by them have reduced their purchases of Canadian goods, while the generally prosperous condition of the United States economy has led to its increasing imports of many raw materials and some consumers' and capital goods. In 1950 the United States took 64.8% of Canada's exports, by far the highest proportion on record. Purchases of Canadian goods by both the United Kingdom and other overseas countries declined sharply in 1950, both as a proportion of the total, and in dollar value.

While the concentration of exports on the United States market has become steadily more pronounced

in the post-war period, reliance on that country as a source of imports has decreased slightly in the past three years. In 1946 and 1947 supplies of goods in overseas countries were very limited due to war-time damage to their productive facilities. But as production overseas has recovered Canada has drawn an increasing proportion of her import requirements from these sources. In 1950 the proportion of imports from the United States—67.1% of the total—was lower than in any previous post-war year, despite the relaxation of the emergency exchange conservation controls. As compared with pre-war the importance of the United Kingdom as a supplier has diminished greatly, although some recovery has been shown in the past three years. The importance of other overseas suppliers has increased slightly.

The bilateral imbalance which has always featured Canada's trade has been greatly reduced by the adjustments in the direction of trade which have occurred in the past three years, especially with respect to exports. The inconvertibility of many foreign currencies has created difficulties in settling balances with Canada arising out of merchandise trade in recent years. If the better balance of 1950's trade is maintained, such difficulties may be largely avoided. However the dependence of Canadian prosperity on United States business conditions has been greatly increased by these developments.

**TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade, by Leading Countries**

	1920-39 Average	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
United States .....	38.0	38.4	37.3	48.8	50.2	64.8
United Kingdom .....	35.8	25.8	27.1	22.3	23.6	15.1
Others .....	26.2	35.8	35.6	28.9	26.2	20.1
<b>Imports:</b>						
United States .....	64.7	75.4 <sup>1</sup>	76.7	68.5	70.7	67.1
United Kingdom .....	17.5	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	7.4	11.4	11.1	12.7
Others .....	17.8	17.0 <sup>1</sup>	15.9	20.1	18.2	20.2
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
United States .....	50.8	55.0 <sup>1</sup>	56.3	57.9	60.1	66.0
United Kingdom .....	27.0	17.6 <sup>1</sup>	17.5	17.2	17.6	13.8
Others .....	22.2	27.4 <sup>1</sup>	26.2	24.9	22.3	20.2

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

Canada occupies a leading place in the trade of both the United States and the United Kingdom, although our proportionate share in the trade of these countries is much less than their share in our trade. In 1950 Canada was again the leading export market of the United States, taking 19.6% of that country's total exports, and also the leading supplier of goods to the United States, providing 22.1% of that country's import requirements. Because United States exports still outweigh imports, despite the decreasing exports and increasing imports of the past few years, these percentages do not imply a favourable trade balance for Canada. In the trade of the United Kingdom, Canada was this year the second ranking export market (an increase from fourth in 1949) and took 5.7% of the United Kingdom's exports. As an import supplier, however, Canada dropped from first to third place.

providing only 6.9% of United Kingdom imports in 1950 as opposed to 1949's 9.9%.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, only four countries purchased 1% or more of Canada's total domestic exports in 1950. They were Belgium and Luxembourg, which purchased Canadian goods to the value of \$66.4 million, 2.1% of total domestic exports; the Union of South Africa, with purchases of \$42.6 million (1.4%); Australia, with purchases of \$35.4 million (1.1%); and India, with purchases of \$31.5 million (1.0%). Six countries also supplied 1% or more of total imports. In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom they were Venezuela, with sales to Canada of \$87.3 million in merchandise (2.7% of merchandise imports); India, with sales of \$37.3 million (1.2%); Mexico, with sales of \$33.0 million, and Australia, with sales of \$32.8 million (just over 1.0% each).

**TABLE 6. Canada's Position in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom**

Note. Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1950.

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Cuba	Germany	Japan
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>						
1948 .....	1,912.2	644.1	521.5	441.0	862.7	324.7
1949 .....	1,958.9	700.2	468.2	380.3	822.1	467.5
1950 .....	2,015.9	520.2	515.7	460.4	439.9	418.2
	Canada	Brazil	Cuba	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Mexico
<b>General Imports:</b>						
1948 .....	1,553.6	513.9	375.0	289.5	270.8	246.2
1949 .....	1,550.8	551.8	387.5	227.6	278.1	243.5
1950 .....	1,957.2	714.5	405.6	334.9	322.0	317.7
United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Australia	Canada	United States	Union of South Africa	India	Ireland
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>						
1948 .....	145.4	72.1	70.7	121.1	96.5	79.2
1949 .....	189.3	81.0	62.5	125.5	117.4	79.7
1950 .....	257.2	128.4	127.2	122.0	97.3	90.4
	Australia	United States	Canada	New Zealand	France	Denmark
<b>General Imports:</b>						
1948 .....	169.4	183.2	217.0	109.4	45.9	42.4
1949 .....	213.8	222.1	224.5	117.8	75.0	78.0
1950 .....	221.6	211.5	179.3	134.3	110.0	100.6



## Trade of Canada with the United States

The chief factors governing the course of Canada's trade with the United States in 1950 were: the recovery of the American economy from the slump of 1949; the continued high level of production, consumption and investment in Canada; the stimulus to defense activity provided by the Korean war; and the changes in relative prices resulting from the exchange rate adjustments of 1949 and from the freeing of the Canadian dollar in 1950. These forces greatly increased United States purchases of Canadian goods, as well as sustaining the expansion of Canadian imports from the United States. The trade balance with the United States was reduced to its lowest level in recent years.

Dollar-saving measures together with continuing economic recovery in overseas countries greatly reduced their demand for Canadian goods in 1950. However the greater part of the goods set free by these developments were marketed in the United States. Some readjustment problems hampered exports, especially in the first quarter of the year. But sales to the United States expanded steadily setting new value records in each of the last three quarters. The first quarter value was also a record for that quarter. For the year as a whole, total exports to the United States reached \$2,050.5 million, 34.5% above the previous record of \$1,524.0 million set in 1949.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports.....	345.2	345.7	333.4	479.2	414.0	490.9	528.1	587.9
Re-Exports .....	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.0	6.4	5.6	8.6	8.9
Imports .....	482.6	526.2	461.8	481.3	458.5	546.0	520.6	605.4
Total Trade .....	832.4	876.9	800.2	966.4	879.0	1,042.6	1,057.3	1,202.2
Trade Balance .....	- 132.8	- 175.5	- 123.4	+ 3.9	- 38.1	- 49.5	+ 16.1	- 8.6

Imports from the United States also expanded steadily, aided somewhat by successive relaxations in the emergency exchange conservation controls. For the year as a whole they reached \$2,130.5 million, 7.9% above the previous record of \$1,974.7 million established in 1947. New record values for the corresponding quarters of all years were reached for imports in each of the second, third and fourth quarters, and imports from the United States in the second and fourth quarters set new records for all quarters. The first of these reflected particularly Canada's investment boom and high consumption level; that of the fourth quarter reflected the added effects of the more threatening international situation.

Imports from the United States expanded more rapidly than exports in the last quarter of the year. This was due in part to difficulties in expanding rapidly any further Canada's supply of exportable goods, and to the fact that Canadian imports represent a relatively small part of the available supply of goods in the United States and are therefore highly responsive to changes in Canadian demand. Nevertheless the trade balance between the two countries was greatly lessened, and reached its highest level in the second quarter. For the full year the adverse balance on trade with the

United States was only \$80.0 million, only 1.9% of the total trade between the two countries. The smallest previous post-war balance was that of \$283.6 million achieved in 1948 with the aid of the emergency exchange conservation controls, and this was equal to 8.5% of that year's total trade with the United States.

A greater flow of goods to Canada from overseas countries contributed somewhat to 1950's reduced trade balance with the United States, as did satisfaction of the extraordinary post-war demand for some types of American goods. Nevertheless the reduction was achieved in the face of a rising level of imports from that country and in spite of a significant reduction in government-imposed barriers to trade. This achievement is almost unique in today's world. By far the greater part of the general improvement in the trade balances of most countries in 1950 was due to the control of imports, more than to the expansion and re-direction of exports. And in few other countries was the measure of expansion and re-direction of exports achieved left to be determined by market forces.

The rising level of prices in both countries played an important part in establishing record

values for trade in 1950. There was an unmistakable increase in the volume of exports to the United States, but the greater part of the increased value of imports from that country seems to have been due to higher prices. Rising prices in the United States have played an important part in

raising the level of prices in Canada, both by bidding up the prices of exportable goods and by increasing the cost of imports. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar after October 1st, 1950, somewhat mitigated these effects, but was not sufficient to wholly compensate for them.

### Domestic Exports to the United States<sup>1</sup>

United States purchases of commodities in each of the nine main groups increased in 1950, although the change in the miscellaneous commodities group was negligible in size. The largest increase was in the wood, wood products and paper group; exports of these commodities rose from \$709.8 million in 1949 to \$1,016.4 million in 1950, an increase of 43.2%. This one group accounted for over half of Canada's exports to the United States in 1950, a reflection of both Canada's large and efficiently exploited forest resources and the inadequacy of domestic resources in the United States. Some of the chief products in this group face little or no tariff barrier at the American border, and this has also contributed greatly to these exports.

Newsprint paper is Canada's chief commodity export to the United States. In 1950 newsprint exports to this market rose 18.4% in value and 10.2% in volume over their 1949 level, the price level of these newsprint exports increasing by some 7.4%. An increase in the size and the circulation of major United States newspapers, stimulated in turn by an increase of some 6% in advertising lineage and by the need of newspapers to compete with other advertising media, was the basic cause of increased demand. Redirection to the United States market of much newsprint formerly sold overseas, together with an increase of some 2.2% in Canada's production capacity, made this increase in exports possible. This expansion was achieved in spite of the fact that the newsprint industry was forced to operate somewhat below its rated capacity in the first quarter of the year, due to some initial difficulty in finding United States markets for some mills which had formerly sold their production overseas.

Exports of planks and boards showed the largest value increase of any single commodity, rising from \$100.1 million in 1949 to \$249.6 million in 1950, an increase of 149.2%. Again part of the increase was due to the price factor, which averaged 15.4% above the 1949 level, but the volume of these exports rose some 116.0%, accounting for the greater part of the value increase. A record level of building activity in the United States was largely responsible for this unprecedented demand on Canadian lumber production, and exports of shingles and of plywoods and veneers were also swelled by this same demand.

Newsprint paper and planks and boards were first and second in value as exports to the United States, in 1950; the third ranking commodity, wood pulp, was also in the wood products group. Exports

of wood pulp had fallen off sharply in the 1949 recession in the United States, but in 1950 the 1948 export peak for this commodity was reached and passed, and exports rose almost 35% above the low 1949 value.

The non-ferrous metals group remained second in exports to the United States. Domestic exports in this group are predominantly base metals in ore, concentrates or primary forms; aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc in these forms accounted for 87.8% of exports in this group and were valued at \$234.5 million. The value of exports of each of these metals to the United States was greater than in 1949, the price of all but lead was above the 1949 average, and the volume of all but copper also increased. In the middle of 1950 a tariff of 2¢ per pound on copper was reimposed by the United States government, and this seems to have slightly retarded copper exports to the United States in the second half-year. However this action did not force a lower price for Canadian copper, the entire duty being absorbed in the United States domestic price of copper.

Exports of most of the leading commodities in the animals and animal products group also increased in value in 1950. Sales of fresh beef and veal rose in value (in spite of a decline in volume) due to a sharp price advance of almost 35%. Exports of beef cattle also rose, and the price here was also higher. It may be significant that the increase in beef cattle exports was concentrated in feeders, rather than in animals ready for immediate slaughter. The United States also continued to increase its purchases of Canadian fish, especially fresh and frozen fish and molluscs and crustaceans. Sales of these two categories of fishery products to the United States accounted for over half of all Canadian exports of fish and fishery products in 1950.

The United States is much less important as a market for agricultural and vegetable products than for the abovementioned categories of goods. Nevertheless there is a considerable trade across the border in fodders and feed grains and in seeds. The most important exports in the group in 1950, however, were whisky and wheat. Much of the wheat sold to the United States is milled in bond and then re-exported, rather than consumed in that country, and this type of trade seems to have been influential in raising Canadian exports of wheat to the United States in 1950.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table IX.



TABLE 8. Percentage Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	9.3	11.3	8.8	6.5	7.5	8.5
Animals and Animal Products .....	14.5	13.3	12.5	2.4	2.7	2.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.1	0.7	0.9	6.2	6.9	7.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	50.3	47.2	50.3	3.7	4.1	4.3
Iron and its Products .....	6.1	7.2	6.8	39.5	49.7	38.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	11.1	13.1	13.2	6.0	6.2	6.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.8	3.5	3.7	25.3	19.7	20.2
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.2	2.2	2.9 <sup>2</sup>	5.9	5.9	6.3
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.5	1.3	1.0	4.5	6.3	6.4

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II. Tables IX and X.

2. This increase is due in part to the reclassification of crude synthetic rubber exports as chemical products in 1950.

Only the iron and its products group consists chiefly of manufactured end products, in so far as our export trade with the United States is concerned. Reciprocal free trade in farm implements and machinery has permitted Canadian firms to develop a considerable market in the United States, and sales of farm implements other than tractors to the United States are greater than Canadian imports of the corresponding goods from that country. However the United States still has a heavily favourable balance on the trade in tractors. Besides farm implements, some non-farm machinery is exported to the United States, but the greater part of the remaining exports in this group is raw and semi-processed materials. High grade iron ore is be-

coming an increasingly important export, while exports of pig iron and steel ingots have expanded sharply in the past three years.

Exports in the remaining commodity groups also expanded considerably. The most notable increase was in unmanufactured asbestos, a reflection of the shortages caused by the 1949 strike in Canada's mines. Such products as artificial abrasives and fertilizers showed smaller though still pronounced increases. Generally, over the whole range of commodities exported to the United States increases in value were characteristic, and both price and volume factors contributed to these increases.

### Imports from the United States<sup>1</sup>

The value of imports from the United States in each of the nine main groups increased in 1950 over the 1949 level, although in the first half year the value of imports in some groups was lower. The smallest percentage increase was in the iron and its products group, which nevertheless remained the largest group in these imports, accounting for 38.1% of the total. Smaller imports of farm machinery and tractors were largely responsible for the low increase in this group total; the peak of post-war re-equipment demand in Canada's agricultural industry seems to have been passed. Another important contributing factor was the lower level of imports of rolling mill products, which were some 17% below their 1949 value, and over 28% down in volume.

Several forces have combined to keep Canada's imports of rolling mill products below their 1949 level. First, the level of these imports in 1949, and

especially in the first half-year, was exceptionally high, due chiefly to the interaction of a sudden easing of the supply situation during the business readjustments of the period and a post-war habit of placing orders for steel well ahead of expected delivery dates. In the autumn of 1949 the steel strike in the United States, combined with a measure of business recovery, again led to a tight supply picture, and this lasted through the first quarter of 1950. A slight easing of supplies in the second quarter was cut short by the tide of new orders which developed after the opening of the Korean conflict, and which finally forced a measure of priority allocation of American steel. Increased imports from overseas countries and reduced exports of Canadian rolling mill products have compensated only in part for the reduction in imports of American steel, and the decline in these imports in the face of increased demand in Canada has led to the most pronounced steel scarcity of the post-war period in this country.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table X.

The other major products in this group all showed increased imports in 1950. After the outbreak of war in Korea the slow decline in Canada's imports of non-farm machinery was arrested and reversed. Imports of automobile parts rose almost 33% in value in the year, a rise induced by a 34% increase in the number of vehicles produced by the Canadian automotive industry, and imports of internal combustion engines, a large proportion of which are automobiles, also increased. The easing of the emergency exchange conservation controls contributed to the increase in imports of cooking and heating apparatus in this group, and of refrigerators and parts in the miscellaneous commodities group.

The non-metallic minerals group, which includes the major fuels, and second in imports from the United States. Imports of both bituminous and anthracite coal rose in value and volume over the 1949 level, which had been depressed by a heavy carryover from the 1948-49 winter and by the prolonged strike of 1949. Imports of crude petroleum also rose, and imports of fuel oils almost doubled, reflecting in part the increased use of oil as a domestic fuel. But imports of refined gasoline from the United States declined, due chiefly to increased refinery capacity in Canada.

Many commodities in the agricultural products group which were somewhat restricted by the emergency exchange conservation controls in 1949 showed increased imports in 1950, notably fresh fruits and vegetables. Imports of soya beans and vegetable oils have been stimulated by the expansion of margarine production in Canada, and have made an important contribution to increased imports in this group. In the fibres and textiles group, imports of raw cotton have increased considerably in both

price and volume, but the decline in imports of cotton piece goods seems to have persisted throughout 1950, as demand in this line is now at a more normal level than in previous post-war years.

Industrial materials—synthetic resins, inorganic chemicals and pigments—accounted for most of the increase in imports in the chemical products group. Increased imports of electrical equipment and brass products in the non-ferrous metal products group were also influenced by the high level of industrial and construction activity in Canada.

One basic reason for the high proportion of Canada's imports drawn from American sources is the fact that the conditions which American goods are designed to meet are similar to those in Canada. Also important is the extent to which many Canadian manufactured goods are of American design, and are often produced in branch plants of American firms, giving rise to imports of components and materials from the United States. A less often emphasized factor is the propinquity of the two countries and the consequent ease of trans-border travel and of publicizing American goods in Canada. Of total tourist purchases of \$33.1 million in all countries in 1950, \$32.7 million were made in the United States, and Canadians travelling in the United States become familiar with many American goods and conveniences, providing a basis for a Canadian market for such goods. Of total imports of newspapers, magazines and advertising matter 97.5% came from the United States, and of printed books 83.7% of imports came from the United States. The ease of American access to the Canadian mind has had an important influence on Canadian buying habits.

### Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in 1950 was influenced chiefly by the dollar-saving and dollar-exporting programmes of the United Kingdom government. Also of importance have been the effects of the United Kingdom's 1949 devaluation, which gave many British producers an opportunity to compete more effectively in the Canadian market. This latter factor was strengthened by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar after its freeing on October 2, 1950. The most obvious effect of the operation of these forces has been a sharp reduction in the adverse balance of the United Kingdom on trade with Canada.

The greater part of this reduction has been due to reduced United Kingdom purchases of Canadian goods. In 1950 Canadian exports to the United Kingdom totalled only \$472.5 million as opposed to \$709.3 million in 1949, a reduction of 33.3% in Canadian dollar value. In the first, third and fourth quarters of the year these exports were below those of any corresponding post-war quarter, and only in 1946 was a lower value recorded for the second quarter. Because of the higher prices prevailing for Canadian exports in 1950 than in previous post-

war years, the reduction in the volume of exports to the United Kingdom was even greater than their decline in value.

The chief reason for this decline has been changed British purchasing policy. In the summer of 1949, when the dollar shortage crisis was reaching the peak that led to the exchange rate readjustments of that September, the sterling area countries decided to attempt to reduce their dollar purchases by 25% to relieve the strain on their exchange reserves, and this decision was reinforced by price incentives after the devaluation of sterling with respect to the dollar. The results of this decision did not become apparent in trade with the United Kingdom in 1949, as British purchases of or commitments regarding the bulk of her 1949 imports had already been made. In 1950, however, United Kingdom purchases in Canada were cut sharply, and the sterling value of British imports from Canada was reduced by over 20%.

Increased Canadian imports from the United Kingdom have also made a sizable contribution to the reduction of the trade balance. In the first



TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	139.4	196.2	190.4	179.0	109.1	126.8	108.2	125.8
Re-Exports .....	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
Imports .....	76.7	86.5	77.5	66.7	84.2	102.9	103.2	113.8
Total Trade .....	216.5	284.1	269.3	246.8	194.1	230.2	211.9	240.5
Trade Balance .....	+ 63.2	+111.0	+114.3	+113.4	+ 25.7	+ 24.3	+ 5.5	+ 12.8

quarter of 1950, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom were higher than in any other post-war first quarter, and each successive quarter saw imports at a new record value for all quarters. Over the whole year imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$404.2 million, 31.5% above the 1949 value of \$307.4 million. Besides official and unofficial encouragement of dollar-earning exports in the United Kingdom, and considerable support for this effort in Canada, the margin by which the prices of British goods in terms of dollars could be reduced after devaluation was an important encouragement to these imports.

The improvement in Britain's trading position with both Canada and the United States has contri-

buted to the increase in the United Kingdom's exchange reserves, although the greater part of their increase has been due to increased dollar purchases of sterling area raw materials. This improvement enabled the United Kingdom to reduce drawings on the Canadian loan in the second quarter of 1950, and after June these ceased altogether. The level of sterling area reserves is not yet wholly satisfactory, but the reductions in these countries' purchases in Canada have to date had relatively small adverse effects on Canadian industries, as the domestic market and the buoyant American market have absorbed the greater part of the goods set free by them.

#### Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

Only two of the main group totals failed to reflect the general decline in domestic exports to the United Kingdom, and of these only the non-metallic minerals group surpassed the value recorded for 1948. Exports in this group in 1950 were stimulated by the shortage of asbestos which has affected consumers since the strike in the Quebec mines in the first half of 1949; since that time asbestos exports have been maintained well above their pre-strike level. British purchases of Canadian artificial abrasives also increased in 1950, and contributed to the increase in the group total. The other group to show an increase, chemicals and allied products, was affected particularly by increased sales of plastics to the United Kingdom and by the inclusion in this group total of exports of crude synthetic rubber which were previously classified in the agricultural products group with natural rubber.

The agricultural products group remained the most important in exports to the United Kingdom, and wheat and wheat flour the most important commodity exports, although the first of these declined

38.1% in value and the second 12.3% as compared with 1949. With the end of the British wheat contract in 1950 Canada's share of the United Kingdom market for this commodity has been substantially reduced. Exports of both tobacco and apples to the British market increased in 1950, however. Food, beverages and tobacco account for the greater part of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom; those commodities in this category which are listed in Table XI cover 58.1% of domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1950 and have a total value of \$273.1 million. Wheat and wheat flour alone accounted for 45.7% of the 1950 total.

Exports of foodstuffs formed the bulk of the animal products group total in 1950. These, like wheat, are declining sharply. British contract prices for bacon and cheese in 1950 were not sufficiently high to divert supply from the domestic market, and as a result deliveries fell far short of contract requirements. Indeed, production of these commodities in 1950 was barely enough to supply domestic requirements, and the bulk of the bacon shipped to Britain in 1950 represented purchases made late in

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XI.

TABLE 10. Percentage Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	39.6	48.4	48.7	5.1	6.8	6.9
Animals and Animal Products .....	20.1	10.3	11.4	3.2	2.0	2.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.3	0.2	0.2	48.9	38.8	27.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	14.7	12.0	8.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Iron and its Products .....	3.2	3.1	2.1	17.0	26.5	36.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	19.2	21.0	25.0	6.9	7.0	9.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	1.1	1.1	2.0	7.9	8.7	7.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.1	0.8	1.3 <sup>2</sup>	2.3	2.7	3.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	0.8	3.2	0.6	7.7	6.6	4.6

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

2. This increase is due in part to the reclassification of crude synthetic rubber exports as chemical products in 1950.

1949 under the 1949 contract. The United Kingdom has also ceased purchasing Canadian processed eggs. Exports of the industrial materials in this group—hides and skins, leather, and furs—have been generally much better maintained than those of the foodstuff items.

Exports of non-ferrous metals to the United Kingdom were also sharply reduced in 1950, each of the principal metals in the group being affected. The sharpest decrease was in exports of lead, which fell from \$14.5 million in 1949 to \$2.2 million in 1950. There was some sign that this decrease was, at least in part, only temporary. Exports to the United Kingdom of each of the major non-ferrous metals except copper were higher in the second half of 1950 than in the first half, probably due in part to the effects of the Korean situation on demand.

Declines were also general in exports of wood products, especially planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint and pit props. Exports of spoolwood and pulpwood showed some increase, however, and exports of the first three commodities mentioned above showed some recovery in the second half year. The United Kingdom has not been completely successful in finding alternative sources of supply for all these products. Exports of ferro-alloys, farm machinery and non-farm machinery have declined steadily from the 1949 level and have led the decline in exports of iron products to the United Kingdom. The sharp decrease in exports in the miscellaneous commodities group was due to heavy contract deliveries of aircraft in 1949 which did not recur in 1950.

#### Imports from the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

Increases in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom were as general as decreases in exports to that country; in 1950 only two of the nine main commodity groups did not show an increase in the value of imports. In the miscellaneous commodities group much of the decrease was due to non-commercial items: imports of settlers' effects declined from \$3.0 million to \$1.8 million, and of articles for the use of United Kingdom forces from \$1.6 million to \$0.9 million. Changes in the commercial articles in this group were relatively small and tended to balance.

The decline in imports of fibres, textiles and products continues a trend in evidence since 1948,

and is due chiefly to the satisfaction of Canada's abnormal post-war demand for these commodities. Generally the decline has been concentrated in imports of piece goods and yarns, with purchases of unmanufactured fibres increasing, and those of manufactured articles showing little or less decline. The decline in volume of imports in this group was probably less than the decline in value, since the Canadian dollar prices of many British textiles were lower in 1950 than in 1949 as a result of the devaluation of sterling. But textile prices were increasing in the latter part of the year as a result of increasing prices for raw fibres.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XII.



The greater part of the increase in imports from the United Kingdom was concentrated in the iron and its products group, which in 1950 for the first time ranked first in imports from the United Kingdom. Vehicles—automobiles, trucks, tractors, and automobile parts—accounted for \$85.6 million of the group total, more than the entire group has totalled in any previous year, and equal to 57.5% of 1950's imports in this group. The greatest percentage increase over 1949 in the vehicles category was in imports of automobile parts, which reflects the increasing number of British cars in use in the past few years. The high and rapidly rising level of imports of British automobiles reflects the high level of automobile sales in Canada—passenger vehicle sales were some 60% above 1949 in 1950—and the increasing popularity of the relatively low-cost British product. British passenger automobiles accounted for about 19% of the number of new passenger automobiles sold in Canada in 1950, and British commercial vehicles for about 4% of the number of new vehicles sales of this type.

Among the other significant increases in this group is the 165% increase in imports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom. Since devaluation the price of British primary iron and steel has been more competitive, and in 1950 14.9% of imports of rolling mill products were drawn from the United Kingdom, compared with 5.3% in 1949. Imports from the United Kingdom of pipes, tubes and fittings, of castings and forgings, and of wire and wire rope are also increasing. British machinery seems to be increasing its share of the Canadian market, as do British electrical apparatus and British chemicals. It is the newer industries and the basic industries which have played the greatest part in Britain's dollar export drive; the older export industries such as coal, textiles, pottery and distilling face a more limited market and in some cases suffer from limited output or from the exhaustion of resources and consequent high costs, but the engineering industries and the chemical industry face an expanding market and one in which effective competition can greatly increase the United Kingdom's share.

#### Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

The 20.2% of Canada's trade in 1950 which was not conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom cannot be fully analyzed by countries here. Canadian trade statistics distinguish 124 countries separately, and with a majority of these countries trade is relatively small, although significant in the aggregate. Statistics giving full detail of trade with each country individually are published in the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V; the remainder of this chapter will outline developments in trade with those countries accounting for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports.

Venezuela ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1950, due chiefly to large imports of petroleum from that country. Petroleum accounted for 92.1% of imports from Venezuela, and the decline in imports from that country in 1950 was due solely to a decline in crude petroleum purchases. Venezuela is Canada's leading Latin American market, as well as the leading supplier in this area, purchasing Canadian goods to the value of \$25.5 million in 1950. A slight decline from the 1949 level of exports to this market is due chiefly to non-recurring deliveries of ships; these amounted to \$8.8 million in 1949, but only to \$1.9 million in 1950. Goods such as machinery, electrical apparatus, vehicles and metal manufactures are relatively more important in exports to Venezuela than in exports to all countries, and exports of these commodities were well maintained in 1950, but wheat flour was the leading single commodity export in 1950, and also showed the largest increase from the 1949 level. Venezuela is one of the few countries to which newsprint exports in 1950 increased.

Belgium and Luxembourg is more important as an export market than as an import market, and ranked fourth in Canada's trade in 1950. Belgium,

like the United Kingdom, is a highly industrialized manufacturing country, and this fact is reflected in Canadian exports to that market. Of total exports of \$66.4 million, the eleven leading commodities were all foodstuffs or raw materials, and accounted for 84.6% of the total. The most important single commodity was wheat, which also showed the greatest increase in exports. Exports of coarse grains to Belgium declined in 1950, as did exports of flax seed for crushing. But sales of canned fish, fish oils and processed milk increased. Exports of metals were also at a high level, and asbestos exports almost doubled.

Trends in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg resembled in many ways those in imports from the United Kingdom. There was a similar decline in imports of most textile piece goods and of many textile products, although imports of Belgian wool carpets showed a sharp increase. There was also a sharp increase in imports of steel rolling mill products and of glass from Belgium, as from the United Kingdom. Imports of tin smelted in Belgium and of diamonds cut in Belgium also increased; Belgium is Canada's principal supplier of cut unset diamonds. Total imports from Belgium increased 19.8% in 1950, a larger percentage increase than that in exports (17.4%) but a smaller absolute amount (\$3.8 million as against \$9.8 million). This was possible due to Belgium's relatively strong foreign exchange position, which has enabled the country to do without a great part of the quantitative restrictions which hamper trade with many European countries.

India is both a leading export market and a leading supplier of imports to Canada, accounting for more than 1% of each in 1950. In Canada's total trade India ranked fifth. Exports to India declined 56.6% from their 1949 level, due in large

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XXIII.

part to smaller sales of wheat (down to \$5.2 million from \$23.0 million in 1949), and to smaller shipments of locomotives, railway cars and railway rails, contract deliveries of which were very heavy in 1949. India increased her purchases of Canadian copper, aluminum and zinc in 1950, but exports of motor vehicles, newsprint and electrical apparatus have declined, due chiefly to India's need to conserve foreign exchange for goods more essential to her industrial expansion and food production programmes. Reflecting these programmes Canadian exports of machinery and fertilizers to India increased.

Imports from India rose 42.0% in 1950 to reach \$37.3 million. The greater part of the increase was in such products as tea, jute piece goods, spices and nuts. While price increases were important in raising the value of imports of tea and spices, the prices of jute piece goods and nuts were little changed from 1949 or underwent some decline. India's exports of manganese oxide and wool to Canada also increased significantly in 1950.

**Australia** is the only country which accounted for 1% or more of both exports and imports in 1950. Total exports to Australia were of about the same value as in 1949, but as the export prices of Canadian goods had advanced their volume was somewhat reduced. Automobiles, trucks and parts accounted for almost half the 1950 export total, and the increase in these exports compensated for large declines in such commodities as planks and boards, aluminum, machinery, wood pulp and newsprint paper. The only other major increases were in exports of cotton piece goods and asbestos. Australia, like India and the United Kingdom, was obliged by the sterling area's exchange position to be more selective in her dollar buying in 1950.

Imports from Australia increased by 19.6% in 1950, most of this gain being accounted for by raw sugar, raw wool, and dried fruits, especially raisins. Price increases accounted for a considerable part of the higher values of sugar and wool, although the volume of both showed some increase, but the prices of dried fruits declined and the increase in value reflects a volume gain. Most of the other leading commodities imported from Australia showed some increases, and a small amount of mutton and lamb was sent to Canada for the first time since the war.

Canada's trade with Mexico showed considerable expansion in 1950. Exports increased by 14%, and most of the leading products supplied to Mexico showed an increase in value. The chief exceptions to this rule were newsprint and primary aluminum where a decline in the volume of shipments occurred, and wheat. Mexico bought Canadian wheat

valued at \$2.9 million in 1949, but no wheat purchases recurred in 1950. The largest single increase in an export item was in sales of whisky, which advanced to second place in the commodity list. Mexico was also a leading market for motion picture films.

The increase in imports from Mexico was greater than that in exports, and was spread over several commodities, especially raw cotton and other vegetable fibres, nuts, and green coffee. Imports of fresh vegetables from Mexico declined, but Canadian purchases of fresh citrus fruits and preserved fruits from this market increased sharply. A part of the increased value of imports from Mexico was again due to price increases, but the volume expansion was also considerable.

The **Union of South Africa** was eighth in Canada's total trade in 1950, due almost entirely to heavy exports to that market. Although these exports declined about 45% from their 1949 peak, the Union remained third as an export market for Canada, ranking immediately behind the United States and the United Kingdom. As in the case of India a great part of the decline was due to 1949's much heavier deliveries of railway rolling stock and railway rails. Also of major importance were the import controls imposed in the autumn of 1949 as an exchange conservation measure. Newsprint and other paper, lumber, farm machinery, linseed oil and electrical apparatus exports were greatly reduced due in large part to these measures, but as with Australia sales of automotive vehicles were well maintained.

Canada is not a major market for South Africa produce, but imports from this source increased by more than 28% in 1950. Preserved fruits, industrial diamonds, raw wool, chrome ore and fur skins (chiefly sheep skins) accounted for the greater part of this increase.

The trend towards a closer balance of trade which was noted in Chapter I characterized trade with a majority of Canada's leading trading partners. Of the six countries just discussed the absolute size of the trade balance with four was lower in 1950 than in 1949, and in the same number of cases it was a lower proportion of total trade with the country. Of the twenty leading countries in Canada's trade (including the United States and the United Kingdom) the absolute size of the balance with ten increased and ten decreased. But the decreases were greater than the increases by \$51.0 million, even when the United States and the United Kingdom are excluded from the calculation. With the inclusion of these countries the reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade with the twenty countries was \$732.3 million.



## CHAPTER III

### CANADA'S TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The greater part of the 20.2% of Canada's trade in 1950 which was not conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom, was conducted with the countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America. The combined share of these three groups in Canada's exports amounted to 17.1%, in imports 17.5%, and in total trade 17.4%.

In the post-war relief and reconstruction period, exports to Europe were very high. The decline in emergency needs after 1947, and the restoration of domestic production in Europe led to a decline in the area's demand for imports. The consequent decline in Canadian sales to Europe was probably somewhat accentuated by this country's inability to continue to extend new export credits after the foreign exchange crisis of 1947. At the same time as exports to Europe were high the countries of the Commonwealth also were active in the Canadian market, purchasing goods to meet reconstruction needs and to satisfy postponed civilian demand. But the straitened exchange position of the sterling area has necessitated a contraction of dollar purchases by these countries as well, especially in 1950.

Exports to Latin America are a smaller proportion of total exports than sales to either of the abovementioned areas, but they have remained a

more constant proportion of total exports in the post-war period. Latin America is also the only one of the three to account for a higher than pre-war share of exports. In imports, Latin America is again the only area to account for a greater than pre-war share, but imports from Latin America have grown less than those from the Commonwealth and Europe in the past five years. Nevertheless Latin America is the only one of the three areas to account for a greater proportion of Canada's total trade in 1950 than in 1949; in trade with Europe and the Commonwealth the reduction in exports outweighed the increase in imports.

The effects of the September, 1949, exchange rate readjustments were generally beneficial to trade with these trading areas. Throughout the post-war period Canada had had heavily favourable balances on trade with Europe and with the Commonwealth, and the new exchange rates tended to improve these countries' opportunities to sell in the Canadian market. At the same time the rise in the relative price of Canadian goods dampened their incentive to buy in the Canadian market (or other dollar markets). In trade with Latin America the initial effect of the readjustments was probably to stimulate exports and somewhat retard imports, but subsequent alterations in the rates of some Latin American countries and of Canada have obscured the influence of these changes.

**TABLE 11. Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of Principal Trading Areas**

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Europe.....	8.7	13.9	12.5	10.3	7.6	6.1
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	11.3	11.5	12.7	9.3	10.1	6.4
Latin America .....	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.6
<b>Imports:</b>						
Europe.....	5.9	2.1 <sup>2</sup>	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	9.5	6.9 <sup>2</sup>	6.0	7.3	6.7	7.6
Latin America .....	2.4	6.7 <sup>2</sup>	6.2	8.4	7.0	6.7
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
Europe.....	7.4	8.6 <sup>2</sup>	7.6	6.8	5.4	4.7
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	10.4	9.4 <sup>2</sup>	9.5	8.4	8.4	7.0
Latin America .....	2.2	5.2 <sup>2</sup>	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.7

1. For all years the membership of the Commonwealth was defined as in 1950.

2. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

Trade with European Countries<sup>1</sup>

Exports to Europe began to decline after 1947, and from the middle of 1949 this decline became rather steeper than previously. In the first three quarters of 1950 these exports were at their lowest post-war level for any corresponding quarters, as most European countries endeavoured to reduce their dollar deficits and seek supplies elsewhere. With the worsening of the international situation after June the prospects of obtaining imports from some non-dollar sources were somewhat reduced, while the need for many commodities became greater. As a result Canadian exports to Europe showed some recovery in the fourth quarter of the year, and prospects for exports to this area in 1951 were improved.

Most of the European countries with which Canada trades in volume devalued their currencies with respect to the Canadian dollar in 1949. Only Switzerland, Spain, and the communist countries did not depreciate to some extent, and while Italy's initial measure of depreciation was less than Canada's the appreciation of the Canadian dollar after the unpegging of our exchange rate in October, 1950, has since made up the difference. While the relatively higher prices of Canadian goods may have had some influence on the decline in Canadian exports to Europe in 1950, the greater part of the decline was due to dollar saving efforts and special commodity movements in trade with some of these

countries. However their currency devaluation did aid European sales in the Canadian market.

In the three quarters immediately following the exchange rate readjustments, the value of European sales to Canada was less than in corresponding quarters one year earlier. The relatively lower unit values of most European goods after devaluation required an expansion in the volume of these sales in order to maintain pre-devaluation export values. By the end of the second quarter of 1950 this expansion had been achieved, and it continued in the third and fourth quarters, raising the value and volume of post-war European exports to Canada to record levels. This was true not only of Europe as a whole, but also of most of the important trading countries in the area.

The decrease in exports to Europe in 1950, together with the increase in imports from that area, reduced Canada's balance on this trade to its lowest post-war level. The balance in each quarter was lower than in any corresponding post-war quarter. However the disequilibrium remaining in trade with Europe is more pronounced than in trade with any other trading area. The balance on this trade was equal to 30.1% of total trade with Europe in 1950, and was greater than the balance on trade with the United States, the United Kingdom, or any other principal trading area.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	43.1	71.2	57.8	55.9	34.8	39.3	47.1	69.2
Re-Exports .....	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Imports .....	20.1	24.6	18.8	20.9	18.0	23.6	25.9	35.6
Total Trade .....	63.5	96.3	76.9	77.3	53.2	63.3	73.3	105.2
Trade Balance .....	+23.3	+47.1	+39.3	+35.6	+17.2	+16.1	+21.4	+ 34.0

Most of the main group totals reflected the decline in exports to Europe in 1950, although the animals and animal products, non-metallic minerals and products, and chemicals and allied products groups showed gains. Fishery products accounted for the greater part of the increase in the animal products group. Exports of cured fish (chiefly salt cod) to Portugal grew from \$1.3 million in 1949 to \$4.1 million in 1950, and those to Italy rose from \$1.3 million to \$2.1 million. Substantial increases also occurred in sales of cured fish to Greece, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. Exports of canned fish, particularly to Belgium and Luxembourg, also

showed a considerable gain, as did exports of fish and marine animal oils. The increase in the non-metallic minerals group was due almost solely to asbestos exports, which were more than double the strike-restricted value for 1949, and that in the chemical products group to the reclassification of exports of crude synthetic rubber as chemical products in 1950, and to some growth in these shipments. Several markets shared in these latter increases, especially industrial countries such as France, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

Some increases occurred in other groups, particularly in exports of wheat, (especially to Belgium

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XIII and XIV.



and Italy) and of nickel and zinc. The values of most other commodities declined, the contraction being particularly noticeable in such commodities as coarse grains, flax seed, linseed and flaxseed oil, hides and skins, wood pulp, newsprint, machinery and aluminum. The decline with most influence on the export total, however, was in sales of ships. These totalled \$11.5 million in 1947 and reached a peak of \$62.4 million in 1948, \$59.0 million of which represented sales to France. In 1949 the total fell to \$15.9 million, and sales to France, to \$12.7 million. In 1950 sales of ships to Europe were negligible. The heavy sales of former years represented the post-war rebuilding of Europe's merchant marine; this has now been substantially completed. Excluding shipping sales, domestic exports to Europe in the last four years have been: 1947, \$336.3 million; 1948, \$254.5 million; 1949, \$212.1 million; 1950, \$190.3 million. This picture of these exports is in some ways more accurate than that given by the unadjusted totals, since it accentuates both 1947-48 and 1948-49 as periods in which the sharpest decline was occurring. This brings out more clearly the influence on the decline of lessened emergency needs. The termination of Canada's export credit programme also influenced the decline.

The increase in imports from Europe was general, and was distributed over the wide range of commodities received from that source. Among the important increases was that in imports of European machinery, which rose from \$2.0 million in 1949 to \$3.9 million in 1950. Sweden, with an increase of \$1.2 million in sales of machinery to Canada, accounted for the

larger part of this gain; but imports from Germany and Italy also gained significantly. Imports of canned and preserved fruits increased by almost 75%, chiefly due to larger shipments from Spain (up to \$1.3 million from \$0.7 million) and the Netherlands (to \$0.7 million from only \$3 thousand in 1949). Purchases of Swiss and Italian cheese showed large increases as well. The largest increase of all was in imports of iron and steel rolling mill products; for this Belgium was chiefly responsible. The same country made the largest contribution to expanded sales of carpets and of jute piece goods to Canada. It also lost most through Canada's decreasing purchases of cotton and wool piece goods in 1950.

The greater part of Canada's trade with Europe is normally conducted with the members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.<sup>1</sup> Trade with Spain is increasing, but that conducted with the communist countries has decreased sharply since 1947, and the only communist country to still account for a sizable amount of Canada's trade is Czechoslovakia. This decline is due to both political and economic forces. Canada's trade with eastern Europe was always a relatively small part of total trade with Europe, since many of Canada's chief exports are also exports of these countries, and since few of Canada's chief imports can as cheaply be obtained there as elsewhere. In the immediate post-war period substantial relief shipments were sent to these countries, financed in part under the U.N.R.R.A. plan and in part by Canadian loans. With the ending of relief needs these exports ceased. In addition in recent months it has become necessary to exercise some measure of control over exports to communist countries.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries and Other European Countries

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
United Kingdom .... \$'000,000	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2
% of 1947	100.0	91.4	93.8	62.6	100.0	158.2	162.4	213.5
Other O.E.E.C. <sup>1</sup> .... \$'000,000	323.1	304.2	243.7	196.2	53.4	64.9	76.4	94.1
% of 1947	100.0	94.1	75.4	60.7	100.0	121.6	143.2	176.3
Other Europe ..... \$'000,000	44.5	23.9	7.5	11.3	6.9	7.6	9.2	10.5
% of 1947	100.0	53.8	16.8	25.4	100.0	109.5	132.8	150.8

1. Including Ireland and Turkey.

Table 13 illustrates the greater rate of decline in exports to the non-O.E.E.C. countries than in exports to the O.E.E.C. group. Exports to the United Kingdom and to the rest of the O.E.E.C. group (including Ireland and Turkey) have declined in about the same measure since 1947, although some

of the decline in sales to the United Kingdom was postponed until 1950 by the British food contracts. Commercial ties with these countries are stronger than with eastern Europe, and the decline in exports to the communist area has been much steeper. The inability or refusal of the communist bloc to

1. The members of the O.E.E.C. are: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Trieste.

accept Marshall plan aid has probably also influenced this difference; had not this source of external aid been present a more straitened exchange position in western Europe might well have forced a sharper decline in exports to these countries. Spain in 1950 accounted for over half of Canada's exports to non-O.E.E.C. Europe, more than the entire communist bloc.

The expansion of imports from the non-O.E.E.C. group has also been much less since 1947 than that in imports from the O.E.E.C. countries, and started from a much lower level. Eastern Europe has never been a major source of imports to Canada, but the difference in the rate of increase of imports from these areas is probably again due in part to the closer political relations with the O.E.E.C. group and perhaps to a greater measure of post-war recovery in these countries.

### Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland<sup>1</sup>

The forces determining the movements of Canada's trade with the countries of the Commonwealth in 1950 closely resembled those governing trade with the United Kingdom. As members of the sterling area all have been conducting dollar-saving programmes, though of varying intensity, and most have been attempting to increase their dollar exports. All except Pakistan devalued at the same time and to the same extent as the United Kingdom, and have therefore had the same price incentives to reduce dollar imports and the same advantages in competition in dollar markets or with dollar goods. Ireland is included with the Commonwealth for analysis because, as a member of the sterling area, it resembles the Commonwealth countries in the above-mentioned ways, and also because it has retained the preferential tariff treatment in the Canadian market possessed before leaving the Commonwealth.

The reduction in exports to the countries of the Commonwealth in 1950 was almost the same as to the United Kingdom—34% in dollar value as opposed to 33.3%. As in the case of the United Kingdom the reduction in value expressed in sterling is only about 20%. In each quarter, too, exports to Commonwealth countries were below those recorded for any corresponding post-war quarter. Because of the steady rise in the prices of Canada's exports, the volume decline which occurred was probably considerably greater than the value decline.

There was likewise little difference in the behaviour of the totals of imports from the Common-

wealth and Ireland and from the United Kingdom. From the former trading area they rose 30% above their 1949 level, from the United Kingdom, 31.5%. Imports from the Commonwealth were somewhat slower to rise; their first quarter value was below that for 1949, although the second, third and fourth quarters saw successive new quarterly value records established. Rising prices probably contributed more to the increased value of imports from the Commonwealth than in the case of the United Kingdom—the principal imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 were the tropical and semi-tropical products and the raw materials whose prices have been leading the world price advance, while the prices of many United Kingdom products (in Canadian dollar terms) were below their 1949 level in 1950 as a result of the depreciation of sterling. Nevertheless the volume of imports from the Commonwealth also increased.

The balance on trade with the Commonwealth was much smaller in 1950 than in 1949, and was negative at \$41.6 million as opposed to positive at \$116.2 million. Reduced exports to these countries have, as with the United Kingdom, made the largest contribution to the decreased balance, though inflated prices have done more to increase the value of sales to Canada. Trade with the Commonwealth still forms far less than its pre-war proportion of Canada's trade, and due to the increased controls placed on dollar imports by these countries in 1950 was lower proportionately than in any previous post-war year.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	68.2	90.4	75.7	66.6	41.6	59.4	44.2	53.3
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Imports .....	37.7	53.7	47.2	47.2	36.3	60.8	67.3	77.1
Total Trade .....	106.1	144.4	123.2	114.2	78.2	120.4	111.9	131.0
Trade Balance .....	+ 30.7	+ 37.0	+ 28.8	+ 19.7	+ 5.6	- 1.2	- 22.7	- 23.3

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XV and XVI.



Exports in the iron and its products group showed the greatest decline in 1950, and this group fell from first to second place in sales to Commonwealth countries. The chief factors in this decline were the reduced sales of railway rolling stock to the **Union of South Africa** and of locomotives to **India** which were commented on in Chapter II. These two commodities accounted for \$34.7 million of the group's decline, no less than 33.9% of the total decline in exports to the Commonwealth. Other iron and steel products also featured reduced exports, especially rolling mill products (with much of the decline in railway rails), and farm and other machinery. The only important increase in the group was in sales of automobiles and trucks, which rose from \$30.9 million in 1949 to \$33.7 million in 1950. This increase was due chiefly to a large increase in sales to **Australia**, which more than offset the reduced purchases of many other Commonwealth markets.

Wheat accounted for most of the decline in exports in the agricultural products group, small increases in exports of wheat flour and tobacco little more than balancing declines in fodders and linseed oil. For the reduced wheat exports much lower sales to **India** and some reduction in those to the **Union of South Africa** were again largely responsible. Exports of foodstuffs in the animal products group also accounted for most of the decline there, the chief declines being in processed milk and cured and canned fish. **Malaya** and the **British West Indies** accounted for the greater part of the former decline, the **British West Indies** for much of the decline in fish exports as well. Canadian exports to the **British West Indies** in 1951 should be aided by the liberalization of that area's import restrictions, negotiated late in 1950 with the United Kingdom government.

Most of the countries of the Commonwealth reduced their purchases of Canadian newsprint in 1950, and these exports fell from \$17.8 million in 1949 to \$8.1 million. Exports of other forest products also dropped sharply, the only important increase in the group being in exports of railway ties, chiefly to **Pakistan**. Asbestos exports to Commonwealth countries, as to most other countries, increased sharply, and exports of aluminum, copper and zinc also rose above the 1949 level. However these increases were not sufficient to outweigh decreases elsewhere. Besides the decreases in leading commodities which can be read from Table

XV, there were numerous decreases in minor exports, and many of these were largely barred from Commonwealth markets by dollar-saving controls.

In imports from the Commonwealth, agricultural products showed the largest gains. Imports of Commonwealth sugar gained 27%, almost half of this increase being due to higher prices. The volume of sugar imports also increased, the largest gains being in purchases from **British East Africa**, **Fiji**, **Australia**, **Barbados** and **Jamaica**. Tea imports rose about 37%, the greater part of this value gain being due to an increased volume of imports from **Ceylon** and **India**. While tea prices in 1950 averaged somewhat above the 1949 level, they were declining in the last half-year. Rubber imports from the Commonwealth more than doubled in value in 1950, and this increase was due chiefly to higher prices. The **Federation of Malaya** and **Ceylon** profited most from this development. Imports of Commonwealth coffee also increased sharply; the rise of some 75% in the price of coffee accounted for only a part of the gain here as the volume of imports from **British East Africa** was over four times as great as in 1949.

Purchases of the principal minerals obtained from the Commonwealth generally did not reach 1949 values. The volume of bauxite ore imports from Commonwealth countries increased, due chiefly to purchases from the **Gold Coast**, which largely offset the decline in imports from **British Guiana** (still Canada's principal supplier by a wide margin), but a lower average price of these imports caused a value decline. The price of tin averaged slightly above the 1949 level, and rose during the year, but the increase in tin imports from the **Federation of Malaya** was not sufficient to compensate for the non-recurrence of 1949's heavy shipments from **Hong Kong**. Imports of crude petroleum from the Commonwealth also decreased in 1950.

The greater part of the increase in imports of wool from the Commonwealth in 1950 was due to higher prices. **Australia** and **New Zealand** gained most from this increase. Volume accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports of jute piece goods, **India** providing most of the increased supply. Animal products imports also showed gains. Imports of sausage casings rose sharply, and for the first time since the war Canada made a sizable purchase of **New Zealand** cheese. Imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 were closer to their pre-war proportion of total imports than at any time since the war.

### Trade with Latin America<sup>1</sup>

At the end of the war most of the countries of Latin America had large reserves of foreign exchange. This exchange had been received in payment for high wartime exports, but during the war goods had not been available in most other countries to provide return imports. Post-war imports by these countries were therefore heavy. However exports did not expand proportionately, and most of

the countries of the area were soon forced to use some form of trade restrictions—quantitative controls, exchange controls, and multiple exchange rates were all used—to protect their dwindling reserves. In the recent past it became necessary for some countries to use these controls against "soft currency" goods from the sterling and other areas, as well as against dollar goods.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XVII and XVIII.

The sharp rise in the prices of many of Latin America's leading exports in the past year and a half has done much to relieve the strain on these countries' exchange reserves. Import requirements remain high, due to relatively high consumer incomes in these countries and due to the economic development programmes which many are pursuing. A general removal of their trade controls is therefore unlikely for most of these countries. However in some respects relaxations of trade barriers have been made by many.

Exports to Latin America reached a new record value of \$143.4 million in 1950, 10.5% above the previous high of \$129.8 million established in 1947. However the higher prices prevailing in 1950 contributed much to the year's export value, and it

is unlikely that the volume of these exports was as great as in 1947, although that of 1949 was almost certainly surpassed. The increase was concentrated in the last half-year; in the second quarter exports were little higher than in 1949, while the value of exports in the first quarter was lower than in any other post-war first quarter. Among the factors which may have contributed to the year's increase was the relative price advantage over United States producers given to Canadian producers by Canada's devaluation with respect to the American dollar in 1949. However the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in October, 1950, together with the greater margin of advantage given to sterling area and many European producers by their greater depreciation in 1949, has probably by now removed any initial stimulus to these exports from that cause.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	26.4	36.6	29.3	33.3	21.2	39.6	40.9	41.7
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.3
Imports .....	41.9	44.6	48.8	56.8	41.2	48.9	65.4	58.1
Total Trade .....	68.5	81.5	78.2	90.3	62.6	91.0	106.5	100.1
Trade Balance .....	- 15.2	- 7.7	- 19.4	- 23.3	- 19.8	- 6.7	- 24.3	- 16.2

The greater part of the increase in exports to Latin America was concentrated in the agricultural products group, and wheat flour and wheat accounted for most of this gain (\$9.5 million of a total gain of \$14.0 million for the group). Chile and Colombia accounted for most of the increase in wheat sales, while Cuba, Venezuela and other Caribbean countries were chiefly responsible for the increase in exports of wheat flour. Exports of whisky increased sharply, due chiefly to greater sales to Mexico, and several countries contributed to an increase in purchases of Canadian malt and rubber tires. Exports of several animal products in the foodstuffs category increased, especially processed milk and canned and cured fish. Latin America also is increasing purchases of Canadian eggs, the bulk of which are taken by Venezuela.

In the iron products group changes were mixed. Exports of farm implements, of automobiles and of tractors increased, while those of non-farm machinery and iron pipes and fittings declined, the latter quite steeply. Elsewhere in the list of products, exports of asbestos climbed to more than twice their 1949 level. Exports of ships to Latin America remained high in 1950, despite some decline from their 1949 value. In most of the main groups in-

creases in individual commodities were matched by decreases in others, but in all but the wood products and miscellaneous commodities groups increases outweighed decreases. Also of significance is the fact that exports were increasing throughout the year; the higher level of the last half-year was much more than could be expected from seasonal influences alone.

The movement in imports from Latin America throughout 1950 closely resembled that in exports. In the first and second quarters these imports were of about the same value as in 1949, and were well below the 1948 record. But in the third and fourth quarters new records for the corresponding quarters of all years were established, and the total value of these imports for the year reached \$213.5 million, only 3.5% below the 1948 record. High and rising prices for Latin American goods made an important contribution to the second half-year's heavy imports, and seasonal factors accounted for much of the remaining gain. Because of the sharp rise in prices of these countries' exports it is doubtful if Canadian imports from Latin America were greater in volume than in 1949, and they were well below the 1948 volume.



Imports of crude petroleum from Latin America declined in 1950, as in the preceding year. Canada has been drawing an increasing proportion of its petroleum imports from non-American sources in recent years, nevertheless **Venezuela** and the **United States** remain the principal suppliers of this commodity. In 1950 **Venezuela** was second by a small margin as a source of crude petroleum; in the two preceding years it was first. Latin America is also an important source of many non-ferrous metals not produced in volume in Canada, and imports of their ores, especially from **Bolivia**, **Chile**, **Mexico** and **Peru**, expanded sharply in 1950.

Most of the remainder of Canada's imports from Latin America are foodstuffs and fibres. Imports of coffee increased sharply in value, rising 32% above that of 1949. But this increase was due solely to the price factor, which was about 74% above that for the previous year. The volume of these coffee imports actually declined by 24%. **Brazil** and **Colombia** supply the bulk of Canada's coffee requirements. The price factor also accounted for the increase in imports of bananas, which are drawn chiefly from the Central American countries. The greater part of the increase in imports of vegetable oils was due to a larger volume of imports of sunflower seed oil and cotton seed oil from **Argentina**, and volume and price both contributed to the increase in imports of cocoa beans, chiefly from **Brazil**. Imports of fresh vegetables from Latin America declined, due chiefly to decreased purchases from **Mexico**, but the same

country saw a sharp revival in its sales of cotton to Canada, although the level of 1948 was not regained. Imports of canned meats and of hides and skins, chiefly from **Argentina** and **Uruguay**, also increased sharply in 1950.

In the last two years sugar imports from Latin America have declined sharply—in 1950 the value of these imports was only 2.3% of that of 1948. During the war and for several years afterwards sugar importing was conducted by the Canadian government, sugar being a scarce commodity and for a considerable part of the period being subject to international allocation and to domestic rationing. Availability of supplies determined the source of imports, and in this period **Cuba** and the **Dominican Republic** supplied a considerable share of Canada's needs.

At the end of March, 1949, sugar importing was restored to private enterprise. With this change, the preferential rate of duty on Commonwealth sugar again became an important factor in determining the cheapest market, and as production in the Commonwealth had expanded considerably, Canada was able to satisfy most of her requirements from this source more cheaply than from Latin America. The reduction in sugar imports from Latin America in the past two years more than accounts for the lower value of total imports from these countries than in 1948.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

The discussion in the preceding chapters of this Review has been conducted chiefly in terms of values. Values are the only common denominator of the multitude of commodities which enter Canada's foreign trade, and their use in a general trade review is therefore inescapable. The relative magnitude of imports of steel, for example, cannot properly be compared with that of petroleum, or hydro-electric power, or oranges, in terms other than value. Satisfactory quantity records for all commodities are not available; indeed for some commodities a satisfactory quantity unit cannot be devised for most analytical uses. Furthermore, the aspects of trade of greatest interest for many purposes are best summarized in value terms which, besides implying physical magnitudes, throw light on the financial transactions involved in trade.

In a time of rapidly changing prices, however, it is essential to emphasize that values consist of two components: price and physical quantity. A large year-to-year change in the value of a traded commodity at the present time is as likely—or more likely—to be due to a price change as to a quantity

change. These may be in opposite directions—the import price of green coffee averaged some 75% above its 1949 level in 1950, while the quantity imported was about 17% less. Reading the values of coffee imports in the two years, however, all that is seen is a 46% increase, which, in spite of the generally known fact that the price of coffee had risen, would hardly be taken to indicate that the quantity imported was less than in the previous year. In the other direction, the value of lead exports decreased in 1950. It might be thought that these exports were therefore physically smaller than in the previous year; in fact they were greater! But lead prices in 1950 averaged about 13% below those of 1949, and it was this factor that caused the value decline.

Price and quantity movements have been mentioned in the foregoing chapters as far as available information justified their mention. To assist in assessing the value statistics, however, a discussion of general price movements affecting Canadian trade is necessary.

#### Price Movements and Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

In 1948 the average level of prices of both exports and imports was more than twice as high as a decade earlier. For this the greater economic activity of the post-war period, sustained by reconstruction activity and war-created backlogs of demand, and featured by persistent shortages in world supplies of many commodities, was largely responsible. The level of prices within Canada had also changed greatly—wholesale prices were only slightly less than twice their 1938 level, and the cost of living index showed about a 50% increase.

There was some softening of both trade prices and domestic prices in 1949, especially about the middle of the year. An important influence in this connection was the business readjustments occurring in the United States at the time. The rise in prices was renewed in the latter months of 1949, and continued throughout 1950, especially after the Korean crisis. The prices of exports in 1950 averaged 8.5% above their 1948 level, and those of imports were higher by 10.7%. The lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar than in 1948 contributed to these higher levels. Nevertheless the rate of increase of prices was more rapid in 1950 than in 1949, as is shown by the following statement:

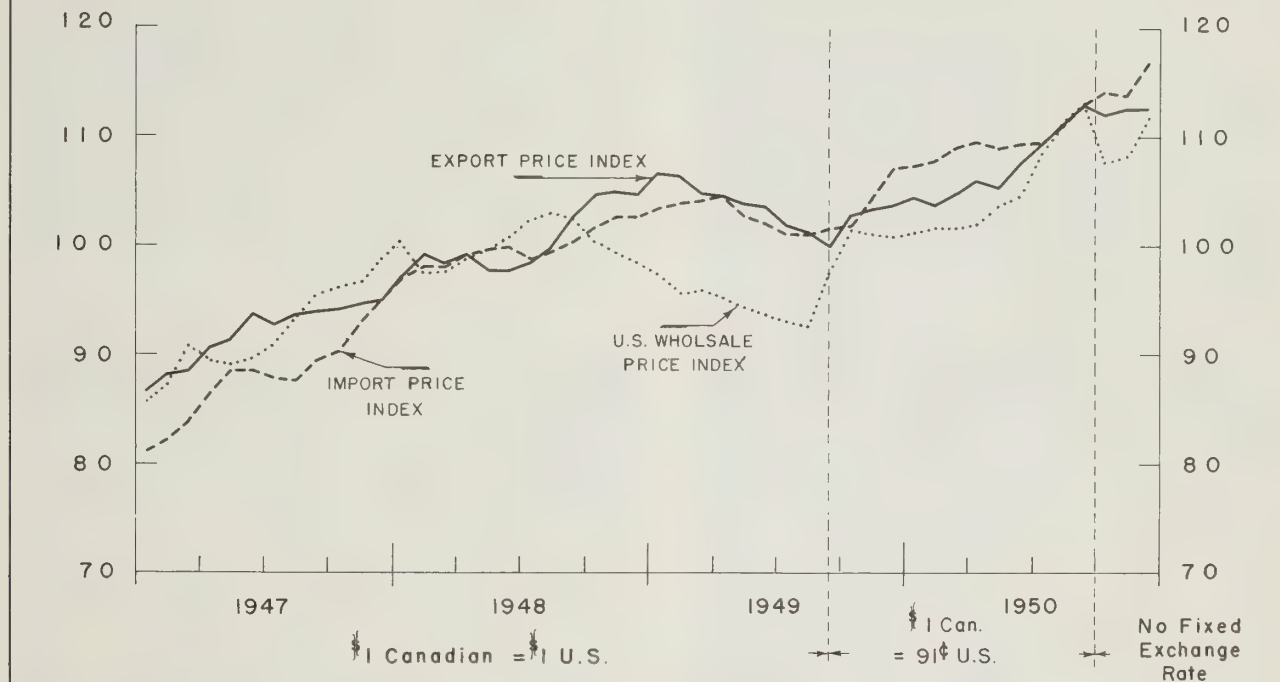
Increase from	Domestic Export Prices	Import Prices
1947 to 1948	8.4%	12.0%
1948 to 1949	3.1%	3.2%
1949 to 1950	5.2%	7.3%
Jan.-June '50		
to July-Dec. '50	2.6%	4.0%

A further fact emphasized by the table is the greater increase of import prices than of export prices in the period under review.

To an important extent the prices of Canada's exports and imports are determined in or greatly influenced by the United States market, and the influence of United States conditions on these prices has been increasing in recent years. The close correspondence between the levels of indexes of Canadian export and import prices and the index of wholesale prices in the United States which Chart III illustrates is therefore not surprising. More noteworthy is the degree of "insulation" shown by the Canadian series during the 1949 recession in the United States, especially since raw and processed primary products form such an important part of exports. Contract arrangements which spanned the brief American recession accounted for much of the resistance of export prices to decline; the only one of the export price groups to show a pronounced dip was that for non-ferrous metals. The export index did decline more than the import index, however; for this the greater importance in imports (and especially in imports from the United States) of highly fabricated goods whose prices are normally "sticky", and of goods featuring administered prices, are largely responsible. Also of major importance was the lack of a recession in Canada. High domestic demand helped maintain many Canadian prices. To some extent, too, greater stability in overseas markets helped reduce the pull on Canadian prices of the mild American recession.

1. For illustrative statistics see especially Tables XIX, XXI, and XXIX of Part II.

CHART III  
CANADIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES  
AND UNITED STATES WHOLESALE PRICES



The effects on Canada's foreign trade prices of the two changes in the rate of exchange between Canadian and United States dollars which occurred in the period are also emphasized by the chart. The abrupt rise of the United States index from August to October of 1949 reflects the devaluation of the Canadian dollar in mid-September, and its effect in closing the gap between the level of prices in the United States and that in Canada is made obvious. This braked the downward pull of United States prices on this country's trade prices, and ended their fall. It also resulted in a sharp rise in prices paid for imports, since over two-thirds of these were increased in price by 9.1% by the premium on the United States dollar in Canada. Many Canadian export prices were fixed by contracts in terms of United States dollars, or are determined by the level of prices in the United States market, and these were largely responsible for the increase in export prices which followed the devaluation. Trade with other countries which devalued more than Canada moderated the rise in both import and export prices.

and as overseas trade accounted for a greater proportion of exports than of imports, the moderating influence was most pronounced in the case of exports.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar after the unpegging of its foreign exchange value on October 2nd, 1950, had the effect of a relative lowering of United States and other foreign prices, and this served to halt briefly the sharp upward climb in trade prices which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. It could not reverse the trend, however, and after November import prices again climbed, steeply (as did United States wholesale prices in terms of Canadian dollars), and export prices also renewed their climb, though at a slower rate. The greater scarcity of many tropical strategic materials than of Canadian-produced goods, a scarcity accentuated by military stockpiling activity especially in the United States, contributed greatly to the more rapid increase of import prices than of export prices.

#### Export Prices in 1950

The steady rise in the prices of Canadian exports in the first half of 1950 reflected in large measure the renewed prosperity of the United States economy, and the success of that economy and the Canadian economy in absorbing the greater part of

the goods set free by reduced overseas purchases in Canada. After the Korean conflict began, intensified world demand for many Canadian goods accelerated the export price rise. In the first half of 1950, export prices in all but the non-ferrous metals and



chemicals and fertilizer groups averaged higher than in 1949, and in the second half-year the chemicals and fertilizer group average reached the 1949 level while that for non-ferrous metals soared to the highest point (on a 1948 base) of any group average.

The chief non-ferrous metals produced in Canada are of basic strategic importance, and it was chiefly this factor which accounted for their rapid rise in price in the last half-year. Several wood products also met increased demand in this period, most notably lumber, and the rapid rise in lumber prices in the second half-year (accompanied by an even more rapid increase in export volume) was particularly noteworthy. Stockpiling in the United States contributed to a rapid rise in the prices of natural and synthetic crude rubber, and this rise was quickly communicated to rubber goods, of which Canada exports tires and footwear in quantity.

Other Canadian exports were influenced less by the international situation, but continued an upward climb which has been due largely to supplies being inadequate to cover even civilian demand. Beef and veal prices and prices of slaughter cattle rose sharply due to this factor. Fish and fur skins also showed moderate price increases. Newsprint, wood pulp and pulpwood prices continued their slow upward climb, as did those of asbestos and fertilizer. In spite of reduced European and sterling area sales, machinery, both farm and non-farm, increased in price, reflecting increased prices of materials and increases in other Canadian production costs. Some growth in sales of premium quality bacon to the United States was responsible for the increase in the bacon price index. The increased importance of the United States market throughout the list of Canada's exports was an important influence in moderate increases in export prices.

Some decreases also occurred in export prices. Wheat and wheat flour have declined in price on the world market for the two years since European production again became substantial, although this decline was masked in Canadian exports by the influence of contract deliveries to the United Kingdom. Export prices of eggs have declined for a similar reason, and also due to the fact that sales to the United Kingdom have disappeared and those to lower-priced markets in the western hemisphere now dominate the index. Lower export prices for ferro-alloys can be ascribed to reduced overseas markets for these goods in 1950, and the decline in price of railway rails exported to a similar cause. The lower average price of automobile exports reflects rather some change in the commodity due to changes in the markets for which it is manufactured than an actual price decline in the usual sense.

The influence of changes in export markets on export prices deserves considerable emphasis at a time of great change in the direction of Canada's exports. Where a greater proportion of exports of a given commodity are now sold in a low price market than a higher price market, average export prices will decline, and vice versa. The existence of markets paying different prices for a commodity as defined for statistical purposes does not imply price discrimination by the exporter. It may only mean that various qualities of a commodity are lumped together in the statistical commodity—"wheat" is an example—and that different markets are accustomed to purchasing different grades of the commodity. The average grade of bacon exported to the United States, for example, is higher than that exported to the United Kingdom. The effect of factors of this type on export prices is more subtle than that of an international crisis, but is nonetheless important.

### Import Prices in 1950

The influences governing the rise in import prices in 1950 were even stronger than those affecting exports, especially in the first half-year. The prices of about two-thirds of Canada's imports rose sharply subsequent to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar with respect to that of the United States in 1949, and while about half of the remainder had undergone some price decline at about the same time, the lower import-purchasing power of many overseas currencies tended to raise the domestic cost of imported raw materials in those countries and thus exert a slow upward pressure on their export prices. In addition the rising prices which accompanied the revived boom in the United States further increased the cost of imports from that country. The Korean crisis caused a further upward surge of world prices, and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in October was not sufficient to insulate Canadian prices from this trend. In the first half of 1950 import prices in each of the eight groups averaged above their 1949 level, and in the second half-year only the non-metallic minerals and chemicals and fertilizer groups failed to show a further advance.

Some of the sharpest price advances were in strategic materials. Raw wool prices rose sharply; supplies were initially barely sufficient for civilian requirements and were faced with military and stockpiling demand in addition. Cotton was also affected by the international situation. The price paid by Canadian importers for tin also rose in the second half-year, and prices of both tin and manganese oxide (another strategic import) have been at very high levels for two years. The greatest price spurt was shown by rubber and rubber products. For the year as a whole these averaged 85% above their 1949 level, and their increase was particularly rapid in the latter half of the year as is shown by the following statement:

Month	Index Value	Increase in Quarter
1949 Dec.	83.2	—
1950 Mar.	103.6	24.5%
June	121.9	17.7%
Sept.	191.7	57.3%
Dec.	289.9	51.2%



This illustrates clearly the effects of military and stockpile demand on the price of a commodity the bulk of which is produced in an exposed region.

Increased raw material prices and rises in other industrial costs caused a more moderate increase in the prices of most manufactured and semi-manufactured goods imported by Canada. Primary iron and steel, machinery, automobiles, electrical equipment, construction materials, chemicals, books and newspapers, and most textiles all exhibited this trend. These increases were all below 20% of 1949, and were mostly less than 10%. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods are generally more resistant to price changes than are materials, and once the sharp price increase caused by the September, 1949, devaluation of the Canadian dollar had been absorbed by the series their subsequent rate of increase was generally slow.

Some import prices were lowered by the same exchange rate readjustments. These are the prices of goods of which the sterling area and western Europe are the chief suppliers. A notable example in this category is the price of worsteds and serges; china tableware is another. The price of paints may have been influenced downward by the greater

proportion of these imports drawn from overseas sources in 1950. With the recovery of production in the United Kingdom and Europe, and with the increasing importance of these countries as import suppliers, some restraining influence on import price increases in the manufactures field seems likely.

Tropical and semi-tropical products in general tended sharply upward in 1950, and those of the sterling area shared in this rise. Besides the strategic materials already commented on, foodstuffs prices rose sharply. The price of coffee averaged about 75% higher in 1950 than in 1949, that of cocoa about 8% higher, and the price of tea was up about 5%. The prices of sugar, citrus fruits, raisins and bananas also climbed. Changes in the direction of trade influenced some prices. The price of nuts declined due in large measure to this influence: the price of peanuts from the United States was about 5% higher in 1950 than in 1949. But in 1949 the United States supplied 59% by weight of Canada's peanut imports, in 1950 only 5% were drawn from this source. Lower priced peanut sources supplied the bulk of these imports, and it was this factor which caused the decline in this price line.

#### Trade by Component Material Groups<sup>1</sup>

Despite the marked change in the direction of Canada's exports in 1950, and the sharp price advances affecting numerous commodities, there was relatively little change in the proportionate importance of the various main groups in Canada's exports and imports. In domestic exports the agricultural products group accounted for only 20.4% of the total as against 25.8% in 1949, but this was very little less than the 1948 proportion, and was due largely to the decline of wheat exports from their abnormally high 1949 volume. The wood products group changed in the opposite direction, accounting for 35.7% of domestic exports as against 29.2% in 1949. This reflects two factors: the contrast between somewhat depressed prices for lumber in 1949 and their higher 1950 level, and the great expansion in the volume of exports of wood products to the United States in 1950 as part of the change in the direction of trade.

In the other export groups changes were smaller. The increase in the proportionate importance of the non-metallic minerals group reflects 1950's high asbestos exports, which were sharply above the strike-restricted level of 1949. The decline in the proportionate importance of exports of iron products reflects chiefly sterling area restrictions on imports of these commodities from dollar sources, and particularly the contrast between 1949's high contract deliveries of locomotives and railway cars to India and the Union of South Africa and the much lower level of these exports in 1950. Non-ferrous metals exports were greater in 1950 than in previous years; there seems to be a slow trend towards their forming a greater part of Canada's exports. The

decline in the proportion of exports in the miscellaneous commodities group seems to have been influenced chiefly by the decline in the abnormal post-war level of sales of ships, and also by the non-recurrence in 1950 of 1949's contract deliveries of aircraft to the United Kingdom.

In imports changes in the relative importance of the groups were even less. To a considerable extent the increased proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by the agricultural and vegetable products group was due more to the greater price rises affecting imports in this group than to a change in the relative volume of these imports. Coffee, rubber, whisky, and several other commodities featuring marked price advances in 1950 are included in this group total. The decline in the proportionate importance of textiles imports continued in 1950; here the major factor at work is decreased civilian demand now that civilian wardrobes are close to normal after their post-war low. A lack of available supplies of rolling mill products contributed heavily to the relative decline in imports of iron products. In the non-metallic minerals groups a factor influencing the lower proportion of imports included is the relative decline in Canada's need for imported petroleum.

The western Canada oil developments of the past four years have been of major importance in this connection. In 1945, 1946, and 1947, Canadian crude petroleum refined in Canada was hovering at about 7 million barrels a year. With the discovery of new fields, particularly in Alberta, and the expansion of refinery capacity in western Canada, Canadian-produced crude oil was able, in the next

1. For illustrative statistics see especially Tables VII and VIII and XIX—XXII of Part II.

TABLE 16. Percentage Composition of Canada's Trade, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	20.9	25.8	20.4	13.3	13.7	15.3
Animal and Animal Products .....	14.1	11.3	11.7	3.2	2.7	2.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.5	0.8	0.9	13.3	12.1	11.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	31.0	29.2	35.7	2.8	3.1	3.2
Iron and its Products .....	9.2	9.8	8.1	29.7	32.3	30.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	12.9	14.3	14.7	5.9	6.3	6.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.1	2.5	3.3	23.0	19.4	19.3
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.6	2.4	3.2 <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.7	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	4.7	3.9	1.9	4.4	5.7	5.4

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables VII and VIII.

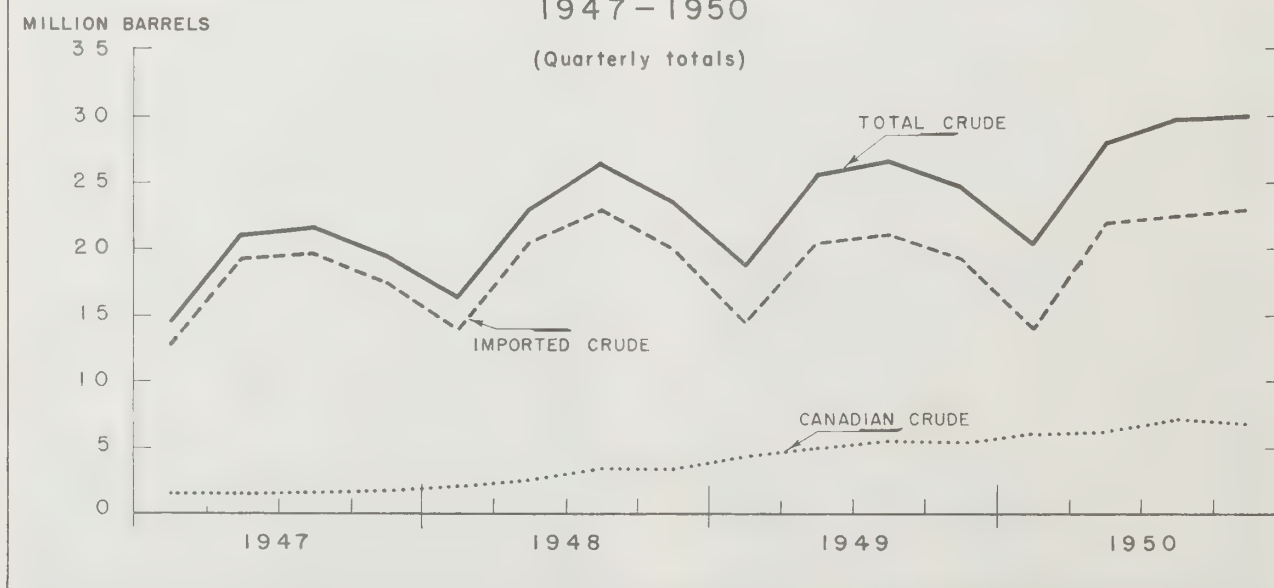
2. This increased percentage is due in part to the reclassification of the exports of crude synthetic rubber as a chemical product in 1950.

three years, to substantially replace imported petroleum in this sector of the Canadian market. The effect of this development was not to reduce petroleum imports; Canada's need for this fuel was increasing. But it did render possible an expansion of petroleum consumption in Canada with relatively little expansion of petroleum imports. In 1950, crude oil received by Canadian refineries was 41% greater in quantity than in 1947, but imported crude oil received was up by only 17%.

This development has meant a considerable saving in foreign exchange for Canada. In 1949 Canadian crude oil received by refineries in Canada was 13.6 million barrels greater than in 1947, and valued at 1949 average import prices this represents an import saving of some \$34.9 million. In 1950 the gain over 1947 was 19.4 million barrels, and at 1950 average prices for petroleum this replaced imports to the value of \$49.5 million. With the opening in 1951 of the pipeline to the Great Lakes a further

CHART IV  
CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY CANADIAN REFINERIES  
1947-1950

(Quarterly totals)





expansion in the use of Canadian-produced crude oil will take place, and an even greater import-saving can be expected. Had this Canadian crude oil not been available, imports of non-metallic minerals in 1949 and 1950 would have been a significantly greater proportion of total imports, about 20.4% and 20.5% of the total in the respective years.

The differences in the relative importance in imports and exports of the various component material groups are also instructive. Most striking is the case of wood products. These form a very high proportion of exports, reflecting Canada's large and efficiently exploited forest resources. The minor importance of these products in imports shows that the range of Canada's production of these com-

modities gives almost self-sufficiency in them. In fact, most of the imports in this category are manufactured products. The high proportion of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products and animal products groups reflects the extent of Canada's farming industry, but climatic conditions necessitate large imports of vegetable products. Canada has an important metal mining industry, but is far from self-sufficient in this field, and Canadian production of non-metallic minerals and their products (the chief of which are coal and oil) is far short of domestic needs. The use of other supplementary classifications of Canada's trade throws further light both on the structural differences of imports and exports and on the nature of the changes in the commodity composition of exports and imports in 1950.

### Trade by Origin, Degree of Manufacture, and Purpose

Besides the main classification according to component material, on which basis Canada's trade statistics are compiled and regularly published, three summary subsidiary classifications are prepared annually. These are re-groupings of the statistical items in the component material classification, and although not exact they can be very useful in analysis. The first of these is a classification by

origin: that is, by the nature of the primary activity which provided the materials for the commodity. The second classifies the commodities in trade on the basis of value added by manufacture; in this classification "fully or chiefly manufactured" goods should not be thought of as end products as this category includes many commodities still at an intermediate stage of processing but whose value is

**TABLE 17. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose**  
(Values in \$'000,000)

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Value		% of Total		Value		% of Total	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
<b>By Origin:</b>								
Farm Origin .....	995.5	880.1	33.3	28.2	723.8	877.7	26.2	27.7
Wild Life Origin .....	23.4	25.3	0.8	0.8	8.0	11.4	0.3	0.4
Marine Origin .....	99.7	118.1	3.3	3.8	7.3	6.5	0.3	0.2
Forest Origin .....	875.4	1,113.0	29.2	35.7	90.5	104.6	3.3	3.3
Mineral Origin .....	833.8	842.6	27.9	27.0	1,648.7	1,862.7	59.7	58.7
Mixed Origin .....	165.2	139.3	5.5	4.5	282.9	311.3	10.2	9.8
<b>By Degree of Manufacture:</b>								
Raw Materials .....	971.1	872.6	32.4	28.0	690.2	851.3	25.0	26.8
Partially Manufactured .....	730.8	976.9	24.4	31.3	198.6	250.5	7.2	7.9
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .....	1,291.1	1,269.0	43.1	40.7	1,872.5	2,072.5	67.8	65.3
<b>By Purpose:</b>								
Producers' Materials .....	2,096.4	2,259.9	70.0	72.5	1,063.3	1,214.0	38.5	38.2
Producers' Equipment .....	182.6	176.9	6.1	5.7	538.1	536.8	19.5	16.9
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ...	19.5	20.6	0.7	0.7	219.4	276.5	7.9	8.7
Transport .....	162.8	90.4	5.4	2.9	218.4	303.1	7.9	9.5
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry .....	6.8	6.9	0.2	0.2	23.1	28.0	0.8	0.9
Consumers' Goods .....	411.3	424.9	13.7	13.6	533.9	636.2	19.3	20.0
Live Animals for Food .....	52.6	66.0	1.8	2.1	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ....	61.0	72.8	2.0	2.3	164.9	179.7	6.0	5.7

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1950*, Volume I, Tables 27-33.  
2. Negligible.

chiefly due to the manufacturing processes which they have already undergone. A third classification is based on the type of purpose for which the commodities are most likely to be used.

To a considerable extent the origin-classification groups tell the same story as the component material group totals usually presented, but some facts are brought out more clearly. The importance of agriculture in exports and imports is more clearly stated, since farm-produced fibres enter this group, and the influence of climatic conditions in limiting its extent in Canada is emphasized. It is this latter factor which accounts for products of farm origin (including tropical plantations) being of almost equal importance in exports and imports. The greater importance in imports of mineral origin and mixed origin products reflects both the many minerals not produced in sufficient quantity in Canada, and also the fact that the bulk of manufactured goods fall into these categories. Metal manufactures and semi-manufactures are much more important in imports than in exports.

The degree of manufacture classification throws further light on this point. The bulk of Canada's exports are raw materials or processed materials, not manufactured goods, and 59.3% of 1950's exports fell in the raw materials and partially manufactured groups of this classification. Even so the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category includes such fully processed raw materials as newsprint paper and wheat flour, goods which bear little resemblance to manufactured articles such as watches or automobiles. In imports raw materials are important (al-

though again many industrial materials such as piece goods are classed as chiefly manufactured), but about two-thirds of the import total in 1949 and 1950 consisted of goods the chief part of whose value was derived from processing or manufacture. As Canada is a country with a low population to resources ratio it is natural that in trade she should tend to export chiefly commodities with a low labour to materials ratio and import those with a higher labour content.

The purpose classification again accentuates this fact—some 70% of Canada's exports in both 1949 and 1950 were producers' materials: goods which needed further processing or assembly before entering consumption channels. Exports of producers' equipment—such articles as machinery and tools—were much lower. The relatively high percentage of exports in the transport category in 1949 represents that year's heavy shipments of locomotives, railway cars, aircraft and ships; the percentage for 1950 is more representative of the typical pattern at present. Consumers' goods and live animals—in Canadian exports foodstuffs are most important in these categories—are also relatively important. In imports producers' materials are again important but only about half as important as in exports, while producers equipment is about three times as important. Fuels—coal and oil—are other important imports, as are vehicles and parts of vehicles for assembly in Canada. Consumers' goods are also much more important in imports than in exports, and the foodstuffs content of this category is lower, while that of consumers' manufactures is much higher.

### The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade

In the exports of primary producing countries a few very important commodities generally account for a considerable proportion of the total, and Canada is still to an important extent a primary producing country. The development of secondary industry in Canada has been chiefly in relation to the domestic market. It is not surprising, therefore, that in each of the years 1947–1950 ten commodities accounted for over half of Canada's total exports. Nor, in view of the emphasis in Canada on primary production, is it surprising to find that imports are more diversified than exports, and that in none of these years did the top ten commodities reach 40% of the total. (It might further be noted that the chief ten import "commodities" are somewhat less homogeneous than those in exports).

There has, in the last three years, been a considerable increase in the commodity concentration of Canada's exports. In the immediate post-war period world needs for basic foodstuffs and basic materials were urgent; as a reflection of these forces a small number of commodities formed a higher than usual proportion of Canada's exports in 1946 and 1947. In 1948, with a considerable degree of restoration of Europe's capacity to produce food, demands became more varied, and less urgent needs received greater attention. This is reflected in the decreased

share in Canada's exports of the leading commodities of that year. But with the developing dollar crisis in late 1948 and the first half of 1949, countries other than the United States were forced to become more selective in their dollar buying, and the effects of this factor were reinforced by the reduction of sterling area imports from Canada in 1950. To a considerable extent the products which Canada sells in volume to the United States, together with wheat, are those in which dollar-short nations retain greatest interest. The result of these factors has therefore been to increase the percentage importance of a group of leading commodities in exports in each of 1949 and 1950.

With the redirection from overseas markets to the United States of a large part of Canada's exports, the list of Canada's leading exports has come to resemble more closely that of Canada's leading exports to the United States. In 1949, of the twenty leading exports of that year only four—wheat flour, ships, automobiles and trucks, and machinery—were not among leading exports to the United States. In 1950 only two—wheat flour and automobiles and trucks—were not also leading exports to that market. The same phenomenon is evident in the case of imports. In 1949 fifteen of Canada's leading twenty imports were also among the leading twenty imports



TABLE 18. Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First five commodities .....	42.9	37.7	43.4	45.4	23.7	27.6	26.8	25.6
Second five commodities .....	11.7	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.1
Third five commodities .....	6.6	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.4	9.0	8.4	7.8
First Fifteen Commodities .....	61.2	59.0	63.9	67.0	44.0	48.7	48.0	46.5

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in constructing this table.

from the United States, in 1950 this had increased to sixteen.

The overall commodity concentration of imports is less marked than that of exports, and has been less influenced by such current problems as the dollar shortage. There was some slight increase in commodity concentration subsequent to the imposi-

tion of the emergency exchange conservation controls, since these bore more heavily on less essential imports. But as these controls have been relaxed there has been a marked tendency for the commodity concentration of imports to relax back to about the pre-control degree.

TABLE 19. Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Investment Imports:</b>						
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	36,916	130,287	206,012	217,090	216,316	226,249
Mining and metallurgical machinery .....	5,261	6,432	12,150	22,541	33,379	29,751
Business and printing machinery .....	5,350	12,851	22,187	24,476	25,646	28,527
Metal-working machinery .....	4,117	18,457	22,891	23,454	23,397	27,883
Yarn, cordage and fabric machinery .....	4,162	13,035	20,744	22,727	23,561	17,863
Household machinery .....	2,613	6,361	16,276	11,043	10,835	13,201
Tractors and parts .....	11,674	45,623	69,443	88,670	118,506	108,320
Automobiles and trucks .....	12,720	31,702	69,540	27,303	44,150	85,917
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127	69,802	82,585
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	8,646	22,732	35,969	51,325	58,706	53,322
Structural steel <sup>1</sup> .....	2,075	7,632	17,532	17,745	18,372	16,423
<b>Total, above commodities .....</b>	<b>85,085</b>	<b>285,763<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>467,269</b>	<b>464,261</b>	<b>525,851</b>	<b>572,817</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Industrial Imports:</b>						
Crude petroleum for refining .....	40,972	89,471	127,459	191,980	189,364	200,506
Automobile parts .....	24,694	66,453	98,432	101,261	117,748	158,405
Bituminous coal .....	16,930	77,052	96,070	127,673	93,455	118,788
Raw cotton .....	12,873	42,812	58,678	55,546	65,676	88,461
Raw sugar .....	17,562	31,791	46,407	62,116	65,624	76,409
Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip, of iron or steel <sup>1</sup> .....	20,680	37,801	48,164	54,186	66,822	66,008
Wool, raw, noils and tops <sup>2</sup> .....	9,638	29,825	30,070	47,744	37,404	55,306
Cotton piece goods .....	8,543	54,163	82,574	52,815	52,666	45,901
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	8,866	10,013	17,845	20,878	17,661	34,361
Wool piece goods .....	10,376	20,115	29,663	42,648	41,747	31,719
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,918	12,564	13,787	18,481	18,534	23,036
<b>Total, above commodities .....</b>	<b>179,051</b>	<b>472,060<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>649,149</b>	<b>775,329</b>	<b>766,702</b>	<b>898,900</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>

1. Part of "rolling mill products" item in Tables VII - XVIII of Part II.

2. Combination of "wool, raw" and "wool noils, tops, waste" items in Tables VII - XVIII of Part II.

3. The import value on which this percentage is based was adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

There has, however, been a much greater degree of commodity concentration in post-war imports than in those of the pre-war period. In the decade of the 'thirties, persistent adverse economic conditions in Canada discouraged investment and depressed production. Since the war, production (and consumption) has been at record heights, and Canada has been experiencing a major investment boom. Investment goods and industrial materials therefore form a considerably greater proportion of post-war imports than of pre-war imports.

This fact is illustrated by Table 19. In 1938 imports of six leading types of producers' and con-

sumers' investment goods were only 12.6% of total imports. In the last four years these imports have accounted for about 5% more of the total. The eleven leading imports chiefly for use as industrial materials listed in the table have also been a higher proportion of total imports in recent years than before the war. In the same period imports of consumers' non-investment goods have also been at record heights; that investment and industrial imports have tended to show even greater increases emphasizes the contrast between pre-war and post-war economic conditions.

## CHAPTER V

### STATISTICAL NOTES

#### Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins **Domestic Exports**, **Imports for Consumption**, and **Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade** contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, **Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce** and **Imports Entered for Consumption**, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, **Articles Exported to Each Country** and **Articles Imported from Each Country** contain the same detailed commodity information but present it on a country, rather than a commodity basis. Also of current interest is the semi-annual bulletin **World Price Movements**, prepared by the Prices Section.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and pub-

lished in **Trade of Canada** (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes 2 and 3 give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded, volume I supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report **The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948** and in annual reports titled **The Canadian Balance of International Payments** prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in two special reference papers: **Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100)**, and **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950, (1948 = 100)**. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade** and the **Canada Year Book**.

#### Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the forms received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports—Valuation.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.

- (3) **Re-Exports—Valuation.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" consists of goods "imported for consumption" which have been exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports—Valuation.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: that is, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value in the country of origin of the goods if sold there for domestic consumption, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which ac-



tual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. Normally this method gives values approximately f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of

consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any month (or year) is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been cleared by customs officials during that calendar month (or year). Actual commodity movements may lead by a few days (or sometimes more) the clearance of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics can be considered to give a generally accurate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** During 1950, it was decided that shipments of Canadian-owned military equipment to Canadian forces outside Canada would no longer be considered as exports and would therefore be excluded from Canada's trade statistics. Shipments of military equipment from Canadian military stores to other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Security Treaty and financed under the Canadian parliament's \$300 million grant in aid of these allies, have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. In keeping with the first of these changes Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad will also be excluded from the statistics of imports.

### Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume<sup>1</sup>

Because the quantities of all commodities in Canada's trade cannot be adequately reported in the trade statistics, the price and volume indexes for domestic exports and imports are based on a combination of unit value series derived directly from the trade statistics and of specified price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The specified price series are used in the computation of the price indexes where the trade figures alone do not supply the necessary coverage and representativeness. The volume indexes are then derived by deflating indexes of the declared values of exports and imports by the price indexes.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyre type, that is, the weights used in the computations are those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is  $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$  where  $P_1$

is the price of an individual commodity in a current period,  $P_0$  the price of an individual commodity in the base period, the  $Q_0$  the quantity of an individual commodity in the base period. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently

weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to  $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_1)}{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}$ .

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes may, however, be calculated by averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is too small to justify a lengthy separate computation.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used by the trade statistics have been necessary in order to assure representativeness in the price series. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resultant volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups, rather than the conventional trade statistics groups. Table 20 presents the declared value statistics on the basis of the adjusted groups.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)", D.B.S., 1950; or the "Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1950".



The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and other primary products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products has been trans-

ferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous

TABLE 20. Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups<sup>1</sup>

(Values in \$'000,000)

Commodity Groups	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Agricultural and Other Primary Products .....	293.9	914.4	982.1	1,045.5	1,085.7	990.5
Fibres and Textiles .....	13.0	53.8	49.3	45.6	25.2	29.6
Wood Products and Paper .....	211.6	625.6	886.2	953.7	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Steel and Products .....	60.4	245.3	297.1	362.9	334.0	273.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	179.7	247.8	303.9	395.9	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	25.0	57.4	74.6	94.9	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	19.5	67.6	83.8	79.8	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous: .....	34.3	100.3	97.9	97.1	101.7	50.7
(a) Commercial Transactions .....	30.1	59.2	74.8	73.7	82.3	34.9
(b) Special and Non-Commercial .....	4.2	41.1	23.1	23.4	19.4	15.8
Adjusted Total Exports <sup>2</sup> .....	837.4	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,992.9	3,118.4
Temporary Exports .....	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<b>Totals, Declared Values .....</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,312.2</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,992.9</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>Imports:</b>						
Agricultural and Other Primary Products .....	138.4	354.9	414.6	403.0	422.5	522.8
Fibres and Textiles .....	87.4	264.1	390.6	350.6	333.0	364.5
Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	30.5	67.7	87.2	70.5	82.5	95.9
Iron and Steel and Products .....	162.8	487.7	758.1	783.4	889.4	977.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	38.5	124.4	167.8	156.4	177.9	219.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	121.3	330.4	449.3	603.3	531.4	608.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	35.7	95.0	115.9	121.3	134.5	161.5
Miscellaneous: .....	60.4	198.0	187.4	146.0	188.1	222.8
(a) Commercial Transactions .....	46.0	177.2	155.7	125.2	137.9	169.1
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	14.4	20.8	31.7	20.8	50.2	53.7
Adjusted Total Imports <sup>5</sup> .....	675.0	1,922.2	2,570.9	2,634.6	2,759.3	3,173.2
United Kingdom and Temporary Imports .....	2.5	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.0
<b>Totals, Declared Values .....</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>1,927.2</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>

1. Groups, though classified by component material, differ from conventional trade statistics groups.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excludes advertising matter.

4. Includes advertising matter.

5. Excluding: imports for use of the United Kingdom government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

commodities, and a few other minor changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government have been deducted from total imports because of their special relationship to the Canadian trade content; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

In addition, the price and volume indexes for the miscellaneous commodities group are divided into two sections: commercial transactions and special and non-commercial transactions. The aim of this division is to segregate those items in the trade statistics which are unilateral in character, which involve service or rental payments, or which are duplicated elsewhere in the balance of payments

accounts, from the regular commercial trade. These items are discussed more fully in the following section.

It should be noted that the group and selected commodity price indexes are subject to the following defects of the primary trade statistics:

(a) **Valuation.** Customs evaluators have in the past sometimes set values for imports which differ from their cost to the importer, due primarily to the anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act. This, however, has not been frequent since before the war. Also the values of non-dutiable imports and of exports are checked less closely than those of dutiable imports, and a greater possibility of error in the declared values therefore exists here. Generally this source of error is also considered to be of minor importance. Finally,

since imports are valued at official rates of exchange which may or may not be appropriate to particular transactions, the unit values calculated from the trade statistics may at times be defective as a measure of price. However as this factor affects equally both the price index and the declared values and value indexes, the volume indexes derived from these series are free from this defect.

(b) **Qualitative changes.** The goods recorded under any item in the trade statistics may change in quality over time, and where unit value series are used any undiscovered quality change becomes a part of the price index, and does not show up as it should in the resulting physical volume index. Some of this error has, however, been removed by the use of the specified price series.

#### Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the recipient of goods, and others for which

payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects, the property of immigrants, or emigrants, for which no payment is made at the

TABLE 21. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

(Values in \$'000)

Item	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>					
Non-commercial:					
Settlers' effects .....	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938	10,875
Private donations and gifts .....	<u>1</u>	10,627	9,248	7,053	3,495
Contractors' outfits .....	36	47	15	0	<u>2</u>
Canadian military stores <sup>3</sup> .....	<u>1</u>	470	1,471	1	<u>3</u>
Special:					
Motion picture films .....	<u>1</u>	1,373	1,477	1,458	1,405
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>17,992</b>	<b>14,371</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>23,523</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>15,776</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.51</b>
<b>Imports:</b>					
Non-commercial:					
Settlers' effects .....	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527	12,391
Bequests, donations and gifts .....	314	660	808	788	827
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives .....	245	794	1,128	1,749	1,329
Articles for Imperial forces <sup>4</sup> .....	143	3,025	2,383	1,936	1,029
Special:					
Motion picture films .....	405	1,080	1,296	1,456	1,586
Advertising matter .....	1,605	2,312	3,181	3,866	4,507
Tourist purchases .....	8,715	15,870	316	28,847	33,090
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,348</b>	<b>18,001</b>	<b>15,575</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>14,526</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>23,140</b>	<b>52,170</b>	<b>54,757</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.73</b>

1. Not available.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Not included in special and non-commercial sub-group of the price and volume indexes. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores altogether from the trade statistics.

4. Not included in special and non-commercial sub-group of the price and volume indexes. Instead this item is excluded from the adjusted total imports since imported on United Kingdom Government account.



time they are taken from one country to another, and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may

have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodity and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, however, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this review.

### Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold may take place without gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "ear-marking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except for some relatively small items containing gold for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of export. To supplement the trade statistics, figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold",

including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are published regularly (see Part II, Table XXX).

The term "net exports of non-monetary gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 5.5% in the period 1946-50).

Because the value of net exports of non-monetary gold is calculated on a production basis, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Indeed much of the "net exports" are offset, in the balance of payments accounts, by the rise in stocks of monetary gold held by the government rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. However, because Canada's customary passive balance of trade with the United States outweighs any other passive balance in her trade, and because the United States is the usual market for Canadian gold production, the net exports of non-monetary gold can be considered as having a special bilateral significance.

### Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the

various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here; fuller information is included in the **Review of Foreign Trade, 1949**, and in the **Supplements to the United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics**:

- (1) **Valuation.** Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Among the more common are

f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchange rates for converting invoice values expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.

(2) **Coverage of Trade Statistics.** Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics—Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries include all or a large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others, like Canada, do not.

(3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories

and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".

(4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are consigned, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.

(5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

#### Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F.

The most common of the many principles of trade valuation in use is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, therefore, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis have been published annually in this review since 1948. These estimates are arrived at by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and

other costs on these goods incurred in transporting them to the Canadian border, as calculated by the International Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values on this basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

TABLE 22. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

(Values in \$'000,000)

—	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Exports:</b>					
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use .....	849	2,812	3,110	3,022	3,157
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment .....	33	120	149	140	142 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian exports, f.o.b. ....	882	2,932	3,259	3,162	3,299
Per cent added by freights, and handling charges .....	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5
<b>Imports:</b>					
Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use .	678	2,574	2,637	2,761	3,174
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept .....	87	256	267	240	298 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian imports, c.i.f. ....	765	2,830	2,904	3,001	3,472
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc. ....	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.7	9.4

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.



PART II  
STATISTICAL TABLES



# A HISTORICAL SERIES AND CURRENT COMPARISONS

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1950<sup>1</sup>**

(Values in \$'000)

Year	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
1868.....	52,702	25,350 <sup>2</sup>	17,906 <sup>2</sup>	67,090	22,660	37,617	- 14,388	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
1873.....	85,944	38,232	38,660	124,509	45,189	67,997	- 38,565	- 6,957	- 29,337
1878.....	79,155	25,100	45,918	90,396	48,003	37,253	- 11,241	- 22,903	+ 8,665
1883.....	97,454	41,171	47,011	121,861	55,147	51,680	- 24,407	- 13,976	- 4,669
1888.....	90,185	42,555	40,085	100,672	46,440	39,168	- 10,486	- 3,886	+ 917
1893.....	114,431	39,789	64,080	115,171	52,340	42,529	- 740	- 12,550	+ 21,551
1898.....	159,530	41,082	104,999	126,307	74,825	32,043	+ 33,222	- 33,743	+ 72,955
1903.....	225,230	71,210	131,202	225,095	129,071	58,793	+ 135	- 57,861	+ 72,409
1908.....	263,369	96,920	134,477	352,541	205,310	94,417	- 89,172	-108,390	+ 40,060
1913.....	277,068	150,962	177,982	671,207	436,887	138,743	- 394,139	-285,926	+ 39,239
1919.....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	-251,979	+ 451,315
1920.....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	-339,827	+ 111,729
1921.....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	-220,118	+ 186,692
1922.....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	-162,292	+ 238,768
1923.....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	-190,026	+ 207,409
1924.....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	-129,849	+ 239,542
1925.....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	-127,716	+ 331,052
1926.....	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	-198,183	+ 295,737
1927.....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	-222,833	+ 228,907
1928.....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	-322,962	+ 257,111
1929.....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	-378,248	+ 97,052
1930.....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	-263,764	+ 73,895
1931.....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	-143,975	+ 62,192
1932.....	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933.....	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934.....	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935.....	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936.....	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937.....	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	-118,284	+ 256,067
1938.....	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	-145,973	+ 222,132
1939.....	935,922	389,754	328,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	-107,145	+ 214,879
1940.....	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	-292,287	+ 351,101
1941.....	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	-394,808	+ 441,819
1942.....	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	-408,059	+ 586,778
1943.....	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+1,266,275	-257,018	+ 902,258
1944.....	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+1,724,200	-112,671	+1,127,479
1945.....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 <sup>4</sup>	1,202,418	121,693 <sup>4</sup>	+1,711,824 <sup>4</sup>	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 <sup>4</sup>
1946.....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 <sup>4</sup>	1,405,297	141,341 <sup>4</sup>	+ 474,601 <sup>4</sup>	-496,720	+ 457,458 <sup>4</sup>
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	-918,082	+ 564,294
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	-283,578	+ 389,195
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	-427,836	+ 401,811
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323

1. Statistics for 1868-1906 relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, those for 1908-1918 to the fiscal year ending March 31, those for 1919-1950 to the calendar year.

2. Domestic exports only; total exports not available prior to 1873.

3. Not available.

4. Adjusted for Canadian owned military equipment returned to Canada.

**TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950**

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Domestic Exports</b>								
1946.....	2,312,215	887,941	597,506	38,229	264,961	321,485	92,601	109,492
1947.....	2,774,902	1,034,226	751,198	55,085	352,922	347,794	129,771	103,906
1948.....	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949.....	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950.....	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1946..... 1Q	520,610	186,351	139,583	6,237	54,027	88,182	21,895	24,335
2Q	542,164	210,091	126,497	8,901	62,518	88,963	19,923	25,272
3Q	601,170	219,318	166,517	12,009	74,336	80,316	20,896	27,779
4Q	648,271	272,181	164,910	11,082	74,081	64,024	29,887	32,107
1947..... 1Q	597,117	231,947	142,894	9,426	69,724	76,106	35,214	31,805
2Q	731,342	250,035	209,746	13,079	103,259	102,013	28,770	24,440
3Q	676,423	250,973	189,987	13,424	88,344	81,596	30,356	21,743
4Q	770,020	301,271	208,572	19,155	91,594	88,078	35,430	25,918
1948..... 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949..... 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950..... 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
<b>Total Exports</b>								
1946.....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	39,631	265,652	323,088	93,513	109,905
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	57,130	355,261	349,757	132,314	107,067
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1946..... 1Q	526,051	190,967	139,754	6,376	54,092	88,439	22,065	24,359
2Q	547,872	214,540	126,713	9,177	62,711	89,201	20,140	25,390
3Q	609,173	225,128	166,978	12,340	74,627	81,121	21,111	27,868
4Q	656,070	277,942	165,354	11,739	74,222	64,328	30,197	32,288
1947..... 1Q	604,206	236,772	143,293	9,702	69,988	76,538	36,018	31,894
2Q	741,030	256,173	210,366	13,452	104,098	102,690	29,523	24,729
3Q	686,005	256,947	190,845	13,979	89,100	82,027	30,910	22,197
4Q	780,550	306,706	209,160	19,997	92,074	88,502	35,862	28,247
1948..... 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	25,154
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949..... 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950..... 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.



TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950 – concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Imports</b>								
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,864,564	1,405,297	141,341	7,290	128,654	39,569	125,611	16,802
1947.....	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	9,427	155,563	57,567	159,141	28,196
1948.....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949.....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950.....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1946 <sup>2</sup> ..... 1Q	375,778	283,583	27,199	709	27,465	7,236	25,686	3,901
2Q	454,890	334,776	36,569	1,244	32,009	8,529	37,460	4,304
3Q	467,929	351,375	35,747	2,400	33,849	11,896	29,385	3,276
4Q	565,967	435,563	41,826	2,937	35,331	11,909	33,080	5,321
1947..... 1Q	559,764	439,993	38,598	514	30,437	11,407	31,675	7,140
2Q	696,972	540,946	46,037	1,311	43,554	20,144	38,429	6,551
3Q	639,496	487,250	48,366	4,994	37,404	12,387	42,014	7,081
4Q	677,712	506,490	56,369	2,607	44,168	13,630	47,024	7,425
1948..... 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	29,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	58,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,063	53,993	7,965
1949..... 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,549	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950..... 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
<b>Trade Balance</b>								
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	+474,601	-496,720	+457,458	+32,342	+136,998	+283,519	-32,098	+93,103
1947.....	+237,846	-918,082	+564,294	+47,703	+199,698	+292,190	-26,828	+78,871
1948.....	+473,083	-283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+93,638	+246,810	-96,142	+77,824
1949.....	+261,246	-427,836	+401,811	+8,636	+116,181	+145,236	-65,653	+82,870
1950.....	-17,180	-80,016	+68,323	—	-41,577	+88,710	-66,930	+14,308
1946 <sup>2</sup> ..... 1Q	+150,273	-92,616	+112,555	+5,667	+26,627	+81,203	-3,621	+20,458
2Q	+92,981	-120,236	+90,144	+7,933	+30,702	+80,672	-17,320	+21,086
3Q	+141,244	-126,247	+131,230	+9,940	+40,777	+69,225	-8,274	+24,592
4Q	+90,104	-157,621	+123,528	+8,802	+38,892	+52,419	-2,883	+26,967
1947..... 1Q	+44,442	-203,221	+104,695	+9,188	+39,551	+65,132	+4,343	+24,755
2Q	+44,058	-284,773	+164,329	+12,140	+60,544	+82,546	-8,905	+18,178
3Q	+46,508	-230,303	+142,480	+8,984	+51,696	+69,640	-11,104	+15,116
4Q	+102,838	-199,784	+152,791	+17,391	+47,906	+74,872	-11,161	+20,822
1948..... 1Q	+94,985	-107,862	+115,010	+7,826	+23,131	+62,010	-22,258	+17,128
2Q	+53,804	-120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+13,747	+54,687	-24,941	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	-37,466	+79,160	+12,972	+14,328	+63,529	-30,983	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	-17,959	+89,124	+11,561	+42,432	+66,584	-17,960	+37,745
1949..... 1Q	-553	-132,772	+63,194	+8,636	+30,685	+23,298	-15,235	+21,641
2Q	+29,606	-175,501	+110,962	—	+37,046	+47,080	-7,730	+17,748
3Q	+64,022	-123,419	+114,290	—	+28,750	+39,283	-19,379	+24,496
4Q	+168,172	+3,856	+113,365	—	+19,700	+35,575	-23,309	+18,985
1950..... 1Q	+7,531	-38,068	+25,657	—	+5,603	+17,196	-19,772	+16,915
2Q	-12,475	-49,491	+24,316	—	-1,177	+16,127	-6,747	+4,496
3Q	-6,324	+16,145	+5,508	—	-22,733	+21,406	-24,257	-2,392
4Q	-5,913	-8,603	+12,842	—	-23,269	+33,981	-16,154	-4,710

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

2. The values for 1946 have been adjusted to exclude the large quantities of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada in that year and recorded in the statistics as imports from the countries from which it was returned. The adjustment affects the values in the "All Countries", "United Kingdom", "Newfoundland", and "Other Commonwealth and Ireland" columns.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956	469,910	235,917	233,993
Gibraltar.....	7	252	15	336	329	96	232
Malta.....	403	6,705	3,250	3,905	4,680	1,881	2,798
<b>Totals, Europe .....</b>	<b>340,099</b>	<b>758,155</b>	<b>690,179</b>	<b>709,197</b>	<b>474,919</b>	<b>237,895</b>	<b>237,024</b>
<b>America:</b>							
Newfoundland.....	8,403	55,085	55,055	9,229 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Bermuda.....	1,414	5,108	4,102	3,616	2,991	1,455	1,536
Barbados.....	1,077	9,063	5,654	5,013	2,974	1,698	1,276
Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033	7,495	3,734	3,761
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325	7,476	3,810	3,666
Bahamas.....	1,778	3,688	3,636	2,268	1,937	1,013	924
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		7,592	6,177	4,515	3,213	1,630	1,583
British Honduras.....	280	1,375	1,151	600	491	204	287
British Guiana.....	1,398	10,273	8,229	5,676	4,052	2,132	1,921
Falkland Islands.....	1	39	3	7	1	3	1
<b>Totals, America .....</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>136,791</b>	<b>113,459</b>	<b>52,282</b>	<b>30,630</b>	<b>15,676</b>	<b>14,954</b>
<b>Africa:</b>							
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	450	606	553	395	120	275
Union of South Africa.....		66,674	83,248	77,713	42,561	22,863	19,698
Other British South Africa.....		15	6	15	5	3	3
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	7,369	2,711	2,665	1,202	484	718
Gambia.....	20	66	26	8	12	10	2
Gold Coast.....	184	1,652	2,072	1,489	581	286	295
Nigeria.....	81	2,285	876	1,068	247	105	143
Sierra Leone.....	192	811	717	303	219	131	88
Other British West Africa.....	0	2	6	3	3	3	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	210	1,028	42	37	75	57	17
British East Africa.....	676	4,682	3,473	1,730	849	335	514
<b>Totals, Africa .....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>93,783</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,146</b>	<b>24,394</b>	<b>21,752</b>
<b>Asia:</b>							
India.....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551	31,520	14,629	16,892
Pakistan.....			7,775	18,097	8,681	6,363	2,318
Ceylon.....	192	4,079	1,710	2,159	4,353	3,852	501
Aden.....	89	1,602	2,653	57	31	7	24
Federation of Malaya.....	2,448	7,464	9,288	5,437	4,097	2,657	1,440
Other British East Indies.....	5	9	16	2	32	24	8
Hong Kong.....	2,223	6,398	8,256	10,099	8,004	3,764	4,240
<b>Totals, Asia .....</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>62,498</b>	<b>63,397</b>	<b>108,402</b>	<b>56,718</b>	<b>31,296</b>	<b>25,422</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363	35,446	16,431	19,015
New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489	10,983	4,839	6,144
Fiji.....	367	1,386	492	598	234	155	79
Other British Oceania.....	45	63	156	61	15	3	12
<b>Totals, Oceania .....</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>46,678</b>	<b>21,428</b>	<b>25,250</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>438,176</b>	<b>1,141,608</b>	<b>1,018,098</b>	<b>1,005,971</b>	<b>655,089</b>	<b>330,687</b>	<b>324,402</b>

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.

2. January-March only.

3. Less than \$500,00.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>							
United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	904,949	1,116,039
Alaska .....	120	300	865	1,008	959	436	523
American Virgin Islands.....	34	160	116	126	156	69	87
Hawaii.....	1,364	3,299	5,867	8,311	6,830	2,848	3,981
Puerto Rico.....	329	2,605	2,300	5,962	7,643	4,282	3,361
United States Oceania.....	3	199	318	182	205	116	89
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions .....</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,781</b>	<b>912,700</b>	<b>1,124,081</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Argentina .....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902	13,360	8,614	4,746
Bolivia .....	117	567	1,046	1,908	2,267	264	2,003
Brazil .....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259	15,806	4,724	11,082
Chile.....	604	4,392	4,495	3,633	6,864	994	5,870
Colombia.....	1,270	9,950	8,406	8,012	14,806	6,259	8,547
Costa Rica.....	99	1,780	1,216	1,859	2,312	1,078	1,234
Cuba .....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391	18,005	7,881	10,124
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,914	2,386	2,194	2,954	1,292	1,662
Ecuador.....	52	1,626	1,308	1,727	1,432	464	969
El Salvador.....	47	665	1,103	927	1,467	620	847
Guatemala.....	120	1,630	1,548	1,697	2,401	1,173	1,229
Haiti .....	120	1,366	1,393	1,602	2,513	1,138	1,375
Honduras .....	170	641	677	678	613	227	386
Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411	17,624	7,064	10,560
Nicaragua.....	75	590	701	638	756	414	342
Panama .....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632	9,019	3,881	5,138
Paraguay.....	11	153	369	133	110	29	81
Peru .....	892	3,695	2,529	7,050	3,744	1,517	2,228
Uruguay.....	216	3,371	4,201	2,282	1,918	607	1,311
Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689	25,457	12,585	12,872
<b>Totals, Latin America .....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>143,428</b>	<b>60,825</b>	<b>82,603</b>
<b>Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	8	505	90	0	0	0	2
Austria .....	8	3,070	3,110	3,706	2,369	1,472	897
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525	66,351	20,233	46,118
Bulgaria.....	9	14	123	279	215	146	68
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030	2,179	876	1,303
Denmark.....	1,528	4,328	7,748	3,109	923	498	424
Estonia.....	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Finland .....	482	1,212	2,280	607	600	386	215
France .....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004	18,403	9,745	8,657
Germany .....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451	8,873	344	5,462
Greece.....	1,565	5,440	9,663	2,615	1,833	941	892
Hungary.....	4	946	820	75	86	62	24
Iceland .....	18	2,485	1,845	743	847	395	452
Ireland.....	4,440	17,598	9,257	9,052	13,321	6,222	7,099
Italy .....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567	15,476	4,847	10,629
Latvia.....	276	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	912	0	2	2	1	2	2
Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759	8,617	5,085	3,532
Norway .....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736	18,924	7,157	11,768
Poland .....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945	1,432	1,202	230

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries — Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup> — Conc.</b>							
<b>Europe — Conc.:</b>							
Portugal .....	135	3,502	5,181	8,405	5,641	3,035	2,606
Azores and Madeira .....	4	392	77	101	210	100	110
Roumania .....	42	103	440	338	122	86	35
Spain .....	101	941	596	387	5,642	3,609	2,033
Sweden .....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516	4,250	1,860	2,389
Switzerland .....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281	26,435	8,320	18,115
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	937	4,866	112	93	182	117	66
Yugoslavia .....	12	6,729	2,250	734	818	598	220
<b>Totals, Europe .....</b>	<b>77,659</b>	<b>365,392</b>	<b>326,091</b>	<b>237,058</b>	<b>203,750</b>	<b>80,405</b>	<b>123,345</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>							
Afghanistan .....	0	36	43	14	52	49	3
Arabia .....	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	3,142	875	503	372
Belgian Congo .....	106	1,292	2,241	2,459	2,471	721	1,749
Burma .....	123	823	173	54	30	6	24
China .....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801	2,057	1,517	539
Greenland .....	0	128	88	27	134	23	110
Egypt .....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762	3,716	2,839	877
Ethiopia .....	0	94	74	42	54	27	27
French Africa .....	804	4,598	2,747	2,243	1,927	1,174	753
French East Indies .....	28	858	498	177	69	24	45
French Guiana .....	6	264	129	129	5	4	1
French Oceania .....	80	230	153	295	737	519	218
French West Indies .....	172	1,743	538	70	39	7	32
Madagascar .....	9	176	408	227	117	75	41
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	270	1,158	1,432	1,208	1,061	498	563
Iran .....	80	946	684	11,987	993	585	408
Iraq .....	40	2,160	831	472	70	46	24
Israel .....	164	8,473	5,036	12,709	12,126	7,370	4,755
Jordan .....	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	211	46	43	3
Tripoli .....	0	5	5	11	374	372	2
Other Italian Africa .....	0	7	<u>3</u>	92	184	0	184
Japan .....	20,770	559	8,001	5,860	20,533	11,475	9,058
Korea .....	<u>3</u>	30	23	233	1,143	1,103	40
Liberia .....	20	144	129	119	109	50	58
Morocco .....	97	1,447	1,700	1,268	1,700	930	771
Indonesia .....	902	5,807	7,959	4,640	3,052	1,868	1,185
Surinam .....	39	826	695	960	863	505	358
Netherlands Antilles .....	204	1,844	2,175	2,003	4,464	3,397	1,067
Philippine Islands .....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983	10,829	6,209	4,620
Portuguese Africa .....	1,395	1,898	3,258	3,604	2,702	1,095	1,606
Portuguese Asia .....	1	147	104	162	103	54	49
Siam .....	20	415	609	752	1,200	735	465
Canary Islands .....	3	46	12	49	237	66	170
Spanish Africa .....	0	62	54	95	62	55	7
Syria .....	64	2,546	6,094	3,278	1,462	526	937
Turkey .....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121	3,744	1,534	2,209
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>32,059</b>	<b>97,345</b>	<b>97,048</b>	<b>105,259</b>	<b>79,340</b>	<b>46,004</b>	<b>33,336</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>399,408</b>	<b>1,633,295</b>	<b>2,057,340</b>	<b>1,986,990</b>	<b>2,463,297</b>	<b>1,099,937</b>	<b>1,363,360</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All Countries .....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>1,430,624</b>	<b>1,687,763</b>

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Not listed separately before 1949.

3. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom.....	119,292	189,370	299,502	307,450	404,213	187,177	217,036
Gibraltar .....	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Malta .....	2	12	5	22	20	4	17
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,294</b>	<b>189,382</b>	<b>299,507</b>	<b>307,472</b>	<b>404,235</b>	<b>187,181</b>	<b>217,054</b>
<b>America:</b>							
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,427	11,091	918 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Bermuda.....	69	57	139	144	87	26	62
Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080	10,057	3,915	6,142
Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577	19,080	6,676	12,405
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575	15,205	7,270	7,934
Bahamas.....	2,383	615	648	818	532	259	273
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		199	308	297	395	171	224
British Honduras.....		584	834	295	445	29	416
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355	21,735	7,117	14,618
Falkland Islands.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>67,536</b>	<b>25,463</b>	<b>42,073</b>
<b>Africa:</b>							
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	29	19	59	51	32	19
Union of South Africa.....		4,228	3,816	3,862	4,964	2,282	2,682
Other British South Africa.....		2	2	0	0	0	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	181	484	798	401	103	298
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709	8,999	3,346	5,652
Nigeria.....	362	2,149	4,939	2,593	1,486	884	601
Sierra Leone.....	11	18	5	10	294	15	279
Other British West Africa.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	27	26	36	25	53	17	37
British East Africa.....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094	15,067	5,920	9,146
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>28,593</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>31,315</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>18,716</b>
<b>Asia:</b>							
India.....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233	37,262	20,440	16,822
Pakistan.....			1,306	1,193	1,706	927	779
Ceylon.....			11,182	11,635	17,604	8,032	9,572
Aden.....	9	0	5,531	884	12	0	12
Federation of Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187	28,852	9,450	19,402
Other British East Indies.....	127	30	52	21	47	15	32
Hong Kong.....	785	982	1,866	2,989	2,203	1,002	1,201
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,058</b>	<b>71,823</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>59,143</b>	<b>87,686</b>	<b>39,866</b>	<b>47,820</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429	32,803	9,595	23,208
New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910	11,855	4,622	7,233
Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997	10,194	4,861	5,334
Other British Oceania.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>47,293</b>	<b>44,336</b>	<b>54,852</b>	<b>19,078</b>	<b>35,774</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>185,667</b>	<b>354,284</b>	<b>503,980</b>	<b>494,158</b>	<b>645,624</b>	<b>284,187</b>	<b>361,437</b>

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. January-March only.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>							
United States .....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860	2,130,476	1,004,546	1,125,930
Alaska .....	102	744	1,323	1,218	976	550	426
American Virgin Islands.....	0	16	46	14	12	8	4
Hawaii .....	145	709	796	361	495	197	298
Puerto Rico.....	6	270	1,583	523	931	112	819
United States Oceania .....	0	0	0	85	115	0	115
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions .....</b>	<b>424,984</b>	<b>1,976,418</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>	<b>2,133,005</b>	<b>1,005,413</b>	<b>1,127,592</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324	10,913	2,946	7,967
Bolivia.....	8	8	0	2,049	2,442	1,197	1,245
Brazil.....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163	28,178	11,405	16,773
Chile .....	179	339	332	598	1,353	229	1,124
Columbia.....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588	13,342	5,311	8,031
Costa Rica.....	76	727	3,109	2,119	3,378	1,400	1,978
Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562	4,134	1,944	2,190
Dominican Republic.....	2	8,186	17,270	3,822	1,180	656	524
Ecuador .....	28	207	889	1,137	1,473	577	896
El Salvador.....	17	1,342	1,166	1,054	848	341	507
Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743	5,781	2,472	3,309
Haiti.....	62	227	176	1,026	1,769	857	912
Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986	5,621	2,654	2,967
Mexico.....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494	32,974	13,576	19,398
Nicaragua.....	0	87	172	179	339	200	139
Panama .....	16	2,107	1,226	2,572	5,478	3,174	2,304
Paraguay .....	59	232	230	374	350	186	164
Peru.....	3,005	407	1,989	2,465	3,961	2,086	1,875
Uruguay.....	137	321	714	1,069	2,770	682	2,088
Venezuela .....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697	87,264	38,161	49,103
<b>Totals, Latin America .....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>221,259</b>	<b>192,021</b>	<b>213,548</b>	<b>90,054</b>	<b>123,494</b>
<b>Europe:</b>							
Albania.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria.....	83	89	281	382	964	318	646
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022	22,795	9,222	13,573
Bulgaria.....	2	0	2	1	4	0	4
Czechoslovakia .....	2,528	3,645	4,809	6,401	6,036	3,123	2,913
Denmark.....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893	1,406	417	989
Estonia.....	20	0	4	11	30	2	28
Finland.....	68	30	39	45	217	170	47
France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309	14,669	5,323	9,346
Germany.....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134	11,026	4,172	6,854
Greece.....	29	95	144	135	203	99	104
Hungary.....	161	50	103	76	36	15	21
Iceland.....	3	30	76	52	233	11	222
Ireland.....	27	76	85	71	148	60	88
Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048	9,373	3,918	5,455
Latvia.....	15	0	1	4	3	2	1
Lithuania.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688	8,896	2,863	6,033
Norway.....	733	4,999	1,102	1,212	1,405	533	872
Poland.....	261	3	22	183	357	115	242

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries – Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup> – Conc.:</b>							
<b>Europe – Conc.:</b>							
Portugal .....	272	1,409	1,177	1,351	1,698	672	1,026
Azores and Madeira .....	179	655	364	554	387	210	177
Roumania.....	44	1	19	3	19	<u>2</u>	19
Spain.....	793	3,003	2,586	2,427	3,558	1,646	1,912
Sweden.....	2,114	3,184	2,763	3,474	5,145	1,896	3,249
Switzerland.....	3,488	11,941	7,444	10,902	14,464	6,810	7,654
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	257	181	4	11	80	5	75
Yugoslavia.....	64	23	5	45	122	46	76
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>39,918</b>	<b>57,644</b>	<b>71,466</b>	<b>84,436</b>	<b>103,274</b>	<b>41,649</b>	<b>61,625</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>							
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	3	109	16	93
Arabia.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	12,127	28,115	11,779	16,336
Belgian Congo.....	1	815	1,644	703	1,481	426	1,055
Burma.....	273	3	6	32	0	0	0
China.....	2,466	2,304	3,912	3,347	5,299	3,325	1,974
Greenland.....	512	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	547	205	1,490	155	659	157	502
Ethiopia.....	2	9	38	49	31	12	19
French Africa.....	65	252	112	17	543	101	442
French East Indies.....	218	1	9	0	0	0	0
French Guiana.....	0	<u>2</u>	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania.....	1	18	0	417	476	438	38
French West Indies.....	1	19	57	123	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	0
Madagascar.....	36	18	28	9	8	8	1
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	15	11	12	17	7	10
Iran.....	84	299	959	288	192	85	107
Iraq.....	303	1,502	799	1,418	1,201	38	1,163
Israel.....	131	31	49	504	490	278	212
Jordan.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	0	0	0	0
Tripoli.....	<u>2</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	3	0	0	2	0	2
Japan.....	4,643	350	3,144	5,551	12,087	4,988	7,099
Korea.....	1	0	0	1	35	17	18
Liberia.....	38	25	7	7	0	0	0
Morocco.....	69	36	346	142	704	153	551
Indonesia.....	786	200	2,261	1,454	728	239	489
Surinam.....	0	519	873	326	228	0	228
Netherlands Antilles.....	<u>2</u>	8,648	7,286	3,713	17,336	4,884	12,452
Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203	6,425	3,232	3,193
Portuguese Africa.....	1	392	77	212	109	109	0
Portuguese Asia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam.....	10	28	79	72	1,181	940	241
Canary Islands.....	14	2	7	11	6	4	2
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	13	30	28	429	62	29	33
Turkey.....	251	2,672	1,064	1,207	1,280	481	799
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>26,459</b>	<b>30,728</b>	<b>36,532</b>	<b>78,804</b>	<b>31,748</b>	<b>47,056</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>491,784</b>	<b>2,219,660</b>	<b>2,132,965</b>	<b>2,267,049</b>	<b>2,528,629</b>	<b>1,168,864</b>	<b>1,359,765</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All Countries.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>1,453,051</b>	<b>1,721,202</b>

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Not listed separately before 1949.

## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**Table V. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1950.

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
				\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
1	1	1	United States.....	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	+ 34.4	904,949	1,116,039
2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	686,914	704,956	469,910	- 33.3	235,917	233,993
8	5	3	Belgium and Luxembourg.....	33,035	56,525	66,351	+ 17.9	20,233	46,118
4	3	4	Union of South Africa .....	83,248	77,713	42,561	- 45.2	22,863	19,698
6	7	5	Australia .....	38,257	35,363	35,446	+ 0.2	16,431	19,015
7	4	6	India.....	33,698	72,551	31,520	- 56.6	14,629	16,892
13	8	7	Switzerland .....	19,389	32,281	26,435	- 18.1	8,320	18,115
16	9	8	Venezuela.....	16,935	27,689	25,457	- 8.0	12,585	12,872
1	1	9	Japan.....	8,001	5,860	20,533	+250.4	11,475	9,058
12	11	10	Norway.....	23,429	21,736	18,924	- 12.9	7,157	11,768
3	6	11	France .....	92,963	36,004	18,403	- 48.9	9,745	8,657
22	16	12	Cuba.....	10,987	14,391	18,005	+ 25.1	7,881	10,124
18	14	13	Mexico .....	15,045	15,411	17,624	+ 14.4	7,064	10,560
11	13	14	Brazil .....	28,601	17,259	15,806	- 8.4	4,724	11,082
9	23	15	Italy .....	32,379	12,567	15,476	+ 23.1	4,847	10,629
28	31	16	Colombia .....	8,406	8,012	14,806	+ 84.8	6,259	8,547
17	50	17	Argentina.....	16,680	2,902	13,360	+360.4	8,614	4,746
27	27	18	Ireland .....	9,257	9,052	13,321	+ 47.2	6,222	7,099
42	22	19	Israel.....	5,036	12,709	12,126	- 4.6	7,370	4,755
14	15	20	New Zealand .....	18,375	14,489	10,983	- 24.2	4,839	6,144
24	18	21	Philippine Islands .....	9,810	13,983	10,829	- 22.6	6,209	4,620
45	21	22	Panama .....	4,123	13,632	9,019	- 33.8	3,881	5,138
19	10	23	Germany .....	13,214	23,451	8,873	- 62.2	3,411	5,462
33	12	24	Pakistan.....	7,775	18,097	8,681	- 52.0	6,363	2,318
5	20	25	Netherlands.....	43,684	13,759	8,617	- 37.4	5,085	3,532
29	26	26	Hong Kong .....	8,256	10,099	8,004	- 20.7	3,764	4,240
1	1	27	Puerto Rico.....	2,300	5,962	7,643	+ 28.2	4,282	3,361
20	28	28	Jamaica.....	12,350	9,033	7,495	- 17.0	3,734	3,761
15	24	29	Trinidad and Tobago.....	17,105	12,325	7,476	- 39.3	3,810	3,666
1	1	30	Chile .....	4,495	3,633	6,864	+ 88.9	994	5,870

**Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1949**  
(ranked as in 1949)

1	17	41	Turkey .....	2,012	14,121	3,744	- 73.5	1,534	2,209
10	19	1	China.....	29,128	13,801	2,057	- 85.1	1,517	539
1	25	1	Iran .....	684	11,987	993	- 91.7	585	408
41	29	33	Portugal .....	5,181	8,405	5,641	- 32.9	3,035	2,606
38	30	31	Hawaii .....	5,867	8,311	6,830	- 17.8	2,848	3,981

1. Lower than 50th.



**TABLE VI. Imports, by Leading Countries**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1950

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
				\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1	1	1	United States .....	1,805,763	1,951,860	2,130,476	+ 91.5	1,004,546	1,125,930
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	299,502	307,450	404,213	+ 31.5	187,177	217,036
3	3	3	Venezuela .....	94,758	91,697	87,264	- 4.8	38,161	49,103
4	5	4	India .....	33,400	26,233	37,262	+ 42.0	20,440	16,822
6	6	5	Mexico .....	27,258	25,494	32,974	+ 29.3	13,576	19,398
5	4	6	Australia .....	27,415	27,429	32,803	+ 19.6	9,595	23,208
8	11	7	Federation of Malaya .....	21,878	16,187	20,852	+ 28.8	9,450	11,402
9	8	8	Brazil .....	20,559	21,163	28,178	+ 33.0	11,405	16,773
1	15	9	Arabia .....	1	12,127	28,115	+131.8	11,779	16,336
12	9	10	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	13,661	19,022	22,795	+ 19.8	9,222	13,573
11	7	11	British Guiana .....	15,380	22,355	21,735	- 3.0	7,117	14,618
19	10	12	Jamaica .....	9,557	16,577	19,080	+ 15.1	6,676	12,405
15	16	13	Ceylon .....	11,182	11,635	17,604	+ 51.3	8,032	9,572
26	34	14	Netherlands Antilles .....	7,286	3,713	17,336	+367.0	4,884	12,452
21	12	15	Trinidad and Tobago .....	9,027	14,575	15,205	+ 4.3	7,270	7,934
20	28	16	British East Africa .....	9,543	6,094	15,067	+147.2	5,920	9,146
13	13	17	France .....	12,648	13,309	14,669	+ 10.2	5,323	9,346
25	17	18	Switzerland .....	7,444	10,902	14,464	+ 32.7	6,810	7,654
22	14	19	Colombia .....	8,668	12,588	13,342	+ 6.0	5,311	8,031
38	30	20	Japan .....	3,144	5,551	12,087	+117.7	4,988	7,099
14	19	21	New Zealand .....	11,603	8,910	11,855	+ 33.1	4,622	7,233
45	21	22	Germany .....	1,729	7,134	11,026	+ 54.6	4,172	6,854
32	36	23	Argentina .....	5,746	3,324	10,913	+228.3	2,946	7,967
23	20	24	Fiji .....	8,275	7,997	10,194	+ 27.5	4,861	5,334
29	22	25	Barbados .....	6,387	7,080	10,057	+ 42.0	3,915	6,142
27	18	26	Italy .....	6,981	9,048	9,373	+ 3.6	3,918	5,455
17	24	27	Gold Coast .....	9,751	6,709	8,999	+ 34.0	3,346	5,652
31	25	28	Netherlands .....	5,831	6,688	8,896	+ 33.0	2,863	6,033
28	31	29	Philippine Islands .....	6,442	4,203	6,425	+ 52.9	3,232	3,193
35	27	30	Czechoslovakia .....	4,809	6,401	6,036	- 5.7	3,123	2,913

**Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1949**

(ranked as in 1949)

30	23	32	Honduras .....	66,182	6,986	5,621	- 19.5	2,654	2,967
7	26	37	Cuba .....	22,606	6,562	4,134	- 37.0	1,944	2,190
24	29	31	Guatemala .....	8,209	5,743	5,781	+ 1.0	2,472	3,309

1. Not listed separately before 1949.

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>643,698</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>	- 17.6	<b>298,807</b>	<b>338,090</b>
2	Wheat .....	243,023	435,158	325,614	- 25.2	156,582	169,032
7	Wheat flour .....	125,151	97,693	93,839	- 3.9	50,252	43,587
14	Whisky .....	26,957	32,703	41,682	+ 27.5	17,078	24,603
25	Barley .....	26,947	25,472	23,442	- 8.0	7,791	15,651
31	Oats .....	22,560	18,533	16,571	- 10.6	6,480	10,091
36	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	9,624	9,933	14,034	+ 41.3	5,982	8,053
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>434,925</b>	<b>338,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>	+ 8.1	<b>167,603</b>	<b>198,172</b>
11	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter) .....	47,226	46,146	61,686	+ 33.7	29,289	32,397
13	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	35,263	34,752	49,711	+ 43.0	18,365	31,346
19	Beef and veal, fresh .....	36,594	30,629	34,219	+ 11.7	13,379	20,840
21	Fish, cured .....	14,864	23,712	28,616	+ 20.7	14,104	14,512
22	Bacon and hams .....	69,960	24,176	28,307	+ 17.1	20,227	8,080
24	Fur skins, undressed .....	23,262	22,533	23,792	+ 5.6	13,040	10,752
29	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	26,674	15,303	17,440	+ 14.0	7,997	9,443
32	Cheese .....	12,042	16,257	16,552	+ 1.8	3,101	13,450
33	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	12,372	13,470	15,719	+ 16.7	8,650	7,069
35	Hides and skins, except furs .....	11,966	14,358	14,410	+ 0.4	7,662	6,748
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>45,554</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>	+ 17.3	<b>10,771</b>	<b>18,803</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>953,674</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>	+ 27.1	<b>485,324</b>	<b>627,621</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	383,123	433,882	485,746	+ 12.0	235,464	250,283
3	Planks and boards .....	196,023	160,420	290,847	+ 81.3	108,239	182,608
4	Wood pulp .....	211,564	170,675	208,556	+ 22.2	91,989	116,566
18	Pulpwood .....	43,573	31,317	34,768	+ 11.0	13,260	21,508
20	Shingles .....	22,370	16,803	32,401	+ 92.8	12,269	20,132
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>281,465</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>	- 14.3	<b>126,275</b>	<b>124,833</b>
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	73,760	84,127	78,512	- 6.7	47,448	31,064
15	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	55,086	38,808	40,228	+ 3.7	19,313	20,915
23	Machinery (non farm) and parts .....	40,539	31,840	25,644	- 19.5	11,334	14,310
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	2,691	4,957	21,331	+ 330.3	7,882	13,449
30	Ferro-alloys .....	24,057	19,182	17,075	- 11.0	6,554	10,522
37	Iron ore .....	5,301	14,117	13,310	- 5.7	3,015	10,294
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>395,948</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>	+ 7.2	<b>208,949</b>	<b>248,313</b>
5	Nickel .....	73,802	92,324	105,300	+ 14.1	52,171	53,129
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	92,737	91,032	103,206	+ 13.4	52,776	50,430
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	75,206	84,052	82,990	- 1.3	42,129	40,861
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	42,337	55,700	58,710	+ 5.4	22,780	35,930
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	34,322	41,886	38,105	- 9.0	12,390	25,715
28	Platinum metals and scrap .....	16,832	18,046	21,215	+ 17.6	7,367	13,848
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>94,915</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>	+ 40.6	<b>47,866</b>	<b>55,789</b>
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	41,399	36,934	62,752	+ 69.9	29,031	33,721
34	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	13,381	11,466	14,767	+ 28.8	6,597	8,170
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>79,840</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525<sup>1</sup></b>	+ 42.2 <sup>1</sup>	<b>50,143</b>	<b>50,382</b>
16	Fertilizers, chemical .....	36,374	39,385	38,874	- 1.3	21,536	17,338
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>145,420</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>	- 48.2	<b>34,885</b>	<b>25,760</b>
26	Ships sold .....	81,448	41,159	22,133	- 46.2	15,888	6,245
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to All Countries</b> .....	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	+ 4.2	<b>1,430,624</b>	<b>1,687,763</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>2,310,411</b>	<b>2,378,939</b>	<b>2,602,102</b>		<b>1,199,410</b>	<b>1,402,693</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>75.1</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>		<b>83.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>

1. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

Table VIII. Imports from All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>349,919</b>	<b>377,393</b>	<b>484,475</b>	<b>+ 28.4</b>	<b>211,598</b>	<b>272,878</b>
9	Sugar, raw .....	62,116	65,624	76,409	+ 16.4	27,809	48,600
16	Coffee, green .....	23,426	28,584	41,664	+ 45.8	17,591	24,073
19	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	20,878	17,662	34,361	+ 94.6	11,355	23,007
22	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	18,866	20,550	31,162	+ 51.6	13,501	17,661
24	Tea, black .....	17,521	21,128	28,303	+ 34.0	15,556	12,747
26	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	18,837	22,267	24,532	+ 10.2	13,613	10,919
28	Vegetables, fresh .....	6,845	18,460	23,259	+ 26.0	17,274	5,985
30	Nuts .....	31,027	23,187	22,373	- 3.5	12,946	9,426
33	Bananas, fresh .....	17,199	17,034	19,442	+ 14.1	9,193	10,248
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>84,702</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>86,968</b>	<b>+ 17.4</b>	<b>38,419</b>	<b>48,549</b>
35	Fur skins, undressed .....	21,980	16,294	18,762	+ 15.1	9,908	8,854
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>350,619</b>	<b>333,032</b>	<b>364,509</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>	<b>167,255</b>	<b>197,254</b>
7	Cotton, raw .....	55,546	65,676	88,461	+ 34.7	35,174	53,287
14	Cotton piece goods .....	52,815	52,666	45,901	- 12.8	23,147	22,754
21	Wool piece goods .....	42,648	41,747	31,719	- 24.0	16,251	15,468
23	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	24,108	18,555	28,500	+ 53.6	11,430	17,070
25	Wool, raw .....	23,636	18,849	26,806	+ 42.2	11,621	15,184
37	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	15,004	14,678	17,306	+ 17.9	7,899	9,407
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>73,730</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>100,366</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>	<b>47,288</b>	<b>53,078</b>
27	Paperboard, paper and products .....	17,213	20,068	23,434	+ 16.8	10,973	12,460
34	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	14,385	16,068	19,441	+ 21.0	9,694	9,747
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>782,255</b>	<b>891,551</b>	<b>980,229</b>	<b>+ 9.9</b>	<b>479,441</b>	<b>500,788</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	217,090	216,316	226,249	+ 4.6	110,511	115,738
3	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	101,261	117,748	158,405	+ 34.5	75,731	82,674
5	Tractors and parts .....	88,670	118,506	108,320	- 8.6	68,022	40,298
6	Rolling mill products .....	83,929	98,093	93,639	- 4.5	39,703	53,936
10	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	21,428	38,970	75,330	+ 93.3	37,125	38,204
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	51,325	58,706	53,322	- 9.2	30,435	22,888
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	43,031	45,610	47,068	+ 3.2	23,767	23,300
18	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	18,598	28,145	35,394	+ 25.8	17,273	18,121
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>155,812</b>	<b>174,692</b>	<b>215,527</b>	<b>+ 23.4</b>	<b>97,473</b>	<b>118,054</b>
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	62,127	69,802	82,585	+ 18.3	40,416	42,169
31	Platinum, palladium and iridium .....	10,738	10,737	21,340	+ 98.8	9,961	11,379
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>606,182</b>	<b>535,329</b>	<b>611,741</b>	<b>+ 14.3</b>	<b>258,800</b>	<b>352,942</b>
2	Crude petroleum for refining .....	191,980	189,364	200,506	+ 5.9	89,872	110,634
4	Coal, bituminous .....	127,673	93,455	118,788	+ 27.1	51,990	66,798
11	Coal, anthracite .....	56,292	45,598	54,285	+ 19.0	23,630	30,635
15	Fuel oils .....	32,309	17,464	45,466	+160.3	14,832	30,634
17	Gasoline .....	46,462	45,256	39,759	- 12.1	12,755	27,005
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>118,380</b>	<b>130,660</b>	<b>158,221</b>	<b>+ 21.1</b>	<b>76,284</b>	<b>81,937</b>
29	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	18,481	18,534	23,036	+ 24.3	10,563	12,473
32	Synthetic resins and products .....	14,930	16,025	20,317	+ 26.8	9,623	10,693
36	Drugs and medicines .....	13,164	14,829	18,629	+ 25.6	10,253	8,376
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>115,346</b>	<b>158,128</b>	<b>172,218</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>76,494</b>	<b>95,723</b>
20	Tourist purchases .....	316	28,847	33,090	+ 14.7	10,827	22,264
	<b>Total Imports from All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>	<b>1,453,051</b>	<b>1,721,203</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,683,857</b>	<b>1,771,102</b>	<b>2,057,341</b>		<b>962,225</b>	<b>1,095,116</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>		<b>66.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>



TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>139,322</b>	<b>170,637</b>	<b>176,937</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>75,245</b>	<b>101,692</b>
13	Whisky .....	23,198	28,366	33,492	+ 18.1	13,506	19,986
18	Wheat .....	6,608	16,997	28,486	+ 67.6	11,499	16,987
21	Barley .....	14,614	20,970	19,437	- 7.3	7,157	12,280
24	Oats .....	15,958	15,093	14,977	- 0.8	5,638	9,339
25	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	6,937	7,159	12,927	+ 80.6	5,399	7,528
30	Rye .....	6,582	14,670	9,943	- 32.2	2,947	6,996
34	Clover seed .....	13,225	11,446	8,868	- 22.5	5,268	3,600
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>217,941</b>	<b>200,566</b>	<b>253,333</b>	<b>+ 26.3</b>	<b>110,807</b>	<b>142,526</b>
6	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter) .....	46,756	45,940	61,593	+ 34.1	29,262	32,332
7	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	34,994	34,526	49,519	+ 43.4	18,286	31,233
14	Beef and veal, fresh .....	26,313	28,281	32,944	+ 16.5	12,745	20,199
20	Fur skins, undressed .....	14,949	17,378	19,446	+ 11.9	10,112	9,334
22	Cattle, dairy and pure bred .....	25,649	14,736	16,896	+ 14.7	7,799	9,097
23	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	12,099	12,978	15,249	+ 17.5	8,562	6,687
33	Hides and skins, except furs .....	10,717	5,118	9,232	+ 80.4	3,556	5,676
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>18,343</b>	<b>+ 64.1</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>12,035</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>754,937</b>	<b>709,841</b>	<b>1,016,396</b>	<b>+ 43.2</b>	<b>450,377</b>	<b>566,019</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	340,334	391,306	463,156	+ 18.4	266,817	236,339
2	Planks and boards .....	127,948	100,146	249,599	+149.2	95,221	154,378
3	Wood pulp .....	184,973	141,612	191,006	+ 34.9	85,251	105,754
12	Pulpwood .....	42,237	30,593	33,963	+ 11.0	13,228	20,735
15	Shingles .....	20,887	16,214	31,619	+ 95.0	11,849	19,770
27	Plywoods and veneers .....	6,184	4,481	11,952	+166.7	5,517	6,435
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>92,219</b>	<b>108,735</b>	<b>136,445</b>	<b>+ 25.5</b>	<b>66,544</b>	<b>69,902</b>
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	50,575	63,830	63,739	- 0.1	35,758	27,981
19	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	621	4,543	21,303	+368.9	7,882	13,421
26	Iron ore .....	5,301	10,459	12,329	+ 17.9	2,972	9,357
29	Ferro-alloys .....	12,481	7,104	11,073	+ 55.9	3,224	7,850
35	Tractors and parts .....	10,016	7,045	8,598	+ 22.0	4,870	3,729
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,782	5,798	7,350	+ 26.8	3,238	4,112
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>166,546</b>	<b>196,892</b>	<b>267,043</b>	<b>+ 35.6</b>	<b>124,760</b>	<b>142,283</b>
4	Nickel .....	56,318	62,693	76,184	+ 21.5	39,640	36,544
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	25,609	21,287	49,176	+131.0	26,563	22,612
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	17,686	37,257	39,495	+ 6.0	21,000	18,495
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	25,751	35,179	38,918	+ 10.6	16,663	22,255
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	18,131	20,973	30,696	+ 46.4	10,174	20,522
31	Platinum metals and scrap .....	5,677	6,050	9,651	+ 59.5	2,816	6,835
32	Silver ore and bullion .....	6,204	7,337	9,242	+ 26.0	3,818	5,424
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>57,462</b>	<b>52,249</b>	<b>73,983</b>	<b>+ 41.6</b>	<b>33,445</b>	<b>40,538</b>
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	31,984	28,154	44,185	+ 56.9	20,067	24,118
28	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	11,056	8,309	11,244	+ 35.3	4,935	6,309
36	Coal and coke .....	5,111	7,050	8,258	+ 17.1	5,049	3,209
	<b>Chemical and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>33,568</b>	<b>33,359</b>	<b>58,499<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>+ 75.4<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28,666</b>	<b>29,833</b>
17	Fertilizers, chemical .....	20,498	23,416	28,595	+ 22.1	15,101	13,494
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>21,956</b>	<b>19,999</b>	<b>20,009</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>11,213</b>
37	Settlers' effects .....	8,959	7,806	7,863	+ 0.7	3,046	4,818
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to United States .....</b>	<b>1,500,987</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>	<b>2,020,988</b>	<b>+ 34.4</b>	<b>904,949</b>	<b>1,116,039</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,298,921</b>	<b>1,322,297</b>	<b>1,792,204</b>		<b>806,434</b>	<b>985,771</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>		<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>

1. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.



TABLE X. Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>116,555</b>	<b>146,372</b>	<b>180,072</b>	<b>+ 23.0</b>	<b>84,616</b>	<b>95,456</b>
18	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	15,781	19,622	21,738	+ 10.8	11,934	9,804
19	Vegetables, fresh .....	5,190	14,579	20,918	+ 43.5	15,178	5,740
20	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	6,349	17,317	20,117	+ 16.2	10,235	9,881
25	Indian corn .....	15,834	12,282	16,234	+ 32.2	3,634	12,600
34	Rubber manufactures .....	9,678	10,462	12,699	+ 21.4	6,019	6,680
35	Soya beans .....	4,935	5,462	12,139	+122.2	4,586	7,553
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>44,209</b>	<b>53,161</b>	<b>57,240</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>26,843</b>	<b>30,397</b>
24	Fur skins, undressed .....	19,268	15,216	16,859	+ 10.8	9,412	7,448
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>111,246</b>	<b>134,376</b>	<b>151,776</b>	<b>+ 12.9</b>	<b>70,232</b>	<b>81,544</b>
8	Cotton, raw .....	30,817	49,693	68,502	+ 37.9	28,791	39,711
14	Cotton piece goods .....	36,004	34,593	31,056	- 10.2	16,223	14,834
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>67,375</b>	<b>79,982</b>	<b>92,330</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>43,798</b>	<b>48,531</b>
17	Paperboard, paper and products .....	16,022	19,036	22,014	+ 15.6	10,327	11,687
23	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	13,961	15,679	18,951	+ 20.9	9,452	9,498
32	Books, printed .....	10,395	12,175	13,481	+ 10.7	6,349	7,132
38	Lumber and timber .....	4,876	9,213	11,008	+ 19.5	4,673	6,336
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>713,127</b>	<b>794,210</b>	<b>811,008</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>402,080</b>	<b>408,928</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	203,643	201,573	204,984	+ 1.7	100,851	104,133
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	100,492	116,224	154,108	+ 32.6	74,190	79,918
4	Tractors and parts .....	86,752	115,030	100,099	- 13.0	61,713	38,386
6	Rolling mill products .....	79,827	88,997	73,930	- 16.9	34,195	39,735
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	50,684	58,059	52,477	- 9.6	29,930	22,548
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	33,535	35,637	40,663	+ 14.1	20,237	20,426
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	16,957	25,529	29,389	+ 15.1	14,945	14,443
27	Iron ore .....	11,960	10,770	15,971	+ 48.3	2,748	13,223
30	Cooking and heating apparatus and parts .....	6,721	11,186	14,189	+ 26.8	5,395	8,794
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>109,192</b>	<b>121,818</b>	<b>135,686</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>66,604</b>	<b>69,082</b>
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	54,904	63,203	71,645	+ 13.4	36,305	35,340
33	Brass, manufactured .....	8,936	11,098	12,990	+ 17.1	6,149	6,841
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>456,373</b>	<b>383,633</b>	<b>430,859</b>	<b>+ 12.3</b>	<b>183,679</b>	<b>247,180</b>
3	Coal, bituminous .....	127,671	93,400	118,515	+ 26.9	51,721	66,793
5	Crude petroleum for refining .....	90,622	82,573	90,107	+ 9.1	39,744	50,362
10	Coal, anthracite .....	54,282	41,648	49,561	+ 19.0	21,938	27,622
12	Gasoline .....	43,852	44,135	32,828	- 25.6	12,157	20,670
16	Fuel oils .....	29,531	14,925	28,656	+ 92.0	10,235	18,420
37	Coke .....	14,583	12,301	11,027	- 10.4	4,399	6,628
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>106,060</b>	<b>115,033</b>	<b>134,603</b>	<b>+ 17.0</b>	<b>65,974</b>	<b>68,629</b>
21	Synthetic resins and products .....	14,813	15,884	19,929	+ 25.5	9,529	10,401
22	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	16,871	16,867	19,246	+ 14.1	9,011	10,234
26	Drugs and medicines .....	11,325	12,908	16,179	+ 25.3	9,153	7,026
31	Pigments .....	12,209	11,105	13,715	+ 23.5	6,424	7,291
36	Organic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,751	10,311	11,103	+ 7.7	6,120	4,983
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>81,627</b>	<b>123,273</b>	<b>136,904</b>	<b>+ 11.1</b>	<b>60,720</b>	<b>76,184</b>
13	Tourist purchases .....	298	28,697	32,718	+ 14.0	10,748	21,970
28	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	11,292	14,211	15,018	+ 5.7	7,649	7,368
29	Refrigerators and parts .....	5,682	6,525	14,626	+124.1	5,821	8,805
	<b>Total Imports from the United States</b> .....	<b>1,805,763</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>	<b>2,130,476</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>	<b>1,004,546</b>	<b>1,125,930</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,284,303</b>	<b>1,378,126</b>	<b>1,529,387</b>		<b>728,121</b>	<b>801,266</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>		<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan. — June	July — Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>271,923</b>	<b>340,980</b>	<b>228,795</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>126,781</b>	<b>102,014</b>
1	Wheat .....	196,534	280,732	173,651	-38.1	94,739	78,912
2	Wheat flour .....	61,640	46,734	40,963	-12.3	22,264	18,699
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,330	7,347	8,320	+13.2	6,079	2,241
17	Apples, fresh .....	0	2,238	3,681	+64.4	2,429	1,252
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>138,118</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>53,346</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>25,267</b>
5	Bacon and hams .....	67,845	23,381	24,400	+4.4	18,960	5,440
8	Cheese .....	11,085	15,230	15,073	-1.0	2,473	12,599
15	Fish, canned .....	1,593	7,082	4,646	-34.4	1	4,646
16	Fur skins, undressed .....	7,958	4,866	3,999	-17.8	2,648	1,351
20	Eggs, processed .....	14,206	4,808	2,399	-50.1	2,399	0
27	Hides and skins, except furs .....	180	1,061	1,109	+4.5	971	138
30	Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,242	738	858	+16.3	458	400
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>660</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>100,642</b>	<b>84,770</b>	<b>40,687</b>	<b>-52.0</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>27,694</b>
6	Planks and boards .....	43,888	37,400	20,353	-45.6	4,932	15,421
9	Wood pulp .....	21,369	19,338	13,129	-32.1	5,221	7,908
23	Newsprint paper .....	5,320	8,850	1,862	-79.0	654	1,208
24	Spoolwood .....	958	1,271	1,581	+24.4	345	1,236
32	Pulpwood .....	279	723	768	+6.1	31	736
35	Billets, blocks and bolts .....	1,205	717	554	-22.8	313	241
37	Logs and square timber .....	980	1,099	512	-53.4	393	119
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>22,106</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-54.3</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>4,730</b>
13	Ferro-alloys .....	9,970	10,183	5,237	-48.6	3,059	2,178
25	Needles .....	1,021	1,337	1,572	+17.6	925	647
31	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	3,837	4,074	853	-79.1	646	207
33	Iron ore .....	0	3,658	707	-80.7	44	663
36	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,130	851	537	-37.0	329	208
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>131,866</b>	<b>147,892</b>	<b>117,401</b>	<b>-20.6</b>	<b>52,549</b>	<b>64,852</b>
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	39,854	48,729	39,224	-19.5	18,241	20,982
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	34,674	32,271	29,275	-9.3	14,740	14,535
7	Nickel .....	12,627	20,546	18,997	-7.5	7,894	11,103
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	12,623	15,404	12,537	-18.6	4,552	7,985
11	Platinum metals and scrap .....	11,156	11,965	11,564	-3.4	4,551	7,013
19	Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap) .....	4,845	3,355	2,583	-23.0	1,386	1,198
22	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	14,536	14,458	2,157	-85.1	725	1,432
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>+25.8</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,540</b>
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,261	2,766	4,761	+72.2	2,453	2,308
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	2,185	2,963	3,461	+16.8	1,606	1,856
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,993<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>+8.1<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,841</b>
21	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,809	1,994	2,356	+18.2	1,245	1,110
28	Acids .....	3,003	1,393	890	-36.1	456	435
34	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. .....	1,198	752	569	-24.3	291	278
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>22,261</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>-86.9</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,394</b>
26	Settlers' effects .....	1,208	1,270	1,129	-11.1	451	678
29	Donations and gifts .....	2,432	1,611	885	-45.1	493	392
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to United Kingdom .....</b>	<b>686,914</b>	<b>704,956</b>	<b>469,910</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>235,917</b>	<b>233,993</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>604,979</b>	<b>643,195</b>	<b>457,153</b>		<b>229,397</b>	<b>227,756</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>		<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. This increase is due chiefly to the reclassification of exports of crude synthetic rubber as chemical products in 1950.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>15,295</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>27,960</b>	<b>+ 34.4</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>15,299</b>
12	Whisky .....	6,795	6,835	6,867	+ 1.0	2,543	4,324
20	Confectionery, including candy .....	1,305	1,282	4,553	+255.1	1,676	2,877
30	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,873	279	2,511	+799.4	1,251	1,261
37	Cocoa butter .....	420	1,243	2,014	+ 62.0	907	1,107
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>9,464</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>+ 56.8</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>5,363</b>
18	Leather, unmanufactured .....	3,086	3,152	4,788	+ 51.9	2,248	2,540
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>146,392</b>	<b>119,228</b>	<b>112,913</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>	<b>53,257</b>	<b>60,656</b>
2	Wool piece goods .....	38,417	36,913	28,320	- 23.3	14,396	13,924
3	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	21,728	16,323	25,943	+ 59.0	10,119	15,824
8	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	11,130	9,777	11,233	+ 14.9	5,169	6,064
11	Cotton piece goods .....	14,580	11,488	7,617	- 33.7	3,743	3,873
16	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	7,026	5,833	5,296	- 9.2	2,940	2,355
22	Cotton yarns, threads, cords .....	6,874	3,993	4,057	+ 1.6	2,077	1,981
23	Wool, raw .....	2,094	1,344	3,947	+193.5	1,690	2,257
24	Wool yarns and warps .....	6,693	4,354	3,565	- 18.1	1,423	2,142
25	Cloth, coated or impregnated .....	5,455	3,429	3,131	- 8.7	1,833	1,298
28	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	2,315	2,450	2,673	+ 9.1	1,446	1,227
29	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	2,924	2,092	2,614	+ 25.0	1,147	1,467
32	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres .....	7,736	5,005	2,399	- 52.1	1,177	1,222
35	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	3,530	2,190	2,179	- 1.0	923	1,256
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>+ 18.7</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,989</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>50,825</b>	<b>81,510</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>+ 82.6</b>	<b>71,335</b>	<b>77,515</b>
1	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	14,721	31,500	68,366	+117.0	34,589	33,777
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	11,551	12,720	17,277	+ 35.8	8,304	8,974
6	Rolling mill products .....	1,655	5,247	13,957	+166.0	4,227	9,730
10	Tractors and parts .....	1,876	3,405	8,138	+139.0	6,266	1,871
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	6,560	9,401	6,310	- 32.9	3,471	2,839
14	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	1,622	2,411	5,737	+138.0	2,325	3,412
17	Automobiles, freight, new .....	2,113	2,085	4,825	+131.4	2,014	2,811
21	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	742	1,485	4,232	+185.0	1,493	2,740
26	Castings and forgings .....	1,916	2,873	3,066	+ 6.7	812	2,254
31	Wire and wire rope .....	271	461	2,437	+428.5	1,048	1,389
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>20,774</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>+ 79.3</b>	<b>16,264</b>	<b>22,056</b>
4	Platinum, palladium and iridium .....	10,673	10,619	21,261	+100.2	9,919	11,342
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	6,343	5,817	9,285	+ 59.6	3,536	5,749
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>23,762</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>30,202</b>	<b>+ 13.4</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>16,934</b>
7	Pottery and chinaware .....	11,369	11,704	11,239	- 4.0	5,476	5,762
15	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	4,126	5,032	5,365	+ 6.6	2,512	2,853
19	Coal, anthracite .....	2,010	3,950	4,703	+ 19.1	1,692	3,011
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>6,787</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>+ 66.3</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>7,865</b>
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,434	1,446	2,936	+103.0	1,128	1,809
34	Pigments .....	839	1,001	2,233	+123.2	778	1,455
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>23,169</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>18,517</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>10,360</b>
33	Toys and sporting goods .....	2,078	1,776	2,307	+ 29.9	805	1,502
36	Containers, n.o.p. ....	1,434	1,611	2,018	+ 25.3	936	1,082
	<b>Total Imports from the United Kingdom</b> .....	<b>299,502</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>404,213</b>	<b>+ 31.5</b>	<b>187,177</b>	<b>217,036</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>227,313</b>	<b>232,529</b>	<b>319,397</b>		<b>148,039</b>	<b>171,358</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>75.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>		<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.0</b>



**TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>114,494</b>	<b>97,479</b>	<b>79,544</b>	- 18.4	<b>22,807</b>	<b>56,737</b>
1	Wheat .....	25,105	49,901	54,903	+ 10.0	16,980	37,923
2	Flax seed (not for sowing) .....	18,764	15,099	11,073	- 26.7	1,365	9,707
13	Barley .....	11,429	4,464	3,189	- 28.6	627	2,563
19	Rubber tires and tubes .....	6,422	1,561	1,858	+ 19.0	616	1,241
24	Whisky .....	434	808	1,463	+ 81.2	672	791
26	Rye .....	16,028	2,102	1,383	- 34.2	128	1,255
30	Oats .....	5,402	2,400	899	- 62.5	538	361
31	Wheat flour .....	11,225	4,290	838	+ 80.5	274	564
33	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	4,268	3,479	794	- 77.2	390	405
34	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	7	33	647	+ 1	243	405
36	Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	1,745	559	531	- 4.9	141	390
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>27,105</b>	<b>21,519</b>	<b>23,682</b>	+ 10.1	<b>10,850</b>	<b>12,832</b>
6	Fish, cured .....	1,693	2,732	7,139	+ 161.3	3,475	3,664
10	Fish, canned .....	7,363	3,065	4,490	+ 46.5	881	3,609
12	Hides and skins, except furs .....	1,068	7,581	3,602	- 52.5	2,884	718
14	Fish, seal and whale oils .....	454	1,565	2,602	+ 66.2	698	1,903
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	4,928	2,610	2,383	- 8.7	1,069	1,314
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>4,037</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>1,987</b>	- 28.8	<b>617</b>	<b>1,370</b>
35	Synthetic fibre thread and yarn .....	407	161	538	+ 233.3	206	332
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>7,241</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>4,282</b>	- 55.4	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,483</b>
22	Wood pulp .....	1,804	6,444	1,664	- 74.2	794	871
23	Planks and boards .....	1,873	1,284	1,575	+ 22.6	726	849
38	Newsprint paper .....	836	1,121	411	- 63.4	78	333
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>21,544</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>9,911</b>	- 36.1	<b>5,341</b>	<b>4,569</b>
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	5,278	4,216	2,405	- 43.0	1,678	727
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,310	3,600	2,277	- 36.7	1,081	1,196
25	Rolling mill products .....	5,311	2,251	1,429	- 36.5	701	728
27	Tractors and parts .....	377	1,267	1,379	+ 8.8	703	677
28	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,731	1,584	1,001	- 36.8	625	376
37	Needles .....	164	300	495	+ 65.0	248	247
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>53,690</b>	<b>46,810</b>	<b>42,948</b>	- 8.3	<b>18,620</b>	<b>24,328</b>
3	Nickel .....	4,663	8,752	9,957	+ 13.8	4,545	5,412
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	19,399	10,772	9,802	- 9.0	4,688	5,114
7	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,112	4,141	6,457	+ 55.9	1,520	4,937
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	19,542	11,706	5,406	- 53.8	3,574	1,832
9	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,282	5,715	4,690	- 17.9	1,372	3,318
11	Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap) .....	1,662	3,420	4,144	+ 21.2	1,634	2,510
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .....	1,474	951	978	+ 2.9	599	379
39	Jewellers' sweepings .....	108	112	404	+ 261.2	8	396
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>5,619</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>9,036</b>	+ 81.9	<b>4,541</b>	<b>4,495</b>
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,193	3,531	7,538	+ 113.5	3,806	3,732
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>10,847</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>16,416<sup>2</sup></b>	+ 103.5 <sup>2</sup>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>8,330</b>
18	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,338	1,166	1,862	+ 59.7	1,017	845
20	Drugs and medicines .....	840	1,798	1,794	- 0.2	1,052	742
32	Fertilizers, chemical .....	3,694	1,984	814	- 59.0	529	284
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>72,255</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>2,624</b>	- 87.7	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,102</b>
21	Donations and gifts .....	4,229	1,770	1,165	- 34.2	639	526
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Europe</b> .....	<b>316,832</b>	<b>228,008</b>	<b>190,428</b>	- 16.5	<b>74,182</b>	<b>116,246</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>203,961</b>	<b>180,295</b>	<b>165,981</b>		<b>62,805</b>	<b>103,176</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>64.4</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>		<b>84.7</b>	<b>88.8</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.



TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>9,579</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>13,196</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>8,050</b>
6	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,344	1,610	2,818	+ 75.0	1,168	1,650
17	Nuts .....	1,353	1,645	1,873	+ 13.9	616	1,258
21	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,063	1,261	1,428	+ 13.3	356	1,072
25	Wines .....	1,136	1,242	1,285	+ 3.5	526	759
33	Brandy .....	729	784	818	+ 4.3	292	525
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>3,640</b>
18	Cheese .....	245	1,180	1,726	+ 46.2	718	1,008
38	Fish, canned .....	892	795	715	- 10.1	285	430
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>12,711</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>22,720</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>12,112</b>
5	Cotton piece goods .....	2,100	5,719	3,623	- 36.7	2,019	1,604
7	Wool piece goods .....	2,588	3,755	2,782	- 25.9	1,534	1,247
11	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres .....	1,188	1,174	2,235	+ 90.4	846	1,389
13	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	272	1,000	2,152	+115.2	1,017	1,135
14	Lace and embroidery .....	670	1,646	2,099	+ 27.5	1,042	1,056
16	Wool yarns and warps .....	1,127	1,566	1,881	+ 20.1	761	1,120
24	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	52	84	1,287	+1	653	634
27	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	577	1,005	1,095	+ 8.9	471	624
28	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	395	856	919	+ 7.3	473	445
34	Silk piece goods .....	520	638	813	+ 27.5	330	483
35	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	339	503	772	+ 53.4	287	484
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>+ 24.8</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,982</b>
22	Corkwood and products .....	1,186	1,189	1,358	+ 14.2	507	851
26	Books, printed .....	757	1,039	1,193	+ 14.8	595	597
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>18,431</b>	<b>+ 45.2</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>12,676</b>
2	Rolling mill products .....	2,423	3,847	5,696	+ 48.1	1,281	4,416
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,849	1,968	3,885	+ 97.4	1,326	2,559
9	Scrap iron and steel .....	274	1,857	2,484	+ 33.7	610	1,873
29	Tools .....	477	582	882	+ 51.7	332	550
30	Balls, ball bearings and roller bearings .....	768	805	880	+ 9.3	358	522
37	Cutlery .....	170	485	743	+ 53.2	380	364
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>+ 40.8</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>7,070</b>
1	Clocks, watches and parts .....	3,356	5,523	7,132	+ 29.1	3,645	3,487
10	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	2,066	1,466	2,335	+ 59.2	887	1,448
23	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	838	683	1,304	+ 90.9	401	903
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>9,352</b>	<b>+ 22.5</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>5,628</b>
4	Diamonds, unset .....	2,887	3,158	3,722	+ 17.9	1,801	1,922
8	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	3,539	1,923	2,729	+ 41.9	990	1,739
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>+ 44.3</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>4,349</b>
15	Fertilizers .....	1,658	1,730	1,922	+ 11.1	871	1,050
19	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	615	824	1,661	+101.5	642	1,019
20	Organic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	169	1,383	1,651	+ 19.4	570	1,081
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>+ 17.5</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>6,028</b>
12	Settlers' effects .....	2,326	2,769	2,187	- 21.0	1,002	1,185
31	Jewellery and precious stones .....	331	499	851	+ 70.5	394	457
32	Musical instruments .....	760	868	848	- 2.3	378	470
36	Toys and sporting goods .....	270	692	752	+ 8.6	197	555
39	Containers, n.o.p. ....	404	483	701	+ 45.0	217	484
	<b>Total Imports from Europe .....</b>	<b>71,382</b>	<b>84,363</b>	<b>103,123</b>	<b>+ 22.2</b>	<b>41,589</b>	<b>61,534</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>43,711</b>	<b>60,240</b>	<b>75,236</b>		<b>30,779</b>	<b>44,457</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>		<b>74.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>

**TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan. — June	July — Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>56,891</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>63,205</b>	<b>- 20.7</b>	<b>32,620</b>	<b>30,585</b>
2	Wheat .....	9,067	48,291	33,756	- 30.1	15,176	18,580
3	Wheat flour .....	25,385	18,433	21,527	+ 16.8	13,258	8,270
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,456	1,138	1,471	+ 29.3	774	697
28	Fodders .....	1,000	991	871	- 12.1	444	427
31	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	3,641	2,975	732	- 75.4	520	213
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>24,191</b>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>- 46.0</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,451</b>
10	Fish, cured .....	2,389	4,607	3,689	- 20.1	1,758	1,931
14	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	6,311	5,135	2,346	- 54.3	1,128	1,218
24	Fish, canned .....	5,313	2,347	1,240	- 47.1	392	849
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>15,169</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>- 17.8</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,920</b>
8	Cotton piece goods .....	5,312	3,404	4,214	+ 23.8	1,722	2,492
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>52,134</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>- 33.5</b>	<b>12,425</b>	<b>16,920</b>
4	Planks and boards .....	17,741	16,252	14,570	- 10.4	5,597	8,973
6	Newsprint paper .....	15,831	17,800	8,111	- 54.4	3,475	4,636
23	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	2,974	1,620	1,141	- 29.5	352	790
26	Railway ties .....	668	480	1,063	+ 121.4	1,036	27
36	Wrapping paper .....	1,712	1,283	685	- 46.7	258	427
38	Wood pulp .....	1,165	493	642	+ 30.1	248	394
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>87,831</b>	<b>104,338</b>	<b>59,467</b>	<b>- 43.0</b>	<b>33,083</b>	<b>26,383</b>
1	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	44,644	30,861	33,911	+ 9.9	15,741	18,170
5	Locomotives and parts .....	5,743	27,909	11,342	- 59.4	8,307	3,036
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	6,620	5,772	3,675	- 36.3	1,608	2,068
12	Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	2,625	20,930	2,847	- 86.4	2,847	1
17	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	6,324	4,164	1,768	- 57.5	811	957
19	Rolling mill products .....	9,213	6,466	1,644	- 74.6	1,129	515
29	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	911	2,162	834	- 64.4	658	176
32	Needles .....	431	486	715	+ 47.3	332	383
37	Engines, internal combustion and parts .....	470	568	662	+ 16.6	406	256
39	Tools .....	1,161	575	623	+ 8.3	391	232
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>21,607</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>7,567</b>
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,741	4,961	5,330	+ 7.4	2,318	3,012
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,527	3,303	3,867	+ 17.1	1,453	2,413
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	4,440	2,903	1,837	- 36.7	905	932
35	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	553	577	692	+ 19.9	16	676
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,653</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>+ 14.2</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,496</b>
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	971	1,000	1,723	+ 72.2	673	1,050
30	Abrasive products .....	1,001	709	758	+ 6.9	245	513
34	Porcelain insulators .....	304	498	701	+ 40.8	327	375
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>10,154</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>- 15.8</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>2,645</b>
15	Fertilizers, chemical .....	2,913	3,306	2,223	- 32.8	1,903	320
20	Synthetic resins and products .....	532	936	1,572	+ 67.9	702	870
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	2,076	1,296	937	- 27.7	529	408
33	Drugs and medicines .....	875	736	715	- 2.8	304	411
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>12,756</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>- 65.9</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>2,542</b>
13	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,081	11,419	2,663	- 76.7	2,625	38
21	Pens, pencils and parts .....	561	982	1,156	+ 17.7	505	651
25	Packages .....	2,252	1,230	1,107	- 10.0	464	642
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries</b> .....	<b>285,386</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>198,501</b>	<b>- 34.0</b>	<b>100,992</b>	<b>97,508</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>201,483</b>	<b>258,996</b>	<b>179,360</b>		<b>91,333</b>	<b>88,027</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>70.6</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>		<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>

**TABLE XVI. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>105,317</b>	<b>122,045</b>	<b>168,225</b>	<b>+ 37.8</b>	<b>67,469</b>	<b>100,756</b>
1	Sugar, raw .....	26,207	59,397	75,581	+ 27.2	27,395	48,186
2	Tea, black .....	17,289	20,314	27,731	+ 36.5	15,292	12,439
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	16,461	12,633	26,179	+ 107.2	8,241	17,938
6	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	13,744	9,332	7,473	- 19.9	3,733	3,740
9	Fruits, dried .....	4,880	3,684	4,879	+ 32.5	573	4,306
11	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,740	3,456	4,035	+ 16.8	1,881	2,154
13	Coffee, green .....	1,734	441	3,245	+ 635.4	1,204	2,042
14	Spices .....	1,033	1,057	3,117	+ 194.8	1,815	1,302
15	Molasses and syrups .....	3,858	2,420	3,033	+ 25.3	898	2,135
16	Nuts .....	5,396	2,924	2,821	- 3.5	2,368	453
17	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	4,280	243	2,785	+1	658	2,127
20	Fruit juices and syrups .....	449	614	1,688	+ 171.4	1,013	655
22	Rum .....	1,677	1,598	1,395	- 12.7	627	768
29	Sugar, refined .....	945	439	789	+ 79.8	101	688
31	Gums and resins .....	1,251	750	724	- 3.5	309	415
33	Wines .....	679	707	652	- 7.8	308	344
35	Vegetables, fresh .....	1,082	511	389	- 23.8	286	103
36	Brandy .....	551	415	378	- 9.0	163	215
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>8,776</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>+ 90.2</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>4,141</b>
18	Sausage casings .....	1,923	1,430	2,551	+ 78.3	1,466	1,085
21	Cheese .....	0	<u>2</u>	1,557	+1	0	1,557
24	Hides and skins, except furs .....	1,943	1,115	1,150	+ 3.1	557	593
30	Fur skins, undressed .....	987	265	735	+ 177.1	90	645
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>48,661</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>38,742</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>	<b>18,538</b>	<b>20,204</b>
4	Wool, raw .....	20,643	16,249	19,504	+ 20.0	8,946	10,558
5	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	16,489	10,962	12,565	+ 14.6	6,202	6,363
23	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	1,470	1,020	1,280	+ 25.5	642	638
25	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,327	1,293	1,112	- 14.0	553	559
26	Flax, hemp and jute, raw .....	908	749	1,091	+ 45.6	733	358
27	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibre, n.o.p. ....	6,118	1,169	1,070	- 8.5	592	478
34	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	603	249	478	+ 92.4	139	339
37	Cotton piece goods .....	0	0	353	+1	74	279
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>+ 34.1</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>296</b>
39	Lumber and timber .....	549	223	299	+ 34.2	80	219
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>1,501</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>- 69.7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>135</b>
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>14,916</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>13,191</b>
7	Bauxite ore .....	7,071	8,961	7,373	- 17.7	1,277	6,097
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,599	5,644	5,049	- 10.5	1,802	3,246
10	Manganese oxide .....	1,565	1,272	4,084	+ 220.9	1,302	2,782
28	Chrome ore .....	579	749	1,064	+ 42.2	128	936
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>11,965</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>4,845</b>
12	Petroleum tops for refiners .....	5,022	2,969	3,458	+ 16.5	1,206	2,252
19	Crude petroleum for refining .....	5,970	3,034	1,911	- 37.0	524	1,387
32	Abrasives .....	48	165	677	+ 310.8	238	439
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>528</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>346</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>- 6.1</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>575</b>
38	Settlers' effects .....	414	375	332	- 11.3	125	208
	<b>Total Imports from Commonwealth Countries</b> .....	<b>193,472</b>	<b>185,861</b>	<b>241,559</b>	<b>+ 30.0</b>	<b>97,070</b>	<b>144,489</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>183,482</b>	<b>178,829</b>	<b>234,568</b>		<b>93,542</b>	<b>141,025</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>		<b>96.4</b>	<b>97.6</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>19,986</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>+ 46.6</b>	<b>14,833</b>	<b>29,224</b>
2	Wheat flour .....	9,773	12,397	16,182	+ 30.5	7,117	9,065
3	Wheat .....	308	8,448	14,135	+ 67.3	2,443	11,691
11	Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,701	2,029	2,960	+ 45.9	923	2,037
12	Malt .....	1,607	1,603	2,937	+ 83.3	1,051	1,887
13	Whisky .....	1,422	980	2,825	+188.3	1,246	1,579
21	Potatoes, certified for seed .....	1,553	1,571	1,103	- 29.8	193	910
22	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	376	764	1,102	+ 44.2	453	649
29	Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	426	371	715	+ 92.5	444	271
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>9,226</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>+ 30.5</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>6,606</b>
6	Fish, cured .....	3,909	5,354	5,697	+ 6.4	3,005	2,692
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	691	1,272	2,400	+ 88.7	871	1,528
19	Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,318	962	1,268	+ 31.9	781	487
24	Meats, canned .....	1,287	1,214	954	- 21.5	714	240
32	Fish, canned .....	980	506	656	+ 29.8	223	433
36	Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	19	135	579	+327.8	306	273
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>2,940</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>+ 79.5</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,125</b>
37	Cotton piece goods .....	169	44	560	+ 1	146	414
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>20,038</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>9,194</b>
4	Newsprint paper .....	15,671	11,894	10,407	- 12.5	3,777	6,630
18	Wood pulp .....	1,722	643	1,345	+109.2	470	875
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>30,386</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>14,597</b>
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	11,909	11,331	9,434	- 16.7	3,935	5,499
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,864	2,801	5,562	+ 98.6	1,961	3,601
16	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,268	1,491	2,136	+ 43.2	952	1,184
25	Rolling mill products .....	2,848	904	790	- 12.6	255	535
27	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	616	2,698	763	- 71.7	436	327
28	Locomotives and parts .....	2	66	721	+ 1	9	712
30	Tractors and parts .....	80	285	680	+138.5	210	470
31	Needles .....	532	738	664	- 10.0	253	411
33	Ferro-alloys .....	393	556	655	+ 17.9	243	412
38	Iron valves .....	119	175	529	+202.5	307	222
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>15,250</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>8,198</b>
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	4,442	5,537	4,936	- 10.9	2,139	2,797
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,036	3,970	3,374	- 15.0	244	3,130
14	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,344	1,648	2,777	+ 68.5	1,595	1,182
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,924	1,320	1,733	+ 31.3	573	1,160
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,093</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>+ 88.0</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,769</b>
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,913	1,386	3,348	+141.6	1,561	1,787
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>6,416</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>3,119</b>
20	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,823	1,425	1,155	- 18.9	551	604
23	Drugs and medicines .....	674	739	1,059	+ 43.4	499	560
34	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,207	604	641	+ 6.2	118	524
35	Fertilizers, chemical .....	956	1,142	597	- 47.7	350	248
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>15,414</b>	<b>22,973</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>7,771</b>
1	Ships sold .....	10,666	20,013	17,945	- 10.3	11,710	6,236
26	Films, motion picture .....	158	385	755	+ 95.9	366	389
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Latin America</b> .....	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>143,427</b>	<b>+ 14.2</b>	<b>60,824</b>	<b>82,603</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>95,701</b>	<b>109,403</b>	<b>126,081</b>		<b>52,431</b>	<b>73,650</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>77.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>		<b>86.2</b>	<b>89.2</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>86, 182</b>	<b>65, 058</b>	<b>76, 942</b>	<b>+ 18.3</b>	<b>33, 418</b>	<b>43, 524</b>
2	Coffee, green .....	21, 539	27, 728	36, 614	+ 32. 1	15, 044	21, 570
4	Bananas, fresh .....	17, 196	17, 017	19, 429	+ 14. 2	9, 187	10, 242
8	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	2, 923	1, 762	4, 158	+136. 0	804	3, 354
9	Nuts .....	577	1, 809	3, 293	+ 82. 0	2, 167	1, 127
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	1, 046	845	2, 219	+162. 5	1, 065	1, 154
14	Vegetables, fresh .....	254	3, 284	1, 904	- 42. 0	1, 791	113
16	Cocoa butter .....	993	1, 761	1, 642	- 6. 8	468	1, 174
17	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	1, 290	586	1, 524	+ 60. 3	1, 101	423
19	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	799	669	1, 158	+ 73. 0	39	1, 119
20	Oats .....	0	0	1, 129	+ 1	0	1, 129
22	Sugar, raw .....	35, 909	6, 227	828	- 86. 7	414	414
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1, 167	1, 031	755	- 26. 8	332	422
25	Pineapples, fresh .....	0	1, 226	619	- 49. 5	573	46
28	Molasses and syrups .....	1, 474	142	286	+101. 9	36	250
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>5, 654</b>	<b>3, 921</b>	<b>6, 632</b>	<b>+ 69. 1</b>	<b>2, 159</b>	<b>4, 473</b>
10	Meats, canned .....	138	2, 446	2, 910	+ 19. 0	661	2, 249
11	Hides and skins, except furs .....	1, 649	646	2, 451	+279. 6	1, 038	1, 413
26	Fur skins, undressed .....	326	190	444	+133. 9	162	282
32	Meat extracts .....	300	318	265	- 16. 8	81	183
36	Cheese .....	101	132	140	+ 6. 0	59	81
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>28, 746</b>	<b>21, 600</b>	<b>29, 845</b>	<b>+ 38. 2</b>	<b>10, 669</b>	<b>19, 175</b>
3	Cotton, raw .....	23, 279	15, 775	19, 463	+ 23. 4	6, 098	13, 365
6	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibres, n.o.p. ....	4, 720	3, 686	6, 085	+ 65. 1	2, 929	3, 156
15	Wool, raw .....	529	595	1, 718	+189. 0	461	1, 257
18	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres .....	0	139	1, 189	+755. 1	511	679
27	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	0	268	423	+ 58. 0	191	232
29	Textile wastes, n.o.p. ....	32	74	281	+278. 3	189	92
30	Cloth, coated or impregnated .....	0	5	280	+ 1	81	199
33	Cotton linters .....	80	191	191	+ 0. 3	117	75
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>+254. 6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>105</b>
38	Lumber and timber .....	28	29	136	+371. 1	57	80
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1, 484</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>- 49. 4</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>652</b>
24	Iron ore .....	486	933	730	- 21. 8	89	641
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>1, 694</b>	<b>4, 706</b>	<b>8, 935</b>	<b>+ 89. 8</b>	<b>3, 966</b>	<b>4, 969</b>
5	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	1, 671	4, 214	8, 253	+ 95. 8	3, 765	4, 488
31	Silver, unmanufactured .....	0	289	265	- 8. 1	2	263
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	0	148	+ 1	148	0
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>94, 835</b>	<b>92, 039</b>	<b>86, 643</b>	<b>- 5. 9</b>	<b>37, 853</b>	<b>48, 790</b>
1	Crude petroleum for refining .....	94, 405	91, 240	80, 374	- 11. 9	37, 824	42, 550
7	Fuel oils .....	0	1	6, 064	+ 1	0	6, 064
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>1, 679</b>	<b>1, 163</b>	<b>1, 222</b>	<b>+ 5. 0</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>595</b>
21	Dyeing and tanning materials <sup>2</sup> .....	839	862	965	+ 12. 0	534	432
34	Drugs and medicines .....	130	209	185	- 11. 6	61	124
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>1, 466</b>	<b>2, 003</b>	<b>2, 410</b>	<b>+ 20. 3</b>	<b>1, 200</b>	<b>1, 210</b>
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	1, 100	1, 598	1, 931	+ 20. 8	1, 010	920
37	Settlers' effects .....	109	137	176	+ 28. 5	74	102
	<b>Total Imports from Latin America .....</b>	<b>221, 260</b>	<b>192, 022</b>	<b>213, 548</b>	<b>+ 11. 2</b>	<b>90, 054</b>	<b>123, 494</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>215, 011</b>	<b>188, 066</b>	<b>210, 628</b>		<b>89, 162</b>	<b>121, 465</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>97. 2</b>	<b>97. 9</b>	<b>98. 6</b>		<b>99. 0</b>	<b>98. 4</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these years were (in thousands); 1948, \$833; 1949, \$862; 1950, \$963.

TABLE XIX. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan. — June	July — Dec.
<b>Total Domestic Exports<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>91.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>95.4</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>
Wheat .....	92.2	115.6	111.7	- 3.4	114.4	109.9
Wheat flour .....	107.5	99.6	92.0	- 7.6	94.9	89.4
Fresh beef and veal .....	72.1	102.7	136.8	+33.2	130.1	141.6
Bacon and hams .....	77.0	105.4	123.0	+16.7	107.6	138.4
Dairy cattle and slaughter cattle over 700 lb. in weight .....	88.0	101.3	122.3	+20.7	118.3	127.6
Eggs in the shell .....	88.0	104.0	90.8	- 12.7	79.6	103.0
Fish and fish products .....	90.6	92.5	98.9	+ 6.9	96.4	101.3
Whisky .....	91.0	108.8	121.5	+11.7	123.6	120.7
Undressed furs .....	94.3	72.5	91.7	+26.5	85.5	97.0
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>84.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>119.3</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>92.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring) .....	95.9	93.6	103.6	+10.7	93.3	111.1
Pulpwood .....	91.6	103.1	104.9	+ 1.7	98.7	108.6
Wood pulp .....	88.5	91.1	93.0	+ 2.1	88.2	96.8
Newsprint paper .....	91.4	104.1	111.1	+ 6.7	110.4	111.7
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.3</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.4</b>
Ferro-alloys .....	88.1	106.5	100.8	- 5.4	106.0	98.9
Railway rails .....	69.9	106.0	100.3	- 5.4	103.1	4
Farm implements and machinery <sup>3</sup> .....	88.1	111.0	115.8	+ 4.3	115.2 <sup>5</sup>	116.4 <sup>6</sup>
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	93.4	117.8	116.8	- 0.8	116.6 <sup>7</sup>	117.1 <sup>7</sup>
Machinery and parts (except farm) .....	88.7	106.9	113.6	+ 6.3	113.1	114.1
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>86.9</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>+ 8.8</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>123.0</b>
Copper ingots, bars and billets .....	87.8	96.8	101.9	+ 5.3	93.9	112.2
Copper rods, strips, sheets .....	88.4	95.9	101.9	+ 6.3	91.4	111.3
Lead in pigs, refined lead .....	73.7	102.4	88.7	-13.4	79.5	92.3
Nickel .....	90.9	129.7	154.5	+19.1	142.2	168.9
Zinc spelter .....	76.9	99.8	109.2	+ 9.4	90.0	128.1
Platinum in ore and concentrates .....	66.3	104.5	91.9	-12.1	86.1	97.6
Silver ore and bullion .....	98.3	100.0	107.4	+ 7.4	107.1	107.4
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.2</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>
Asbestos milled fibres .....	85.5	116.3	125.2	+ 7.7	124.4	126.1
Asbestos waste and refuse .....	83.5	115.4	126.7	+ 9.8	127.0	126.5
Coal .....	87.3	104.2	103.7	- 0.5	103.8	103.5
Crude artificial abrasives .....	99.4	108.4	117.9	+ 8.8	117.7	118.1
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>89.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.3</b>
Paints, pigments and varnishes .....	86.0	100.7	102.7	+ 2.0	98.1	107.3
Soda and sodium compounds .....	83.9	99.3	101.3	+ 2.0	116.3	92.1
Fertilizer .....	88.6	108.1	111.2	+ 2.9	111.5	110.7
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>90.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>116.3</b>
Rubber boots, shoes and tires .....	109.4	101.5	127.1	+25.2	115.5	140.0
Special and non-commercial transactions .....	83.9	104.2	107.1	+ 2.8	104.7	109.4

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945—June, 1950 (1948 = 100)", D.B.S., October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8); also Ch. V, p. 40.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary or non-monetary gold.

3. Includes tractors.

4. Exports in second 6 months not priced due to inadequate volume.

5. Average of January and April prices.

6. Price index for August.

7. Average of two quarterly price indexes.

TABLE XX. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Total Domestic Exports<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>98.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>98.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>- 11.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>
Wheat .....	118.3	154.9	120.0	- 22.5	112.7	126.6
Wheat flour .....	146.1	78.4	81.5	+ 4.0	84.6	78.0
Fresh beef and veal .....	35.0	81.5	68.3	- 16.2	56.2	80.4
Bacon and hams .....	115.2	32.8	32.9	+ 0.3	53.7	16.7
Dairy cattle and slaughter cattle over 700 lb. in weight .....	15.7	80.3	76.0	- 5.4	85.3	66.5
Eggs in the shell .....	118.3	61.5	16.3	- 73.5	15.5	17.0
Fish and fish products .....	107.0	119.2	134.1	+12.5	114.9	152.3
Whisky .....	93.7	111.5	127.2	+14.1	102.5	151.2
Undressed furs .....	127.8	133.7	111.6	- 16.5	131.1	95.3
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>128.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>101.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>+18.4</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>121.3</b>
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring) .....	110.8	87.4	142.2	+62.7	117.8	166.2
Pulpwood .....	86.5	69.7	76.1	+ 9.2	61.7	90.9
Wood pulp .....	94.9	88.6	106.0	+19.6	98.6	113.8
Newsprint paper .....	97.7	108.7	114.1	+ 5.0	111.3	117.0
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>92.8</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>- 19.4</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>
Ferro-alloys .....	101.7	74.8	70.4	- 5.9	51.4	88.5
Railway rails .....	37.6	48.6	7.8	- 84.0	7.6	<sup>5</sup>
Farm implements and machinery <sup>2</sup> .....	65.0	113.0	102.8	- 9.0	122.7	83.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	178.2	59.8	62.5	+ 4.5	60.1	64.8
Machinery and parts (except farm) .....	114.1	73.4	55.7	- 24.1	49.4	61.9
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Copper ingots, bars and billets .....	75.3	109.5	115.5	+ 5.5	133.8	97.9
Copper rods, strips, sheets .....	69.6	110.9	54.6	- 50.8	50.2	58.7
Lead in pigs, refined lead .....	120.5	109.5	110.9	+ 1.3	81.1	143.3
Nickel .....	90.1	96.5	92.4	- 4.2	99.4	85.3
Zinc spelter .....	94.5	116.0	101.4	- 12.6	103.3	100.2
Platinum in ore and concentrates .....	104.8	102.8	137.5	+33.8	101.9	169.1
Silver ore and bullion .....	117.0	117.2	135.8	+15.9	112.2	159.7
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>89.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>+31.3</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>
Asbestos milled fibres .....	92.9	76.6	122.3	+59.7	115.5	128.8
Asbestos waste and refuse .....	90.7	77.9	119.2	+53.0	107.1	131.3
Coal .....	53.6	57.7	63.8	+10.6	75.5	52.3
Crude artificial abrasives .....	98.6	79.1	93.6	+18.3	83.8	103.4
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>116.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>+43.6</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>119.1</b>
Paints, pigments and varnishes .....	137.0	57.4	62.9	+ 9.6	60.8	64.8
Soda and sodium compounds .....	129.9	84.3	108.4	+28.6	82.5	134.1
Fertilizer .....	106.7	100.2	96.1	- 4.1	106.2	86.1
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>112.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>- 53.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>
Rubber and its products <sup>4</sup> .....	91.3	76.7	28.9	- 62.3	29.0	28.4
Special and non-commercial transactions .....	117.5	79.8	63.0	- 21.1	53.6	72.1

1. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary or non-monetary gold.

2. Includes tractors.

3. Includes synthetic rubber from 1950.

4. Synthetic rubber omitted from 1950.

5. Not available.



TABLE XXI. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Imports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Total Imports<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>88.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>113.1</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>92.7</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>
Bananas .....	98.8	118.9	128.0	+ 7.7	126.8	129.2
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines .....	106.2	130.8	146.6	+12.1	154.1	138.6
Raisins .....	100.0	100.0	107.9	+ 7.9	98.7	128.7
Nuts .....	102.0	105.6	78.4	- 25.8	83.3	75.7
Indian corn .....	103.1	75.6	90.2	+19.3	95.3	89.7
Raw sugar for refining .....	92.1	104.9	119.4	+13.8	110.9	123.4
Cocoa beans (not roasted) .....	55.4	66.0	71.4	+ 8.2	66.3	85.8
Coffee (green) .....	96.3	107.4	188.4	+75.4	174.6	199.1
Black tea .....	88.6	100.7	105.6	+ 4.9	109.4	101.4
Whiskey .....	79.1	113.7	136.0	+19.6	140.0	133.2
Undressed furs .....	90.3	74.6	75.3	+ 0.9	72.1	80.3
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>87.3</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>+ 9.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>117.3</b>
Raw cotton .....	93.9	97.0	117.6	+21.2	104.2	127.6
Wool in the grease .....	73.9	106.5	154.2	+44.8	133.0	192.1
Wool, washed or scoured .....	78.5	103.1	126.0	+22.2	107.8	145.1
Worsted wool tops .....	79.1	108.2	128.4	+18.7	106.2	149.4
Worsted and serges .....	84.0	109.4	94.9	- 13.3	92.6	97.1
Artificial silk and artificial silk fabrics .....	91.9	99.4	100.1	+ 0.7	98.5	102.4
Unbleached jute fabrics .....	93.3	93.3	94.0	+ 0.8	96.8	91.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre .....	79.0	109.5	95.7	- 12.6	97.6	94.7
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>92.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Furniture .....	92.7	101.7	109.0	+ 7.2	107.7	110.2
Newspapers and periodicals .....	92.3	107.0	110.7	+ 3.5	109.1	112.3
Book and other paper .....	91.5	106.1	112.0	+ 5.6	113.3	110.7
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>116.0</b>
Iron ore .....	89.5	132.7	149.8	+12.9	138.5	150.7
Hot rolled bars, billets, 4¢ per lb. and over .....	66.1	93.6	109.1	+16.6	110.6	108.9
Sheets, 080" or less in thickness .....	85.9	102.5	113.9	+11.1	113.2	114.2
Sheets coated with tin (tinplate) .....	85.9	111.1	130.7	+17.6	116.5	136.0
Skels, 14" or less in width, hot rolled for pipes and tubes .....	78.8	106.5	114.8	+ 7.8	115.2	114.7
Angle beams, 35 lbs and over in weight .....	88.9	110.2	118.8	+ 7.8	119.3	118.3
Machinery and equipment (excluding farm) .....	88.7	106.8	113.6	+ 6.4	113.1	114.1
Farm implements and machinery <sup>3</sup> .....	89.8	109.8	116.6	+ 6.2	116.7	116.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	91.5	107.8	113.8	+ 5.6	115.2	112.4
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>93.1</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>112.4</b>
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars .....	75.2	96.7	97.0	+ 0.3	87.5	102.1
Manganese oxide .....	98.1	115.7	131.4	+13.6	138.6	129.3
Electrical household equipment (excluding machinery) .....	94.6	104.2	122.3	+17.4	122.3	122.4
Heavy electrical equipment .....	88.6	106.9	113.6	+ 6.3	113.1	114.1
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>79.2</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>103.3</b>
Brick and tiles .....	89.6	106.5	115.1	+ 8.1	114.6	115.7
China tableware .....	98.2	109.3	99.0	- 9.4	99.0	99.0
Anthrinite coal .....	88.9	107.2	116.9	+ 9.0	116.2	116.9
Bituminous coal .....	78.3	103.2	104.7	+ 1.5	106.9	103.0
Plate and window glass .....	90.3	107.2	120.2	+12.1	117.0	123.3
Crude petroleum for refining .....	73.1	100.6	100.2	- 0.4	103.2	98.6
Gasoline lighter than 8.236 s.g. (including aviation) .....	80.0	93.3	106.8	+14.5	100.7	107.4
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>97.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>
Aniline dyes, 1 lb. and over .....	85.3	113.8	122.0	+ 7.2	124.4	120.6
Fertilizer .....	102.9	102.4	108.1	+ 5.6	114.3	100.7
Paints and paint material .....	101.9	97.7	95.3	- 2.5	95.6	95.0
Sodium compounds .....	93.9	106.2	114.6	+ 7.9	114.4	114.8
Compounds of tetraethyl lead .....	88.6	105.7	108.0	+ 2.2	111.5	107.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>95.3</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>+24.1</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>135.1</b>
Rubber and its products .....	94.7	85.8	158.5	+84.7	104.4	209.5
Special and non-commercial transactions .....	94.2	99.3	104.2	+ 4.9	104.1	104.2

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8); also Ch. V, P. 40.

2. Excluding: imports of merchandise for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Includes tractors.



**TABLE XXII. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Imports, by Groups and Selected Commodities**  
(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan. – June	July – Dec.
<b>Total Imports <sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>110.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>110.9</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>
Bananas .....	96.0	83.3	88.3	+ 6.0	84.3	92.3
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines .....	110.7	86.6	88.0	+ 1.6	90.7	85.3
Raisins .....	107.5	73.2	86.9	+18.7	34.9	119.1
Nuts .....	69.7	70.7	92.0	+30.1	100.1	80.3
Indian corn .....	98.6	102.6	113.6	+10.7	48.2	177.5
Raw sugar for refining .....	81.1	100.7	103.0	+ 2.3	80.7	126.8
Cocoa beans (not roasted) .....	87.2	104.2	101.5	- 2.6	108.6	85.1
Coffee (green) .....	58.2	113.6	94.5	-16.8	86.1	103.3
Black tea .....	130.4	119.8	153.0	+27.7	162.3	143.5
Whiskey .....	115.8	117.3	71.9	-38.7	61.6	82.1
Undressed furs .....	79.4	97.9	111.4	+13.8	122.9	98.8
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>127.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>
Raw cotton .....	112.5	121.9	135.5	+11.2	121.5	150.4
Wool in the grease .....	87.7	74.3	71.7	- 3.5	73.2	64.5
Wool, washed or scoured .....	94.1	76.2	89.2	+17.1	92.0	86.6
Worsted wool tops .....	67.1	70.0	91.5	+30.7	87.5	95.1
Worsted and serges .....	75.4	99.2	83.5	-15.8	88.6	78.7
Artificial silk and artificial silk fabrics .....	126.4	102.1	71.7	-29.8	68.6	74.1
Unbleached jute fabrics .....	136.1	70.1	90.7	+29.4	89.4	91.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre .....	113.7	52.3	78.0	+49.1	84.8	70.1
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>134.3</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>129.2</b>
Furniture .....	79.8	277.4	314.1	+13.2	308.0	320.4
Newspapers and periodicals .....	115.3	103.5	116.5	+12.6	114.4	118.7
Book and other paper .....	146.2	109.9	121.5	+10.6	112.5	130.8
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>109.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>109.7</b>
Iron ore .....	91.6	58.6	72.4	+23.5	26.4	119.5
Hot rolled bars, billets, 4¢ per lb. and over .....	99.4	135.5	94.1	-30.6	82.7	104.6
Sheets .080" or less in thickness .....	111.5	155.5	118.9	-23.5	89.8	148.2
Sheets coated with tin (tinplate) .....	142.8	52.7	3.4	-93.5	2.1	4.7
Skelp, 14" or less in width, hot rolled for pipes and tubes .....	103.9	263.5	286.8	+ 8.8	272.3	300.5
Angle beams, 35 lbs. and over in weight .....	108.4	118.1	111.9	- 5.2	107.5	116.3
Machinery and equipment (excluding farm) .....	107.0	93.3	91.7	- 1.7	90.0	93.4
Farm implements and machinery <sup>2</sup> .....	83.9	115.3	99.1	-14.1	120.6	77.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	138.1	114.4	159.2	+39.2	152.3	166.3
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>115.3</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>+18.0</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>137.5</b>
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars .....	112.4	102.9	134.9	+31.1	105.0	166.3
Manganese oxide .....	96.7	60.0	58.9	- 1.8	33.8	83.5
Electrical household equipment (excluding machinery) .....	176.0	110.4	117.0	+ 6.0	120.9	113.2
Heavy electrical equipment .....	99.7	99.5	103.3	+ 3.8	100.9	105.5
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>94.1</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>112.6</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	94.6	99.8	102.2	+ 2.4	90.1	114.1
China tableware .....	71.9	97.9	102.5	+ 4.7	99.6	105.4
Anthracite coal .....	81.8	75.6	82.4	+ 9.0	72.2	92.1
Bituminous coal .....	96.0	70.9	88.8	+25.2	75.1	101.6
Plate and window glass .....	97.8	84.7	83.1	- 1.9	80.8	85.4
Crude petroleum for refining .....	90.8	98.0	104.2	+ 6.3	90.7	116.9
Gasoline, lighter than .8236 s.g. (including aviation) .....	63.4	106.3	84.9	-20.1	54.8	117.5
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>98.0</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>+16.0</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>134.6</b>
Aniline dyes, 1 lb. and over .....	102.6	91.5	107.7	+17.7	93.2	121.8
Fertilizer .....	99.6	120.4	121.5	+ 0.9	100.3	146.9
Paints and paint materials .....	92.3	99.4	133.9	+34.7	121.2	146.5
Sodium compounds .....	73.8	83.0	83.8	+ 1.0	80.3	87.2
Compounds of tetraethyl lead .....	94.6	117.2	159.1	+35.8	128.5	187.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>134.6</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>- 4.6</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>128.9</b>
Rubber and its products .....	96.0	107.0	97.2	- 9.2	109.4	92.6
Special and non-commercial transactions .....	161.9	243.7	248.4	+ 1.9	193.3	303.7

1. Excluding: imports for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

2. Includes tractors.

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1950. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>3. VENEZUELA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	27,689	25,457	Imports .....	91,697	87,264
Re-Exports .....	152	75	Trade Balance .....	- 63,857	- 61,733
Wheat flour .....	4,788	6,028	Crude petroleum for refining .....	90,933	80,374
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,097	1,931	Fuel oil .....	0	5,852
Ships sold .....	8,790	1,759	Coffee, green .....	706	939
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,204	1,588			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,800	1,314			
Newsprint paper .....	845	1,113			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	191	897			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .....	937	869			
Meats, canned .....	1,008	799			
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	95	512			
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	343	500			
Leather, unmanufactured .....	309	491			
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	807	468			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	68	374			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	481	329			
<b>4. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	56,525	66,351	Imports .....	19,022	22,795
Re-Exports .....	454	492	Trade Balance .....	+ 37,958	+44,048
Wheat .....	19,615	26,900	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	3,688	5,172
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	11,193	8,650	Diamonds, unset .....	2,440	3,004
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,823	4,114	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	1,466	2,277
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,118	3,966	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	918	1,963
Fish, canned .....	2,200	3,198	Cotton piece goods .....	2,857	1,755
Barley .....	3,621	2,036	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	1,285	1,726
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	945	1,886	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	18	843
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	510	1,823	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	700
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	883	1,685	Wool yarns and warps .....	513	404
Planks and boards .....	383	955	Furs, dressed, and fur products .....	305	339
Rye .....	1,019	915	Antimony .....	168	294
Rubber tires and tubes .....	186	870	Carpets, mats and rugs, n.o.p. .....	477	293
Oats .....	1,800	813	Wool piece goods .....	698	256
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	698	582	Firearms and parts .....	257	244
Meats, n.o.p. .....	386	540	Books, printed .....	223	231
Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	0	531			
<b>5. INDIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	72,551	31,520	Imports .....	26,233	37,262
Re-Exports .....	205	111	Trade Balance .....	+ 46,523	- 5,630
Locomotives and parts .....	27,125	10,878	Tea, black .....	8,905	14,057
Wheat .....	22,960	5,201	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	10,962	12,565
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,558	3,202	Spices .....	676	2,408
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,573	2,344	Nuts .....	1,586	2,316
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,754	1,657	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,292	1,083
Fertilizers, chemical .....	236	1,386	Manganese oxide .....	412	988
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	449	1,156	Wool, raw .....	260	552
Synthetic resins and products .....	161	986	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1	442
Newsprint paper .....	1,926	918	Gums and resins .....	513	371
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	571	691	Cotton piece goods .....	0	353
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	143	287	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. .....	80	305
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .....	426	272	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. .....	183	238
<b>6. AUSTRALIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	35,363	35,446	Imports .....	27,429	32,803
Re-Exports .....	310	153	Trade Balance .....	+ 8,245	+ 2,796
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	10,543	16,798	Sugar, raw .....	8,487	10,967
Planks and boards .....	6,069	5,845	Wool, raw .....	8,964	10,843
Cotton piece goods .....	2,031	2,735	Fruits, dried .....	3,676	4,792
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,231	1,599	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,520	2,344
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	699	1,344	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	970	1,211
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,385	771	Sausage casings .....	432	436
Packages .....	361	768	Wines .....	369	353
Abrasive products .....	597	698	Fruit juices and syrups .....	323	192
Wood pulp .....	478	612	Gelatine, edible .....	150	187
Newsprint paper .....	5,187	603	Wool piece goods .....	343	146
Films, motion picture .....	462	413	Glycerine .....	0	140
Needles .....	329	391	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	0	129

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 – Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>7. MEXICO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	15,411	17,624	Imports .....	25,494	32,974
Re-Exports .....	63	172	Trade Balance .....	- 10,021	- 15,178
Newsprint paper .....	3,292	3,289	Cotton, raw .....	15,621	19,117
Whisky .....	459	2,058	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibres, n.o.p. ....	1,963	2,987
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,186	1,839	Nuts .....	1,288	2,803
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,091	1,141	Vegetables, fresh .....	2,928	1,785
Films, motion picture .....	348	754	Coffee, green .....	653	1,584
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	406	728	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	164	1,426
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	785	700	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	496	1,094
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	549	575	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	65	617
Ferro-alloys .....	443	553	Silver, unmanufactured .....	289	263
Wood pulp .....	267	527	Fruit juices and syrups .....	219	238
Synthetic resins and products .....	411	413			
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	80	356			
<b>8. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	77,713	42,561	Imports .....	3,862	4,964
Re-Exports .....	98	169	Trade Balance .....	+73,949	+37,766
Wheat .....	17,673	15,787	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	799	1,277
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	8,358	8,371	Abrasives .....	121	669
Planks and boards .....	5,209	4,260	Wool, raw .....	557	636
Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	19,363	2,820	Chrome ore .....	471	499
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	2,042	1,102	Fur skins, undressed .....	59	323
Newsprint paper .....	4,895	975	Wines .....	304	287
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,484	962	Brandy .....	299	255
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	134	891	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	210	146
Cotton piece goods .....	679	861	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	38	104
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	619	530			
Wrapping paper .....	1,050	527			
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	1,830	524			
<b>9. BRAZIL</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	17,259	15,806	Imports .....	21,163	28,178
Re-Exports .....	228	318	Trade Balance .....	- 3,676	-12,055
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	4,018	2,136	Coffee, green .....	12,193	17,561
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,625	1,696	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	774	2,083
Wheat .....	0	1,455	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,579	1,882
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,008	1,349	Cocoa butter .....	1,761	1,642
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	575	1,168	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibre, n.o.p. ....	241	1,600
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	395	1,165	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,659	769
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	326	852	Iron ore .....	933	730
Locomotives and parts .....	0	704	Rice .....	0	522
Ships sold .....	0	540	Nuts .....	493	451
Fish, cured .....	1,145	496			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	325	369			
Coal and coke .....	342	351			
<b>10. SWITZERLAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	32,281	26,425	Imports .....	10,902	14,464
Re-Exports .....	297	252	Trade Balance .....	+21,676	+12,223
Wheat .....	19,987	16,835	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,287	6,668
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,406	2,051	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	799	1,346
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	1,476	1,477	Cheese .....	779	1,202
Barley .....	34	942	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres ..	537	753
Rubber tires and tubes .....	357	651	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	298	699
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	673	387	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	317	414
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	14	321	Lace and embroidery .....	241	368
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	14	280	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	247	368
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	209	261	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	367	358
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	43	204	Drugs and medicines .....	119	207



TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>11. FRANCE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	36,004	18,403	Imports .....	13,309	14,669
Re-Exports .....	141	124	Trade Balance .....	+22,836	+ 3,858
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap)	169	2,672	Lace and embroidery .....	1,279	1,401
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,690	2,640	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	1,150
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,268	2,148	Books, printed .....	674	787
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,379	1,420	Brandy .....	692	739
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,534	1,348	Fertilizers .....	1,472	736
Tractors and parts .....	793	1,149	Wool yarns and warps .....	737	680
Wood pulp .....	1,003	842	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	212	552
Synthetic resins and products .....	417	599	Wines .....	538	524
Synthetic fibre thread and yarn .....	113	471	Wool piece goods .....	566	511
Jewellers' sweepings .....	36	279	Leather manufactures, except footwear .....	327	382
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,725	246	Films, motion picture .....	225	340
Settlers' effects .....	149	154	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	337	318
Donations and gifts .....	291	138	Cordials and liqueurs, n.o.p. ....	273	292
Needles .....	83	130	Silk piece goods .....	87	292
			Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	0	265
			Personal accessories and equipment, n.o.p. ....	294	243
			Rubber manufactures .....	159	220
			Hides and skins, except furs .....	241	219
<b>12. FEDERATION OF MALAYA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,437	4,097	Imports .....	16,187	28,852
Re-Exports .....	26	3	Trade Balance .....	- 10,724	- 24,752
Wheat flour .....	413	1,627	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	10,964	23,070
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	787	392	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	4,834	5,049
Fish, canned .....	133	306	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	35	287
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	232	243	Spices .....	88	205
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	81	203			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	1,352	180			
Newsprint paper .....	451	174			
Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	15	168			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	122	152			
<b>13. JAPAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,860	20,533	Imports .....	5,551	12,087
Re-Exports .....	3	59	Trade Balance .....	+ 311	+ 8,506
Wheat .....	772	11,320	Cotton piece goods .....	80	3,218
Whisky .....	818	2,333	Silk piece goods .....	421	878
Sugar, n.o.p. ....	87	1,255	Toys and sporting goods .....	978	803
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	0	1,121	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ..	171	695
Wheat flour .....	6	923	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	504	661
Barley .....	0	808	Electro-plated ware .....	68	501
Wood pulp .....	2,145	674	Pottery and chinaware .....	277	473
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	21	653	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	202	440
Beef and veal, fresh .....	539	225	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	477	427
Wool noils, tops, waste .....	1	207	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	42	308
Hides and skins, except furs .....	288	199	Tea, green .....	199	283
			Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	48	270
<b>14. ARABIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	3,142	875	Imports .....	12,127	28,115
Re-Exports .....	41	5	Trade Balance .....	- 8,943	- 27,235
Railway ties .....	1	145	Crude petroleum for refining .....	12,126	28,114
Wheat flour .....	490	111			
Wheat .....	1,531	110			
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	110	91			
Planks and boards .....	208	87			



TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 – Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>15. COLOMBIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	8,012	14,806	Imports .....	12,588	13,342
Re-Exports .....	54	30	Trade Balance .....	- 4,523	+ 1,493
Wheat .....	548	5,109	Coffee, green .....	10,761	12,399
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	853	1,269	Bananas, fresh .....	830	636
Newsprint paper .....	849	1,042	Fuel oils .....	0	211
Wheat flour .....	67	976			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	266	612			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	221	367			
Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	0	357			
Farm implements and machinery (except trac- tors) and parts .....	345	320			
Malt .....	213	275			
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	90	258			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	228	238			
Wood pulp .....	38	225			
<b>16. JAMAICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	9,033	7,495	Imports .....	16,577	19,080
Re-Exports .....	21	15	Trade Balance .....	- 7,522	-11,570
Wheat flour .....	2,990	3,046	Sugar, raw .....	14,072	16,364
Fish, cured .....	2,439	2,040	Rum .....	738	590
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	431	556	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	971	442
Fish, canned .....	248	174	Sugar, refined .....	226	408
Fodders, n.o.p. ....	194	139	Coffee, green .....	0	398
Paper bags, boxes and cartons .....	126	103	Fruit juices and syrups .....	84	392
<b>17. BRITISH GUIANA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,676	4,052	Imports .....	22,355	21,735
Re-Exports .....	30	11	Trade Balance .....	-16,649	-17,672
Wheat flour .....	2,175	1,752	Sugar, raw .....	12,621	13,650
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	487	279	Bauxite ore .....	8,961	7,092
Peas, split or whole .....	210	278	Rum .....	387	412
Fish, cured .....	270	202	Sugar, refined .....	212	375
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	214	198	Molasses and syrups .....	99	129
Fish, canned .....	178	153			
Potatoes, except seed .....	37	121			
Cotton piece goods .....	146	101			
<b>18. ITALY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	12,567	15,476	Imports .....	9,048	9,373
Re-Exports .....	35	36	Trade Balance .....	+ 3,554	+ 6,139
Wheat .....	3,707	4,690	Wool piece goods .....	518	830
Fish, cured .....	1,341	2,135	Nuts .....	893	801
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	985	1,093	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	808	710
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	469	946	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	1,437	465
Fertilizers, chemical .....	0	616	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	200	463
Synthetic resins and products .....	307	565	Musical instruments .....	419	431
Fish, canned .....	581	545	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	382	413
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	72	517	Cotton piece goods .....	397	334
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	271	408	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	145	323
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	106	252	Cheese .....	160	256
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	34	242	Vegetable oils, edible .....	168	249
Wheat flour .....	190	211	Broom corn .....	261	243
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	95	208	Personal accessories and equipment, n.o.p. ....	212	194
Coal and coke .....	0	200	Mercury .....	6	186
Hides and skins, except furs .....	433	174	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres ...	23	179
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	73	150	Marble, rough or simply shaped .....	92	179
			Wines .....	99	156

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 — Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>19. ARGENTINA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	2,902	13,360	Imports .....	3,324	10,913
Re-Exports .....	128	32	Trade Balance .....	- 294	+ 2,479
Ships sold .....	0	9,804	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	16	3,301
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	316	2,182	Hides and skins except furs .....	354	1,949
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	130	354	Meats, canned .....	1,370	1,854
Iron valves .....	0	240	Oats .....	0	1,129
Tractors and parts .....	0	178	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	580	795
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	269	160	Wool, raw .....	292	600
Potatoes, certified for seed .....	80	157	Fur skins, undressed .....	75	358
			Meat extracts .....	258	219
<b>20. NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	14,489	10,983	Imports .....	8,910	11,855
Re-Exports .....	57	79	Trade Balance .....	+ 5,636	793
Newsprint paper .....	2,657	2,952	Wool, raw .....	6,275	6,863
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,616	2,114	Sausage casings .....	998	2,115
Planks and boards .....	1,023	878	Cheese .....	0	1,557
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	541	718	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	508	863
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) ....	700	646	Grass seed .....	107	127
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	749	399			
Tools .....	191	287			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	505	243			
Toilet paper .....	203	242			
Cotton piece goods .....	129	221			

## B. MONTHLY SERIES

**TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with All Countries**  
(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 <sup>1</sup>	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	62.8	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February.....	57.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March.....	71.1	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April.....	48.5	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May.....	75.6	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0
June.....	73.3	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2
July.....	74.4	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7
August.....	77.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1
September.....	76.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1
October.....	91.3	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2
November.....	95.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7
December.....	81.3	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>884.5</b>	<b>2,312.2</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	0.9	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.0	2.6
February.....	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
March.....	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.5
April.....	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.2
May.....	1.1	1.9	3.4	5.2	2.7	2.6
June.....	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
July.....	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.4	3.0
August.....	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	3.5
September.....	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.6
October.....	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.7
November.....	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.7
December.....	1.2	2.4	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January.....	44.6	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February.....	42.9	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March.....	59.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April.....	45.3	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May.....	66.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2
June.....	60.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5
July.....	57.6	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5
August.....	57.9	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3
September.....	59.6	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7
October.....	68.6	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6
November.....	70.1	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9
December.....	52.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>1,927.3</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January.....	+19.0	+51.0	+36.7	+33.0	+15.2	+11.8
February.....	+15.3	+37.7	+4.7	+28.1	+1.2	+1.4
March.....	+13.0	+40.0	+3.0	+33.9	-16.9	-5.7
April.....	+4.0	+19.5	-32.2	-11.6	-2.4	-21.2
May.....	+10.6	+34.6	+30.9	+62.4	+25.1	-0.6
June.....	+13.8	+11.1	+45.3	+3.0	+6.9	+9.3
July.....	+17.9	+29.6	+12.8	+28.4	+12.8	-2.7
August.....	+20.3	+82.8	+20.3	+20.0	+41.9	-6.6
September.....	+18.3	+15.8	+13.4	+64.4	+9.4	+3.1
October.....	+23.8	+20.2	-0.8	+66.0	+37.4	-1.7
November.....	+26.2	+37.0	+26.9	+58.2	+55.9	-31.5
December.....	+30.3	+32.4	+76.7	+87.3	+74.9	+27.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>+212.5</b>	<b>+411.9</b>	<b>+237.8</b>	<b>+473.1</b>	<b>+261.2</b>	<b>-17.2</b>

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table II).

TABLE XXV. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with the United States

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	22.1	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8
March.....	25.9	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4
June.....	25.1	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7
July.....	25.9	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2
August.....	28.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1
September.....	29.4	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8
October.....	33.5	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4
November.....	31.9	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0
December.....	33.3	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>1,034.2</b>	<b>1,503.0</b>	<b>1,503.5</b>	<b>2,021.0</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1
February.....	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
March.....	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.9
April.....	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.5
May.....	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.9
June.....	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
July.....	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.5
August.....	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.9
September.....	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	3.1
October.....	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.0
November.....	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.1
December.....	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January.....	28.7	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5
June.....	36.4	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3
July.....	33.4	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6
August.....	33.7	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6
September.....	36.2	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4
October.....	42.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3
November.....	40.8	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8
December.....	33.6	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>	<b>1,805.8</b>	<b>1,951.9</b>	<b>2,130.5</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January.....	- 5.9	-33.2	- 55.8	-43.2	-47.3	-21.5
February.....	- 7.5	-27.1	- 67.1	-40.5	-40.6	-12.8
March.....	-11.3	-32.4	- 80.2	-24.2	-44.9	- 3.7
April.....	- 8.4	-41.9	- 91.6	-48.0	-65.1	-22.9
May.....	-11.3	-39.9	-102.7	-28.7	-49.1	-18.2
June.....	-10.5	-38.5	- 90.5	-43.5	-61.3	- 8.4
July.....	- 6.6	-35.9	- 84.9	-28.6	-54.2	- 0.1
August.....	- 4.5	-45.6	- 71.6	-20.3	-26.6	- 2.5
September.....	- 5.9	-44.7	- 73.8	+11.4	-42.6	+18.6
October.....	- 8.0	-39.4	- 86.2	- 9.6	-17.8	- 0.9
November.....	- 7.7	-58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+10.9	-19.7
December.....	+ 0.7	-60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+10.7	+12.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-87.0</b>	<b>-496.7</b>	<b>-918.1</b>	<b>-283.6</b>	<b>-427.8</b>	<b>-40.0</b>



TABLE XXVI. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with the United Kingdom

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 <sup>1</sup>	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	25.5	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5
June.....	28.9	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5
July.....	30.5	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2
August.....	31.3	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5
September.....	30.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4
October.....	38.4	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7
November.....	41.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6
December.....	30.0	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>597.5</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>686.9</b>	<b>705.0</b>	<b>469.9</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
February.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
March.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
April.....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
May.....	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
June.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
July.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
August.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
September.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
October.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
November.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
December.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January.....	8.0	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3
June.....	10.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1
July.....	11.3	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7
August.....	11.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3
September.....	10.5	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2
October.....	11.0	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7
November.....	13.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2
December.....	8.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>404.2</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January.....	+17.7	+31.2	+36.3	+43.4	+30.5	+22.8
February.....	+14.6	+24.9	+34.5	+33.9	+21.4	+5.3
March.....	+15.6	+36.2	+33.9	+37.7	+11.3	-2.4
April.....	+9.1	+19.8	+30.4	+19.8	+33.4	-3.6
May.....	+17.7	+36.2	+75.6	+57.8	+43.4	+12.4
June.....	+18.3	+7.3	+58.2	+28.3	+34.1	+15.5
July.....	+19.4	+18.6	+52.0	+27.1	+41.7	+2.6
August.....	+20.0	+57.5	+51.1	+27.9	+37.1	+8.5
September.....	+20.3	+42.4	+39.4	+24.1	+35.5	-5.6
October.....	+27.5	+32.1	+48.7	+36.5	+53.3	+6.3
November.....	+28.4	+43.3	+51.6	+28.6	+30.7	-1.4
December.....	+22.1	+47.8	+52.5	+24.0	+29.4	+7.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>+230.8</b>	<b>+397.4</b>	<b>+564.3</b>	<b>+389.2</b>	<b>+401.8</b>	<b>+68.3</b>

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table II).

TABLE XXVII. Domestic Exports, by Leading Trading Areas (United States and United Kingdom excluded)

(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Other Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	O.E.E.C. Members <sup>3</sup>	Latin America <sup>4</sup>	Other Foreign <sup>5</sup>
1946 .....	38,229	136,323	128,638	258,597	92,601	172,380
1947 .....	55,085	228,977	123,945	305,548	129,771	146,151
1948 .....	55,055	192,320	93,067	304,192	123,749	128,412
1949 .....	9,229	229,423	71,415	243,692	125,623	114,216
1950 .....	—	160,186	51,635	196,216	143,427	102,050
1948, January .....	3,933	9,479	9,692	23,613	7,879	11,317
February .....	2,510	10,205	5,506	23,205	9,528	11,446
March .....	3,005	9,382	8,137	18,142	8,753	9,936
April .....	3,921	14,995	6,308	17,689	8,891	7,763
May .....	5,168	16,541	9,020	28,852	13,226	10,886
June .....	5,002	17,544	8,066	22,204	10,921	6,365
July .....	5,053	14,540	7,411	31,651	11,152	6,263
August .....	4,314	15,210	7,306	17,057	6,790	7,837
September .....	7,206	12,465	7,329	26,414	10,946	8,768
October .....	4,448	17,786	8,479	37,635	11,214	13,738
November .....	4,816	22,491	7,723	16,885	8,055	14,433
December .....	5,679	31,681	8,089	40,845	16,394	19,661
1949, January .....	3,319	21,363	6,530	16,218	7,953	9,892
February .....	2,404	13,032	4,494	16,946	8,711	8,613
March .....	3,506	16,301	6,458	11,037	9,779	9,101
April .....	—	21,050	6,064	19,886	10,151	8,086
May .....	—	25,009	7,887	26,457	11,852	9,103
June .....	—	23,659	6,753	27,564	14,627	8,330
July .....	—	24,779	5,307	23,145	7,226	6,419
August .....	—	18,299	6,517	24,557	13,346	11,480
September .....	—	14,603	6,149	20,186	8,707	8,876
October .....	—	12,738	4,741	12,824	9,645	9,655
November .....	—	17,206	5,105	21,150	9,221	13,276
December .....	—	21,385	5,409	23,722	14,405	11,385
1950, January .....	—	9,041	5,274	9,659	6,867	12,046
February .....	—	10,914	3,774	11,870	6,642	7,877
March .....	—	10,720	4,196	11,751	7,705	12,008
April .....	—	12,142	4,304	6,406	11,938	9,030
May .....	—	20,729	4,548	19,424	13,722	7,028
June .....	—	17,874	3,698	15,747	13,951	11,320
July .....	—	15,435	4,221	16,031	10,611	11,405
August .....	—	8,825	3,706	16,608	13,841	6,140
September .....	—	10,466	4,631	17,741	16,442	7,768
October .....	—	14,614	5,455	23,916	14,969	7,198
November .....	—	13,545	4,673	23,896	13,776	4,562
December .....	—	15,882	3,156	23,167	12,964	5,670

1. Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Union of South Africa.

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

3. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

TABLE XXVIII. Imports, by Leading Trading Areas (United States and United Kingdom excluded)

(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Other Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	O.E.E.C. <sup>3</sup> Members	Latin America <sup>4</sup>	Other Foreign <sup>5</sup>
1946 .....	9,268	66,016	63,284	34,509	111,019	36,454
1947 .....	9,427	83,260	72,293	53,304	142,198	49,369
1948 .....	11,091	88,806	104,666	64,936	221,260	41,006
1949 .....	918	79,333	106,528	76,433	192,022	46,734
1950 .....	—	106,341	135,217	94,090	213,548	90,515
1948, January .....	1,314	6,674	4,806	3,289	15,496	2,937
February .....	287	4,124	3,398	2,616	14,130	2,894
March .....	272	5,063	5,571	3,667	19,137	3,443
April .....	222	5,580	9,085	3,705	20,077	3,932
May .....	303	11,304	11,245	6,557	18,549	4,748
June .....	969	11,191	10,646	5,245	19,883	4,346
July .....	1,301	5,654	10,542	4,795	21,316	2,618
August .....	1,596	6,169	11,209	4,030	20,373	2,371
September .....	1,044	7,220	9,433	4,853	18,506	3,847
October .....	1,169	7,630	13,802	6,850	20,528	3,998
November .....	1,821	10,020	8,028	7,070	16,578	2,918
December .....	793	8,177	6,903	12,259	16,887	2,954
1949, January .....	414	5,468	5,113	6,198	14,184	2,213
February .....	190	4,307	7,579	5,323	13,689	3,156
March .....	314	7,635	7,629	6,878	13,983	2,228
April .....	—	6,544	7,713	6,728	11,682	2,629
May .....	—	8,594	11,591	7,097	16,915	4,729
June .....	—	8,226	11,012	8,075	15,998	3,388
July .....	—	5,387	9,806	5,511	16,772	3,785
August .....	—	6,552	10,227	5,441	15,288	4,858
September .....	—	5,733	9,513	5,776	16,726	3,891
October .....	—	8,156	11,132	6,342	17,726	3,893
November .....	—	8,531	10,064	7,666	18,752	5,340
December .....	—	4,200	5,149	5,398	20,307	6,623
1950, January .....	—	6,341	4,387	4,609	12,358	3,636
February .....	—	7,085	4,178	4,942	10,571	4,881
March .....	—	6,880	7,417	6,522	18,238	4,711
April .....	—	7,396	5,708	5,941	14,908	5,247
May .....	—	8,208	16,037	7,555	18,776	7,812
June .....	—	10,049	13,384	7,438	15,203	10,970
July .....	—	9,376	12,647	7,742	18,078	8,274
August .....	—	7,504	14,102	7,529	21,925	9,408
September .....	—	8,975	14,738	8,569	25,369	8,456
October .....	—	12,722	14,842	10,358	21,939	10,747
November .....	—	13,925	16,060	13,800	20,271	8,941
December .....	—	7,881	11,717	9,086	15,911	7,432

1. Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Union of South Africa.

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

3. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

**TABLE XXIX. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports<sup>2</sup> and Imports<sup>3</sup>**  
(1948=100)

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>						
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS<sup>2</sup></b>						
January.....	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.7	104.5
February.....	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.4	103.8
March.....	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	104.9	104.9
April.....	—	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.5	106.1
May.....	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	103.9	105.3
June.....	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.6	107.7
July.....	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	101.9	109.7
August.....	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	111.0
September.....	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	100.0	112.9
October.....	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	112.0
November.....	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.4	112.7
December.....	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	103.7	112.8
Annual Average.....	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.7	82.6
February.....	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.2	75.0
March.....	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.6	84.8
April.....	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.8	75.6
May.....	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.5	106.4
June.....	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	96.0	104.8
July.....	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.2
August.....	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	90.4
September.....	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.1	96.5
October.....	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	109.8
November.....	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.3	101.3
December.....	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.4	100.3
Annual Average.....	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>						
<b>IMPORTS<sup>3</sup></b>						
January.....	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.3
February.....	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	103.9	107.9
March.....	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	104.1	109.0
April.....	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.6	109.8
May.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.7	109.0
June.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	109.3
July.....	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	101.0	109.6
August.....	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.9	111.1
September.....	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.4	113.0
October.....	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	101.9	114.2
November.....	73.9	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.4	113.9
December.....	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.2	117.0
Annual Average.....	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	89.9
February.....	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.3	84.4
March.....	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.2	99.2
April.....	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.6	95.8
May.....	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.1	121.3
June.....	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	117.7
July.....	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.1	107.8
August.....	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.4	109.5
September.....	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.4	112.7
October.....	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.7	127.8
November.....	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.5	130.9
December.....	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.6	103.7
Annual Average.....	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), Also Ch. V, p. 40.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excluding: imports of merchandise for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.



TABLE XXX. Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January.....	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8
February.....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7
March.....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5
April.....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4
May.....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8
June.....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0
July.....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8
August.....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8
September.....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8
October.....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4
November.....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3
December.....	10.9	7.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>162.6</b>

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1951

1951 (1952)



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
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# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

## CALENDAR YEAR, 1951

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe,  
*Minister of Trade and Commerce*



## FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Summary statistics of trade on the basis of the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification appear for the first time in this report. In view of the increasing use of this classification for international comparisons of trade statistics it is felt desirable to provide an opportunity for users of trade statistics to study this picture of Canadian trade.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the direction of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. The material on which it is based was compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
May 15, 1952.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

# CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter		Page
<b>I.</b>	<b>Foreign Trade in 1951 .....</b>	<b>7-13</b>
	Leading Developments .....	7
	Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting.....	9
	Trade Policy and Trade Trends .....	10
	International Trade and the Domestic Economy .....	11
<b>II.</b>	<b>Leading Countries in Canadian Trade .....</b>	<b>14-25</b>
	Trade of Canada with the United States .....	15
	Domestic Exports to the United States .....	16
	Imports from the United States .....	17
	Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom .....	18
	Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom .....	19
	Imports from the United Kingdom .....	21
	Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade .....	21
<b>III.</b>	<b>Trade with Principal Trading Areas .....</b>	<b>26-31</b>
	Trade with European Countries .....	26
	Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland .....	28
	Trade with Latin America .....	30
<b>IV.</b>	<b>The Structure of Canadian Trade .....</b>	<b>32-39</b>
	Trade by Component Material Groups .....	32
	Trade by Origin, Degree of Manufacture, and Purpose .....	33
	Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification .....	34
	Price Movements and Canada's Trade .....	35
	Some Leading Commodities in Trade .....	36
	The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade .....	38
<b>V.</b>	<b>Statistical Notes .....</b>	<b>40-45</b>
	Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade .....	40
	Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics – Methods and Concepts .....	40
	Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume .....	41
	Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	42
	Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	43
	Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries .....	44
	Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. ....	45
	The Index of Concentration .....	45



## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table	Title	Page
1.	Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade .....	7
2.	Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas .....	9
3.	Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters .....	10
4.	Foreign Trade and Population .....	12
5.	Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity .....	12
6.	Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom .....	14
7.	Index of Concentration — Trade of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom .....	15
8.	Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters .....	16
9.	Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups .....	17
10.	Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters .....	19
11.	Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups .....	20
12.	Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Quarters .....	22
13.	Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters .....	27
14.	Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters .....	29
15.	Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters .....	31
16.	Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups .....	32
17.	Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose .....	34
18.	Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification .....	35
19.	Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade .....	39
20.	Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups .....	42
21.	Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	43
22.	Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade .....	45

## CHARTS

Chart	Title	Page
I.	Trade Balances with Principal Trading Areas as Percentage of Trade with Areas, 1947-1951.	8
II.	Canada's Position in World Newsprint Trade .....	37
III.	Canada's Position in World Wheat Trade .....	37
IV.	Crude Oil Received by Canadian Refineries, 1947-1951 .....	39

## PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES

Table	Title	Page
<b>A. Direction of Trade</b>		
I.	Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1951 .....	49
II.	Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951 .....	50-51
III.	Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries .....	52
IV.	Imports, by Leading Countries .....	53
V.	Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports .....	54-56
VI.	Direction of Trade — Imports .....	57-59

**PART II – STATISTICAL TABLES – Concluded****B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities**

VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries .....	60
VIII. Imports from All Countries .....	61
IX. Domestic Exports to the United States .....	62
X. Imports from the United States .....	63
XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom.....	64
XII. Imports from the United Kingdom.....	65
XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) .....	66
XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) .....	67
XV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland .....	68
XVI. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland .....	69
XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America .....	70
XVIII. Imports from Latin America.....	71

**C. Trade with Leading Countries by Principal Commodities**

XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950-1951 .....	72-77
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**D. Prices and Physical Volume – Groups and Selected Commodities**

XX. Prices of Domestic Exports .....	78
XXI. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports .....	79
XXII. Prices of Imports .....	80
XXIII. Physical Volume of Imports .....	81

**E. Monthly Series**

XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas .....	82
XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas .....	83
XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports .....	84
XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates.....	85
XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export .....	85

**F. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification**

XXIX. Total Exports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification .....	86
XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification.....	87

# CHAPTER I

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1951

### Leading Developments

In 1951 Canada's trade was greater in value and in volume than in any previous post-war year. An outstanding change was the sharp increase in imports, which reached a value of \$4,085 million, 29% above the 1950 figure. Higher prices contributed to this record value, but the volume of imports was also 12% above that of 1950 and 11% above the previous peak year (1947). Exports also set new records, rising especially sharply in the second half of the year. Their value was \$3,963 million, almost 26% above that of 1950, and their volume was 11% above the 1950 level and about 4% above that of the previous record peacetime year (1948). Since imports increased more rapidly than exports, the passive trade balance which appeared in 1950 grew to \$121 million. However this was more than offset by heavy capital inflows, mainly from the United States.

Defence spending, together with increases in inventories of many goods in anticipation of defence contracts and shortages, were important influences underlying the sharp gain in import volume. The steady expansion of investment in Canada and record

levels of production and consumer income were other key causes. While the latter factors were responsible for the greater part of the year's imports, the former influenced the greater rate of increase in imports in 1951 than in 1950. Increased overseas demand for many industrial materials and foodstuffs led to a marked revival in overseas exports, and exports also benefited from the high level of business activity in the United States which in turn was affected by defence spending in that country.

While the average prices paid for imports declined after midsummer, nevertheless prices of both imports and exports were well above the levels of 1950 throughout the year. Import prices averaged over 14% higher in 1951, and export prices were about 13% higher. The further slight deterioration in the terms of trade reflected by these figures made a sizable contribution to the increase in the import balance on the year's trade. This effect was greatest in the first half-year when the import balance was large, but a rapid improvement in both the terms of trade and the trade balance occurred after mid-year.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

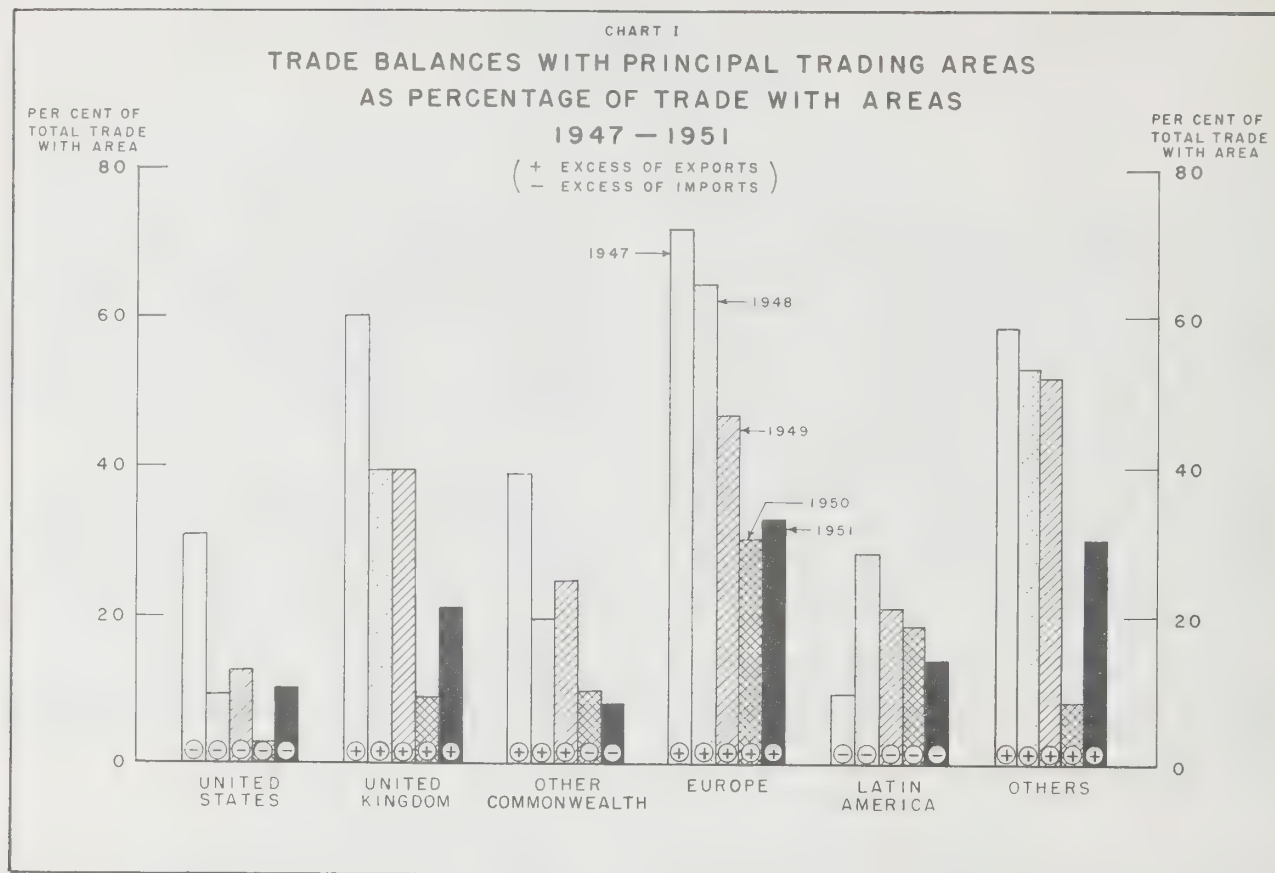
	Calendar Year					Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1947 to 1951	1950 to 1951
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$'000,000					%	%
Total Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	2,811.8	3,110.0	3,022.5	3,157.1	3,963.4	+ 41.0	+25.5
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5	+ 41.1	+25.5
Re-Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	36.9	34.6	29.5	38.7	43.9	+32.6	+25.5
Imports .....	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9	+58.7	+28.7
Total Trade .....	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	6,331.3	8,048.2	+49.4	+27.1
Trade Balance .....	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	-121.5	-	-
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports .....	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5	+ 33.7	+13.1
Imports .....	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.0	+43.2	+14.2
Terms of Trade <sup>2</sup> .....	104.1	100.0	100.7	98.2	97.2	- 6.6	- 1.0
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports .....	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9	+ 5.5	+11.0
Imports .....	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.9	+10.8	+12.5 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Constant Dollar Values:</b>	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports .....	3,071.3	3,110.0	2,926.1	2,914.5	3,234.3	+ 5.3	+11.0
Imports .....	2,924.9	2,636.9	2,691.2	2,877.8	3,241.9	+10.8	+12.7 <sup>3</sup>
Total Trade .....	5,996.2	5,747.0	5,617.3	5,792.3	6,476.3	+ 8.0	+11.8

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, \$56.8 million; 1951, \$109.1 million.

2. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

3. The constant dollar value gain is greater than the volume index gain due to the exclusion of certain military imports from the latter. See Ch. V, pp. 41-42.





Note: For the data on which this chart is based see Part II, Table II.

Although the import balance increased, it remained very small, amounting to only 1.5% of the year's total trade. New gold production available for export (excluded from export statistics) was \$149.8 million, \$28.3 million greater than the trade balance. Transfers of military equipment to N.A.T.O. countries under the Defence Appropriation Act (also excluded from export statistics) were valued at \$109.1 million in the year. The "statistical" nature of the trade balance is worthy of emphasis; for a true picture of the net contribution of commodity trade to earnings or losses of foreign exchange, adjustments of the type used in estimating the Canadian balance of payments are necessary<sup>1</sup>. In 1951 merchandise trade did play the most important role in the increase of the current account deficit, but a heavy inflow of foreign capital (mainly from the United States) through new issues of Canadian securities abroad and direct investments in Canada permitted a further increase in Canada's foreign exchange reserves of \$39 million despite the substantial current account deficit.

The directional pattern of trade in 1951 was intermediate between those of 1949 and 1950. The United States took a smaller proportion of exports than in 1950, the United Kingdom and other countries of north-western Europe a much greater proportion. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth supplied a slightly smaller share of imports than in 1950, the United States and Europe a somewhat larger share.

While the sizes of trade balances with most individual countries and trading areas increased as a result of these adjustments, nevertheless the bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade was less pronounced in 1951 than in earlier post-war years other than 1950.

Chart I expresses Canada's trade balances with principal trading partners and trading areas as percentages of the total trade conducted with each area. This has two effects. First, it emphasizes that a trade balance of a given size becomes less significant as the total of trade increases (the balance with Latin America has hovered at about \$65 million for three years, yet the proportion it bears to total trade with the area has decreased steadily). Second, it permits comparison of the extent to which trade with one area is in better (or worse) balance than that with another. The chart illustrates that over the past five years there has been a general decline in the imbalance of Canada's trade. And it also shows that trade with the United States has, in this period, been more closely balanced than that with any other principal trading area. Because trade with the United States is such a great proportion of Canada's trade the absolute size of the balance with the United States is much greater than that with any other area—in 1951 it was passive at \$479 million. But had the discrepancy between imports from and exports to the United States been proportionately as great as that between exports to and imports from Europe, the balance with that country in 1951 would have been no less than \$1,673 million.

1. See: *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948*, D.B.S., 1949, especially Part II.



TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total Exports:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	50.4	23.5	7.6	10.0 <sup>1</sup>	4.2	4.0
1950 .....	65.0	15.0	6.1	6.3	4.6	3.0
1951 .....	58.9	16.0	8.7	6.7	5.3	4.4
<b>Imports:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	70.7	11.1	3.1	6.7 <sup>1</sup>	7.0	1.4
1950 .....	67.1	12.7	3.3	7.6	6.7	2.6
1951 .....	68.9	10.3	4.3	7.5	6.7	2.3
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	60.1	17.6	5.4	8.4 <sup>1</sup>	5.5	2.8
1950 .....	66.0	13.8	4.7	7.0	5.7	2.8
1951 .....	64.0	13.1	6.5	7.1	6.0	3.3

1. Excluding Newfoundland. In the first three months of 1949 Newfoundland accounted for 0.32% of the year's exports, 0.03% of imports, and 0.18% of total trade.

#### Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting

The trade picture altered considerably as 1951 progressed. During the first six months imports surpassed their 1950 value by almost 45%, and their volume was about 24% above that of the earlier year. In the third quarter imports were only 29% above their 1950 value, and the gain in the fourth quarter was only about 3% in value. In volume, imports in the fourth quarter of 1951 were actually about 4% below the level of 1950. Exports, on the other hand, gained about 22% in value and 7% in volume in the first half-year, but in the second half-year their value was 29% above that of 1950 and their volume more than 14% greater than in the second half of the earlier year. The cumulative import balance reached its peak at the end of June, when it stood at \$340 million; by the end of the year it had been reduced to only \$121 million.

Several causes contributed to these effects. In the first half of 1951, and particularly in the second quarter, there was a much greater rate of inventory accumulation than in the latter months of the year. Industrial production, and therefore the need for imported materials and parts, was also somewhat greater in the earlier period. The consumer credit restrictions imposed in the 1951 federal budget restricted sales of many important products in Canada in the latter half-year, and thus permitted smaller imports of goods, components and materials. The effects of these controls may have been accentuated by some autonomous reaction to the heavy consumer spending which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. Since import prices were generally declining in the latter months importers may have been encouraged to postpone some purchases in anticipation of still lower prices to come.

Exports were also subject to several influences. In the first half-year exports of grains were restricted by transportation problems and by a shortage of millable grades of wheat, but in the latter period transportation difficulties were eased and good 1951 crops increased exportable supplies. Shipments of base metals were discouraged in the first half-year by low ceiling prices in the United States, and aluminum production was restricted by a power shortage. In the latter period the power shortage affecting aluminum production largely disappeared, and an increase in overseas demand together with price adjustments in the United States contributed to greater exports of other base metals. However the volume of Canada's production of these metals did not increase greatly in the year, and as domestic consumption rose there was little increase in the volume of their exports over 1950. Shipments of forest products were also greater in the last half-year, European and Commonwealth countries in particular increasing their demands. And exportable supplies of some commodities were increased by the decline in consumer purchasing in the last half-year.

Price movements generally accentuated these volume changes. In the first half-year import prices continued to rise more rapidly than export prices as had been the case since the outbreak of war. But after June import prices turned downward, while export prices continued to rise in the third quarter and remained stable thereafter. The appreciation in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in the latter six months accentuated the decline in import prices and contributed to the stabilization of export prices. In the last quarter the terms of trade actually became more favourable than in the reference year 1948,

whereas in the first six months of the year they averaged about 5% below the 1948 level.

The direction of trade also altered between the first and second half-year periods. In the first six months the United States took 64% of exports and provided 70% of Canada's imports, but in the last half-year her share was reduced to 55% of exports and 68% of imports. Exports to the United Kingdom, to Europe and to Latin America became more important in the latter period, and Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America provided a larger share of imports.

In the last half of the year the exchange position of some overseas countries weakened. During the year of high raw material prices which followed the outbreak of the Korean war, incomes in many raw material producing countries were high and imports of consumer and other goods into these countries increased. The decline in raw materials prices which followed (due partly to reduced United States stock-piling) left these countries with a considerable

measure of inflation, and with import demands which exceeded foreign exchange receipts. This was particularly true of several sterling area countries. The result was that import controls again had to be extended. Although these had little effect on Canada's exports in 1951, they may restrict sales of some non-necessities in 1952.

The operations of the European Payments Union also necessitated steps by some countries to improve their current account position with the dollar area. Belgium, for example, after several months of excessive credits in the E.P.U. settlements, was forced to take steps designed both to divert exports from European to dollar countries and also to increase imports from European countries in order to reduce these credit balances. Effects on Canadian exports to Belgium will likely be small, since most of these are essential goods and not competitive with European products. In the longer run, the E.P.U. is expected to strengthen the economies of the countries of western Europe, and this result should tend to benefit Canada's trade prospects.

TABLE 3. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
<b>Value of Trade:</b>								
Total Exports .....	657.0	791.1	800.1	908.9	819.6	943.0	1,055.6	1,145.2
Imports .....	649.5	803.6	806.4	914.8	943.9	1,158.5	1,039.6	942.9
Trade Balance .....	+ 7.5	- 12.5	- 6.3	- 5.9	- 124.2	- 215.5	+ 16.0	+ 202.3
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	104.7	106.3	110.2	111.8	117.7	122.0	124.8	125.8
Imports .....	107.8	108.8	110.8	114.8	122.3	129.2	127.7	122.4
Terms of Trade .....	97.1	97.7	99.5	97.4	96.2	94.4	97.7	102.8
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	80.6	95.6	93.2	104.5	89.5	99.2	108.9	116.8
Imports .....	91.4	112.2	110.4	121.1	117.2	136.0	123.2	116.4

### Trade Policy and Trade Trends

Throughout the post-war period the Canadian government has worked for the reduction and removal of the network of barriers to foreign trade which developed during and immediately after the war. To this end Canada extended assistance to overseas countries which facilitated their post-war reconstruction. Canada has also participated in multilateral and bilateral negotiations on tariff matters and trade practices, and has taken unilateral action to reduce and remove Canadian trade controls.

Loans to overseas countries were particularly great in 1946 and 1947. Under the Export Credits Insurance Act, 1944, the government provided loans to foreign governments for the purchase of needed Canadian goods, and under the United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act, 1946, a credit of \$1,250 million was

extended to the United Kingdom for the purchase of Canadian goods in the reconstruction period. Net drawings on these credits totalled \$105 million in 1945, \$750 million in 1946, \$563 million in 1947, and \$126 million in 1948. In 1949 net credits used were only \$107 million, and in 1950 only \$27 million. At the same time as Canada was providing large exports on credit, it was necessary to pay currently for current imports. This contributed to a sharp decline in Canada's exchange reserves, which necessitated the temporary imposition of emergency exchange conservation controls in November, 1947, and prevented further commitments to overseas loans.

The principal tariff negotiations in which Canada has participated have been those of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The



first round of negotiations was held at Geneva in 1947; there 23 countries (including Canada) agreed to the mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment, and to make certain specific reductions in their tariffs. Subsequent meetings at Annecy, in 1949, and Torquay, in 1950-51, saw the number of contracting parties increase to 34, and further significant reductions in Canadian and foreign tariffs were negotiated. Tariff concessions negotiated under the General Agreement remain in force at least until January 1, 1954, and may be further extended past that date. Canada has also conducted negotiations with some non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Besides the 34 countries covered by the General Agreement, Canada exchanges most-favoured-nation treatment with 24 other countries, and preferential treatment with most Commonwealth countries and Ireland.

Canada has also reduced non-tariff trade barriers in force in this country. As capital inflows and a closer balance of trade with dollar and with non-dollar countries permitted an increase in this country's exchange reserves, the emergency exchange conservation controls were gradually relaxed until the last were abolished at the end of 1950. The exchange value of the Canadian dollar was unpegged in October, 1950, to reduce speculation on possible changes in this value, and after a year of relatively

moderate fluctuations in the exchange rate foreign exchange control was abolished in Canada in December, 1951. The only significant direct controls now imposed on Canadian trade exist for reasons of military security, rather than economic protection. Besides these official measures, the Canadian government has encouraged the efforts of such private organizations as the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board to promote foreign trade.

Efforts have also been made to secure the reduction of non-tariff barriers to Canadian trade imposed by other countries. Some of these, such as many of the sterling area's restrictive measures and Belgium's discrimination against some dollar imports referred to above, are necessitated by balance-of-payments problems which have resulted from the disturbed post-war economic situation. Others, such as United States quantitative restrictions on dairy products imports, are purely protective in nature. While a measure of liberalization in the trade controls of the British West Indies was achieved in 1950 and extended in 1951, and while the United Kingdom token import plan has kept some Canadian goods before the British public, nevertheless much less progress has been made in persuading other countries to reduce non-tariff trade barriers than in the case of tariffs. The widespread use of direct import controls in the post-war world is, of course, due to circumstances over which the Canadian government has no control.

### International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Despite her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations. Statistics published by the International Monetary Fund<sup>1</sup> and adjusted for international differences in valuation methods show that in 1951 Canada ranked fourth in world exports and imports. The United States ranked first, with exports of U.S. \$15,034 million and imports of U.S. \$12,439 million, the United Kingdom second, with exports of U.S. \$7,580 million and imports of U.S. \$10,954 million, and France third, with exports of U.S. \$4,225 million and imports of U.S. \$4,591 million. Canada's exports were U.S. \$4,045 million and her imports U.S. \$4,240 million, and the Federal Republic of Germany ranked fifth, with exports of U.S. \$3,473 million and imports of U.S. \$3,506 million. In earlier post-war years Canada ranked third in world trade, but as economic recovery in Europe has progressed the share of France and Germany in world trade has steadily increased. Canada's per capita trade still remains far above that of the other leaders in world trade, however, although it is less than that of New Zealand and some other smaller trading countries.

Foreign trade is basic to Canada's prosperity. Efficient utilization of the country's agricultural, forest, mineral and other resources produces a far greater supply of a variety of commodities than could be used in Canada. And external markets are necessary for some Canadian manufacturing industries to obtain the economies of large-scale production. On the other hand the domestic supply of some minerals is non-existent or insufficient, while others can be

more economically obtained from abroad than transported from their Canadian sources to Canadian consumers. And climate prevents the production of a wide range of natural products while the small Canadian market for many manufactures makes their domestic production uneconomical. The high Canadian standard of living is founded on the exchange of efficiently produced surpluses for goods which cannot be produced in Canada as efficiently or at all.

Table 4 shows the expansion in current dollar and constant dollar (volume) terms which has taken place in Canada's per capita trade since 1938. This expansion reflects the higher level of economic activity and the higher standard of living prevailing at the present; the current dollar series also reflects the higher price level. In 1951 exports per capita were 3.7 times their 1938 value, and had risen by 43% in volume. Imports per capita were 4.8 times their 1938 value and had increased by 77% in volume. The volume of per capita trade was less than in 1947, the sharp increase in Canada's population and the boom in capital investment having increased the attraction of the domestic market while union with Newfoundland has transferred some formerly foreign trade to the domestic trade category. But both the value and the volume of per capita trade rose sharply above 1950 levels in 1951.

The size of Canada's national income (and of the incomes of individual Canadians) is closely related to the size of Canada's exports, since most Canadians either produce in part for sale abroad or produce in part for those whose incomes are dependent on foreign sales. Similarly, when consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, and when production and exports are high, then demand for

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A., monthly. Statistics quoted are from the May, 1952, issue.

TABLE 4. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Population .....	'000	11, 152	12, 551	12, 823	13, 447	13, 712	14, 009
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$	75. 11	221. 09	239. 84	222. 57	227. 42	279. 42
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	60. 75	205. 08	205. 64	205. 34	231. 49	291. 59
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	136. 85	429. 11	448. 18	430. 11	461. 74	574. 51
<b>Constant Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$'48	159. 46	241. 36	239. 84	215. 46	209. 99	228. 10
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	130. 92	233. 04	205. 64	200. 14	209. 88	231. 42
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	292. 53	477. 75	448. 18	417. 74	422. 43	462. 29

imports is high. In 1951 total exports accounted directly for 18.7% of Canada's Gross National Product, and indirectly for a greater proportion. Imports were equivalent to 19.2% of the same magnitude. Compared with Net National Income (Gross National Product less indirect taxes and depreciation) exports were 23.2%, imports 23.9%. These proportions were higher than those which prevailed in 1938, a year of much lower business activity, but the long-term trend seems to be to some decline as the home market expands and broadens.

Over the last few years, however, the indexes of foreign trade and domestic economic activity presented in table 5 exhibit a very similar trend. The sharper expansion in the foreign trade series which

occurred in 1951 made up for ground lost in 1949 and 1950, and in the case of imports raised this series far above the others in the table. To a considerable extent the high level of imports in recent years has been related particularly to the high level of investment in Canada. Investment activity involves heavier expenditure on such important import commodities as structural steel and machinery than does non-investment expenditure, and the early stages of the defence programme have also contributed to the rise in imports. As in the previous year, too, the rise in foreign trade prices, especially import prices, tended to be greater than that of domestic prices—to this extent Canada was "importing" inflation. However in the last half of 1950 the decline in import prices reduced inflationary pressure from this source.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	27. 2	90. 2	100. 0	97. 3	101. 4	127. 3
Imports .....	25. 7	97. 6	100. 0	104. 7	120. 4	154. 9
Total Trade .....	26. 6	93. 7	100. 0	100. 6	110. 2	140. 0
Gross National Product .....	33. 5	88. 2	100. 0	105. 4	116. 1	136. 0
Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing .....	22. 5	79. 0	100. 0	110. 5	119. 8	141. 8
Cheques Cashd .....	38. 3	92. 3	100. 0	108. 5	124. 7	139. 0
Bank Deposits .....	38. 2	95. 6	100. 0	107. 1	111. 7	115. 7
<b>Price Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	47. 1	91. 6	100. 0	103. 3	108. 3	122. 5
Imports .....	46. 4	88. 0	100. 0	102. 6	110. 3	126. 0
Wholesale Prices .....	52. 7	84. 4	100. 0	102. 5	109. 2	124. 2
Cost of Living .....	65. 9	87. 4	100. 0	103. 7	107. 4	119. 0
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	57. 8	98. 5	100. 0	94. 2	93. 6	103. 9
Imports .....	55. 4	110. 9	100. 0	102. 0	109. 2	122. 9
Total Trade .....	56. 8	104. 3	100. 0	97. 5	100. 8	112. 7
Gross National Product .....	55. 6	97. 1	100. 0	103. 0	108. 0	113. 7
Industrial Production .....	56. 3	96. 7	100. 0	101. 5	109. 3	116. 8
Persons With Jobs .....	81. 3	97. 4	100. 0	101. 4	102. 7	106. 0
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles .....	45. 5	101. 9	100. 0	95. 4	93. 9	108. 9



On a more detailed level, a comparison of farmers' cash income from the sale of farm products and the value of exports of farm products (approximated by summing agricultural and vegetable products exports and animals and animal products exports and deducting fish, furs and rubber goods) illustrates the similar swings of foreign trade and domestic prosperity. From 1949 to 1950 exports of farm products declined 12%; between the same two years farmers' cash income declined by 11%. From 1950 to 1951

there was a 25% increase in exports of farm products and a 27% increase in farmers' cash income. The major cause of this close connection was production fluctuations, particularly in wheat which accounted for 25% of farm income and (including flour) 52% of farm exports in 1951. But the close relationship between world market prices and prices received by Canadian farmers for their principal products can not be ignored.

## CHAPTER II

### LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

In 1951 as in 1950 the United States took the major part of Canada's exports, 58.9%, and provided the greater part of imports, 68.9%. The United Kingdom ranked second as an export market, absorbing 16.0% of the total and also as an import supplier, providing 10.3% of the total. The third ranking export market—Belgium and Luxembourg—took only 2.4% of Canada's exports, and the third ranking import source—Venezuela—provided only 3.3% of total imports. Altogether only eleven countries accounted individually for 1% or more of exports or imports, and only seven for 1% or more of total trade. Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, only Australia accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports.

Although Canadian trade was still directed chiefly to the United States and the United Kingdom, 1951 was the first year since the war that the combined share of these two countries in Canada's trade did not increase. This was due primarily to much greater exports to Europe, Latin America and Japan, and Europe's share in Canada's imports was also greater.

Canada retained a leading place in the trade of both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1951, although our share in these countries' trade is far less than their share in our trade. Canada was again the leading market for United States exports in 1951, accounting for 17.2% of the total (a decline from 19.4% in 1950), and also provided the largest share of United States imports (20.8% as against 22.1% in 1950). As an export market for the United Kingdom, Canada dropped to fourth place from second in 1950, which is the same rank as was held in 1949, and Canada's share in the United Kingdom's exports fell from 5.7% to 5.2%. This was the first year since 1947 that the United States took a greater share in the export trade of the United Kingdom than did Canada. However Canada ranked second as a supplier of imports to the United Kingdom in 1951 although her share in that country's imports declined to 6.7% from 6.9% in 1950.

The trade of the United States and the United Kingdom is much more widely distributed than is that of Canada. No other countries have so great a foreign

**TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom**

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1951.

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, <sup>1</sup> Values in U.S. \$'000,000)							
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Brazil	Japan	Cuba
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>							
1949 .....	12,051.1	1,958.9	700.2	468.2	382.9	467.5	380.3
1950 .....	10,275.1	1,995.5	511.2	512.0	343.1	416.4	456.2
1951 .....	15,020.4	2,588.2	900.8	711.4	699.4	596.7	539.8
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	British Malaya	Cuba	Colombia
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1949 .....	6,622.3	1,550.8	551.8	227.6	195.6	387.5	241.5
1950 .....	8,852.2	1,960.5	715.3	334.8	310.0	406.4	313.2
1951 .....	10,961.6	2,274.6	910.1	465.6	425.4	418.0	362.1

United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, <sup>2</sup> Values in U.K. £'000,000)							
	Total	Australia	Union of South Africa	United States	Canada	India	New Zealand
<b>Exports (including re-exports)</b>							
1949 .....	1,844.4	189.1	125.2	62.5	81.0	117.4	64.8
1950 .....	2,256.1	256.8	121.5	127.3	128.4	97.2	86.7
1951 .....	2,706.6	325.8	166.9	153.2	140.1	115.9	111.3
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Sweden
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1949 .....	2,274.7	222.1	224.5	212.9	117.1	99.0	61.4
1950 .....	2,608.2	211.4	180.2	219.7	133.9	98.3	65.9
1951 .....	3,914.2	380.2	260.8	252.4	164.8	153.4	137.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Mar. 10, 1952 and Mar. 5, 1951.

2. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, Jan. 1952.

trade, and no other countries can alone provide a sufficient proportion of these countries' needs to permit an equivalent degree of concentration on a few import sources. Nor can any country absorb a sufficient proportion of their exports for a comparable degree of trade concentration to exist on this account.

Comparison of the relative concentration-by-countries of the trade of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is possible via the index developed by A.O. Hirschman,<sup>1</sup> and described in

1. Hirschman, A.O.: *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

Chapter V of this *Review*. Table 7 shows that during the post-war period the value of the index for both of these countries has been only about a third of its value for Canada. Both Canada and the United Kingdom have reduced the country concentration of their import trade in recent years as reviving production in other countries has permitted some degree of substitution for United States sources. And the concentration of Canada's export trade dropped in 1951 with the revival of exports to Europe in particular. The series for the United States and the United Kingdom are more stable than those for Canada, as might be expected of countries with a larger and more widely distributed trade. The Canadian indexes follow very closely the changes in the percentage share of the United States in exports and imports.

TABLE 7. Index of Concentration<sup>1</sup>—Trade of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>Concentration of Domestic Exports:</b>						
Canada .....	46.8	46.6	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1
United States .....	22.3	21.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0
United Kingdom .....	18.7	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8
<b>Concentration of Imports:</b>						
Canada .....	75.8	77.2	69.6	71.7	68.5	69.8
United States .....	23.8	25.5	26.4	28.0	26.5	25.5
United Kingdom .....	26.7	25.1	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2
<b>Concentration of Total Trade:</b>						
Canada .....	58.0	59.1	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4
United States .....	22.3	22.1	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9
United Kingdom .....	21.0	20.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. V, p. 45. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

#### Trade of Canada with the United States

Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand throughout 1951. But while in 1950 the expansion of exports to and imports from the United States proceeded at an increasing rate, in 1951 this expansion was generally at a decreasing rate. The rate of expansion of exports reached its peak in the third quarter of 1950, that of imports in the first quarter of 1951, as is shown by the following statement:

Year and Quarter	Percentage change from value in same period of preceding year	
	Domestic Exports	Imports
1950 ..... 1Q	+ 19.9	- 5.0
2Q	+ 42.6	+ 3.8
3Q	+ 58.4	+ 12.7
4Q	+ 22.7	+ 25.8
1951 ..... 1Q	+ 27.9	+ 47.9
2Q	+ 18.2	+ 45.2
3Q	+ 10.1	+ 29.8
4Q	+ 3.1	+ 10.0

By the end of 1951 the higher value of exports to the United States was due to the price factor alone; in the third quarter there seems to have been little change from the volume of exports made in the third quarter of 1950, while in the fourth quarter the volume of exports was somewhat below that of the previous year. The volume of imports was above the 1950 level in all quarters, although in the fourth quarter the gain over the 1950 level was small.

The level of these exports and imports in 1951 was affected by influences similar to those operating in the latter part of 1950. Business activity in both Canada and the United States remained generally high, and was accentuated by defence spending. The investment boom in Canada continued to swell demand for machinery, building materials and related products. Credit controls and the decline in Canadian consumer purchasing in the latter part of the year retarded the rate of increase in imports, and the rate of increase of exports was depressed by price and credit controls in the United States, by the more



rapid increase in consumption than in production of some commodities in Canada, and by stronger overseas competition for exportable supplies of certain goods. Nevertheless, for the year as a whole the value of total exports to the United States increased by 13.8%, while that of imports rose 32.0%, both reaching record levels. The volume of imports showed a substantial gain and that of exports was about the same as in 1950.

The passive balance of trade with the United States increased from only \$80 million in 1950 to \$479 million in 1951. This was a higher absolute figure than in any year since 1947, when the import

balance with the United States reached \$918 million and necessitated the imposition of the emergency exchange conservation controls. However, whereas the passive balance in 1947 was equivalent to 30.3% of total trade between the two countries, that of 1951 was equal to only 9.3% of total trade. Other factors affecting the balance of payments in the two years were quite different. For example, the capital inflow from the United States in 1951 was very heavy, in contrast to net exports of capital in the earlier year to both the United States and overseas countries. Canada was able to increase her holdings of gold and United States dollars during 1951 by U.S. \$37 million, as compared with the U.S. \$743 million loss in 1947.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	414.0	490.9	528.1	587.9	529.6	580.3	581.5	606.3
Re-Exports .....	6.4	5.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.4
Imports .....	458.5	546.0	520.6	605.4	678.1	793.0	675.8	666.0
Total Trade .....	879.0	1,042.6	1,057.3	1,202.2	1,216.6	1,381.4	1,266.1	1,282.8
Trade Balance .....	- 38.1	- 49.5	+ 16.1	- 8.6	- 139.5	- 204.7	- 85.5	- 49.3

#### Domestic Exports to the United States<sup>1</sup>

The structure of domestic exports to the United States showed little change in 1951. Wood products and paper continued to account for about half the total exports to this market, and non-ferrous metals remained in second place. A small decrease in the relative importance of these groups and of animals and animal products was largely offset by the increase in the proportion formed by agricultural and vegetable products, especially grains. However the value of exports in all nine main groups increased over their 1950 level.

In the wood products group, domestic exports of all the leading commodities except planks and boards and shingles increased in value. The average export prices of the major commodities in this group were generally higher than in 1950, except in the case of shingles, and higher prices made an important contribution to the increase in export values. Although for the group as a whole the volume of exports was lower than in 1950, this decline was due almost solely to smaller exports of lumber and shingles. The other major commodities showed some increase in the volume of exports, although this increase was much less than that in export values.

The decline in exports of lumber and shingles to the United States was due largely to controls on mortgage and other credit in that country. These con-

trols were imposed in mid-1950, but their effects did not become obvious until the second quarter of 1951. In the latter half of 1951 housing starts in the United States fell off sharply, and for the year as a whole were about 20% below the level of 1950. Commercial construction was also lower. Exports of lumber and shingles reflect this pattern. In the first half of 1951 they were greater in value than in the first half of 1950, although the volume of lumber exports had declined, and in the second half-year they were sharply below the 1950 level in both value and volume. The greater part of the decline in the volume of lumber exports to the United States was compensated for by a sharp increase in shipments to overseas markets, especially to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

Exports of other major wood products to the United States increased. Newspaper advertising lineage in the United States increased about 1.6% in 1951, and the volume of newsprint shipments to that market increased by 1.1%. Higher prices, however, caused the value of these shipments to gain 7.3%. Exports of wood pulp gained 8.1% in volume, but the contrast between the low prices of early 1950 and the rising prices thereafter raised the value gain to 44.9%. The importance of wood pulp exports to the Canadian pulp and paper industry has been steadily increasing, and in 1951, for the first time, Canada passed Sweden to become the world's largest exporter of wood pulp. Pulpwood exports to the United States continued to expand during the year, the major part

<sup>1</sup> For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.



TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	11.4	8.8	11.5	7.5	8.5	7.4
Animals and Animal Products .....	13.3	12.5	11.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.9	7.1	7.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	47.2	50.3	48.5	4.1	4.3	4.5
Iron and its Products .....	7.2	6.7	7.4	40.7	38.1	40.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	13.1	13.2	12.1	6.2	6.4	6.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.5	3.7	3.9	19.7	20.2	15.5
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.2	2.9	2.9	5.9	6.3	5.9
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.3	1.0	1.3	6.3	6.4	8.7

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

of this gain being in volume, and the steady expansion of plywoods exports which has been encouraged by lower tariffs negotiated under the G.A.T.T. also continued.

The volume of exports of non-ferrous metals to the United States declined in 1951, and all of the major metals shared in this decrease. However higher prices raised the value of exports in this group, and the value of nickel and zinc exports to the United States was also increased by the price factor. A major influence in decreasing the volume of these exports was the controls originally imposed on metals prices in the United States in January, 1951. Greater domestic consumption and reviving overseas exports particularly to the United Kingdom and Europe permitted producers to dispose of a greater proportion of these metals more profitably than by exporting to the United States, especially since increases in production were not great. After mid-year the United States price controls on metals were relaxed, but United States prices remained not fully competitive. Exports of silver and of platinum to the United States did increase in volume as well as in value during the year.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States also seem to have declined in volume in 1951. The major part of this decline was due to exports of beef cattle, which totalled only 181,270 head in 1951 as opposed to 386,949 head in 1950. The low value of the United States dollar in Canada somewhat reduced the attractiveness of the United States market, especially in the last quarter, and farmers also withheld some cattle in an effort to re-

build their herds for future sales. Most of the major commodities in this group showed small declines in volume, despite the higher export values produced by higher export prices. Exports of fresh and frozen fish and of molluscs and crustaceans to the United States market again accounted for more than half the value of all Canadian fishery products exports in 1951.

The sharpest expansion in exports to the United States was in the agricultural products group, and here the gain in volume may have exceeded the gain in value. Wheat and oats accounted for a major part of the increase—wheat exports were 2.3 times their 1950 value and the number of bushels exported rose 2.5 times, while oats exports were 3 times their 1950 value, and the number of bushels exported showed the same increase. The low average price of wheat exports to the United States reveals that a considerable part of these sales were feed wheat from the low-grade 1950 crop. Exports of other animal fodders also made an important contribution to the group's gain.

In the other groups (except fibres and textiles) some increase in volume seems to have accompanied the value gains, and most of the main commodities increased in both value and volume. Exports of machinery, both farm and non-farm, showed especially marked gains. Sales of iron ingots and blooms were below the 1950 level, but exports of pig iron, ferro-alloys, and castings and forgings rose sharply. Asbestos and crude artificial abrasives both contributed to the sharp increase in non-metallic minerals exports. The increase in the non-commercial items total was due to a greater value of settlers' effects moving to the United States in 1951.

#### Imports from the United States

The value of imports from the United States in each of the nine main groups increased in 1951. The increase in the value of non-metallic minerals imports was negligible, however, and there was a pronounced

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

decrease in the volume of these imports. Total imports from the United States were considerably greater in volume than in the preceding year, and the volume gain was particularly marked in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. The relative importance of the various groups in total imports from the United

States showed little change apart from a sharp decline in the proportion formed by non-metallic minerals. This was balanced by smaller increases in the share of iron and its products, fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities.

Iron and steel products remained the largest group in imports from the United States, accounting for 41% of the total in 1951, and non-farm machinery was again the largest item in this group. Within this very inclusive item the greatest increase was in imports of mining and metallurgical machinery, which rose from \$28.3 million in 1950 to \$52.0 million in 1951. Well-drilling machinery accounted for the greater part of this increase, but imports of other mining machinery also rose. Imports of logging machinery, metal-working machinery, paper mill machinery, road-paving machinery, power shovels and bulldozers showed very marked increases, while imports of household machinery were lower than in 1950 and consumer-goods-industry machinery generally showed small increases. It will be noted that the greatest increases were in machinery related to the heavy investment in the development of primary industry in Canada. Price increases affecting these goods were comparatively moderate.

Other items in the iron products group also showed large gains. Imports of iron and steel rolling mill products from the United States were sharply higher than in any previous post-war year, although competition from Europe and the United Kingdom further reduced the share of the United States in these imports. Greater production of automobiles in Canada necessitated greater imports of automobile parts and of internal combustion engines, and the cancellation of the emergency exchange conservation controls permitted a very sharp increase in imports of passenger automobiles from the United States. Imports of internal combustion engines were also influenced by the greater need for aircraft engines resulting from the expanded defence programme. Imports of farm implements and of tractors reversed their 1950 decline and passed even their high 1949 value, but in the case of tractors the volume probably remained lower than in the previous year. While price increases contributed to the higher values of iron and steel imports, nevertheless almost all the principal items in the group seem to have increased considerably in volume as well.

Fuels account for the greater part of Canada's imports of non-metallic minerals from the United

1. See also Ch. IV, pp. 38-39.

States, and imports of fuels from the United States were generally lower than in 1950. The chief exception to this statement is fuel oils; Canada's use of fuel oils has been increasing even more rapidly than refinery capacity. The expansion of crude oil production in western Canada, and the opening of the Ontario market to this crude after the completion of the Edmonton-to-Superior pipeline, has greatly restricted the market for U.S.-produced crude oil in Canada. Imports of crude oil from overseas countries have been growing with increasing consumption at eastern refineries. Had imports of crude petroleum from the United States in 1951 been as great as in 1947 (before the increase in Canadian oil production) the additional value of these imports would have been \$46.9 million<sup>1</sup>. In fact, imports of this oil would have increased due to increasing petroleum consumption in Canada, and imports of refinery products from the United States would also have been greater. Coal imports were lower in value than in 1950, and there was a marked drop in the volume of anthracite imports due in part to the increased use of fuel oil for home heating.

The sharp increase in imports in the miscellaneous commodities group placed it in third place in imports from the United States. The largest increase in this group was in imports of aircraft and parts, an increase induced by the defence programme. Larger imports of refrigerators were facilitated by the ending of the emergency exchange conservation controls, and of tourist purchases by more liberal foreign exchange arrangements during the year. The increase in non-commercial imports took the form of goods brought into Canada for use of our N.A.T.O. allies and also of a greater value of settlers' effects.

In the other groups increases in the value of imports were also prevalent, and were generally accompanied by volume gains. Imports of electrical apparatus, again influenced by the high level of domestic investment and by the defence programme, showed a particularly marked gain. Larger imports of tire casings contributed to the gain in the rubber manufactures total, and soya bean imports were influenced by greater margarine production and by lower imports of competing vegetable oils. The price factor accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports of raw cotton, but the volume of these imports gained about 14% and the increase in imports of cotton piece goods was primarily due to the volume factor. The growth of the secondary plastics industry in Canada resulted in greater imports of primary plastics from the United States.

### Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

In 1951 the value of total exports to the United Kingdom rose 34.5% above the low level to which dollar-saving measures had reduced them in 1950. And for the first time since 1947 the volume of these exports was clearly greater than in the preceding year. While imports from the United Kingdom were also greater in value than in 1950 their value increase was only 4.1%, and this increase was probably due to the price factor alone. As a result Canada's export balance on trade with the United Kingdom increased

to \$214.7 million, 20.3% of the total trade between the two countries. Both in absolute size and in relation to total trade, however, this balance was smaller than in any post-war year before 1950.

The decline in the volume of imports from the United Kingdom occurred in spite of continued efforts by that country to expand its dollar sales, and in face of the price advantage given to United Kingdom producers by the higher exchange value of the Ca-



nadian dollar in 1951. This decline was especially pronounced in the case of three of the commodities listed in Table XII: passenger automobiles, freight automobiles, and wool noils, tops and waste. The quantity of all three of these imports declined, passenger automobiles by about 63%, freight automobiles by about 56%, and wool noils and tops by about 15% (the latter quantity decline was masked by a 67% increase in the average price of wool noils and tops). In all cases the decline was particularly great in the last quarter. The change in the value of total imports and in imports of these three commodities, is shown in the following statement:

1951	Change in value from 1950		
	Total Imports	Three Commodities only	All Others
	millions of dollars		
1Q	+ 7.9	- 1.5	+ 9.4
2Q	+ 29.5	+ 4.7	+ 24.9
3Q	+ 7.7	- 13.1	+ 20.8
4Q	- 28.4	- 23.4	- 5.0
Year	+ 16.8	- 33.3	+ 50.1

In the first three quarters of the year total imports from the United Kingdom were above the 1950 value and in the second quarter in particular seem to have

been greater in volume. But the lower level of these three imports offset the effects of volume increases elsewhere for the year as a whole, and was chiefly responsible for the pattern of change from 1950 in 1951's imports. In the last quarter, however, other commodities imported from the United Kingdom joined in the general decline of imports into Canada.

The expansion of exports to the United Kingdom was influenced particularly by the needs of the defence programme there, and was concentrated on important industrial materials. To some extent, too, it marks inventory rebuilding necessitated by the decline in stocks of some goods during the dollar-saving import cutbacks in 1950. In the case of some commodities a revival of United Kingdom purchasing prevented difficulties arising from reduced sales in the United States. This was particularly true of lumber. In contrast with the import pattern, the increase in exports to the United Kingdom was concentrated in the last half-year; in the January-June period the value gain was only 7.2%, and no clear increase in export volume was apparent. The rising exports and declining imports of the last half-year resulted in the export balance's being concentrated in this period; until July the size of the export balance continued to decline as in previous post-war years.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports.....	109.1	126.8	108.2	125.8	113.3	140.2	192.8	185.1
Re-Exports .....	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.9
Imports.....	84.2	102.9	103.2	113.8	92.1	132.5	110.9	85.5
Total Trade.....	194.1	230.2	211.9	240.5	205.7	273.1	304.4	273.5
Trade Balance .....	+ 25.7	+ 24.3	+ 5.5	+ 12.8	+ 21.4	+ 8.1	+ 82.6	+ 102.5

#### Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The structure of exports to the United Kingdom altered sharply in 1951. Due to her chronic shortage of dollar exchange the United Kingdom had for some years been reducing her purchases from Canada. Special contract arrangements were largely responsible for a lesser decline in foodstuffs purchases than in other purchases. The needs of rearmament, together with failure to obtain adequate supplies of some materials from soft-currency sources promoted a change in this policy in 1951. Purchases of foodstuffs in Canada continued to decline, while those of raw materials rose sharply. As a result the relative importance of agricultural and vegetable products and animal products in these exports decreased sharply, while the shares of non-ferrous metals and particularly of wood and paper products rose sharply.

A re-grouping of the commodities in Table XI emphasizes the nature of this change. Seven of the

commodities listed there were grouped as "foods and tobacco", and to these seven bacon (no longer one of the forty principal exports but important in earlier years) was added. Twenty eight commodities were grouped as "industrial materials". The other five: rubber footwear, newsprint paper, needles, non-farm machinery, and non-commercial items were lumped with non-listed commodities (except bacon) as "others". The following statement shows the proportionate importance of these three rough categories of commodities in exports to the United Kingdom during the last three years.

Year	Principal Foods and Tobacco (including bacon)	Principal Industrial Materials	Others
	%	%	%
1949	54.3	35.2	10.5
1950	57.6	37.8	4.6
1951	38.2	55.4	6.4

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

Besides emphasizing the sharp change in the structure of this trade the statement indicates the minor importance of less essential commodities in these exports.

Despite the sharp decline in their relative importance, agricultural and vegetable products remained the largest group of domestic exports to the United Kingdom. Wheat and wheat flour together formed 87.3% of these exports in 1951; the decline from the 1950 proportion of 93.8% was influenced by smaller exports of wheat grain and the lower average price received for it. Exports of tobacco and of rubber boots and shoes expanded sharply, but not enough to offset the decline in wheat, and some barley was exported to the United Kingdom for the first time since 1947. As

in the previous year, part of the apples exported to the United Kingdom were a gift from Canadian growers. In the animal products group exports of bacon reached only \$630,000 in value, as opposed to \$24.4 million in 1950 and \$67.8 million in 1948. This commodity was chiefly responsible for the decline of exports in this group, although cheese exports were little more than half as great as in the preceding two years. In previous years cheese exports to the United Kingdom were governed by an intergovernmental contract, but exports in 1951 were made under a contract between a Canadian producers' association and the United Kingdom government. Exports of canned salmon to the United Kingdom showed some increase, as did those of the industrial materials in the group. However the increase in exports of hides and skins was due to the price factor alone.

TABLE 11. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	48.4	48.7	36.7	6.8	6.9	5.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.3	11.4	4.7	2.0	2.4	3.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.8	27.9	33.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	12.0	8.7	22.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
Iron and its Products.....	3.1	2.1	3.1	26.5	36.8	30.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	21.0	25.0	28.8	6.9	9.5	10.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	1.1	2.0	2.1	8.7	7.5	7.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.5	3.9
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.1	0.6	0.4	6.6	4.6	6.0

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

The sharpest increases in exports to the United Kingdom were in the wood products group. Exports of lumber increased from \$20.4 million to \$79.0 million, and this 288% value gain was accompanied by a 237% volume increase. Wood pulp exports rose from \$13.1 million to \$37.8 million in value, but here higher prices were more important, and the volume gain was only 84%. Similar large gains were shown by most of the other industrial materials items in this group. Exports of newsprint to the United Kingdom also rose sharply to 4 times their 1950 value and 3.8 times the previous year's volume. The election campaign in Britain in 1951 was partly responsible for this increase.

The United Kingdom took a greater value and volume of each of the major non-ferrous metals except copper in 1951. Most of these exports were at higher prices than in 1950; aluminum exports gained 46% in value but only 38% in volume, nickel exports 70% in value and 45% in volume, zinc exports 122% in value and 67% in volume, and lead exports 468%

in value and 322% in volume. In spite of the power shortage on the Saguenay early in the year, which limited aluminum production at that time, the 200,000-ton aluminum contract with the United Kingdom was almost completed, actual shipments reaching 191,400 tons. Exports of other non-ferrous metals also increased.

In the other groups exports of industrial materials to the United Kingdom generally increased, the only exception among the principal commodities being primary synthetic plastics. Exports of non-farm machinery gained, but those of farm implements declined, and this latter commodity did not rank among the forty leading exports to the United Kingdom in 1951. The decline in non-commercial exports was shared by donations and gifts and settlers' effects. The decline in the United Kingdom's exchange reserves in the last half of 1951 may lead to renewed restrictions on exports to that market in 1952, but sales of essential materials (which now form the bulk of these exports) are unlikely to be seriously reduced.



Imports from the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The structure of imports from the United Kingdom also shifted in 1951, but here the change was in the direction of the 1949 pattern. Fibres and textiles regained first place in these imports, accounting for 33% of the total, while exports of iron and steel products returned to second place, with 30.1% of the total. Two chief factors accounted for this shift: the decline in automobile imports from the United Kingdom, and the sharper rise in the average prices of fibres and textiles than of other commodities.

A sharp falling off in sales in Canada of British cars, together with a sizable carry-over of unsold vehicles from 1950's heavy imports, caused a precipitous decline in imports of these vehicles after midsummer. The following statement shows the trend:

Period	British Passenger Automobiles		Excess of Imports
	Imported	Sold	
	number in thousands		
1950 ..... 1Q	16.8	11.4	+ 5.3
2Q	23.2	22.3	+ 0.9
3Q	19.4	17.6	+ 1.9
4Q	18.2	9.0	+ 9.2
1951 ..... 1Q	8.3	11.4	- 3.1
2Q	16.7	9.3	+ 7.4
3Q	3.1	5.3	- 2.1
4Q	0.4	2.8	- 2.5

While sales of British automobiles in 1951 were higher than in most earlier years, they were less than half the number sold in 1950. The decline began in the second quarter, at the time credit regulations governing automobile sales were imposed. As imports in 1950 had exceeded sales by 17,400 vehicles, imports in the first quarter of 1951 were below those of the 1950 quarter and the backlog was reduced. But in the second quarter the decline in sales exceeded the decline in imports, and only a drastic reduction in imports in the last half-year (34,200 vehicles less than in 1950) kept their volume below that of sales. Stocks of unsold British cars in Canada were further reduced during the year by the re-export of some cars; they formed the bulk of the 2,900 vehicles re-exported. The trend in imports and sales of British trucks was similar.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

After the outbreak of the Korean war the need to uniform and equip larger armies led to an increased world demand for textile fibres, and their prices rose sharply, especially in the case of wool. The steady decline in world wool stocks from the end of the war through 1950 accentuated the rise in the price of wool. Prices of fabrics followed this rise, but more slowly, and to a lesser extent. Two examples will illustrate the result. In 1950 Canada's imports of wool noils, tops and waste from the United Kingdom were 15.2 million pounds, and at an average price of \$1.71 per pound reached a value of \$25.9 million. In 1951 these imports were only 12.9 million pounds, 15% below the 1950 level, but at an average price of \$2.86 per pound their value reached \$36.9 million, an increase of 42%. Imports of worsteds and serges were 6.8 million pounds in 1950 and 6.3 million pounds in 1951, but as their average price rose from \$3.26 per pound to \$4.22 per pound the total value of these imports gained 20%. Average prices of other textile fibres and fabrics were also higher, though to a lesser extent. The value of imports of all fibres and textiles from the United Kingdom rose 23% in 1951, but the volume of these shipments seems to have been well below the 1950 level.

Most of the other leading commodities imported from the United Kingdom increased in value in 1951, and volume gains generally accompanied the value increases. Imports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom continued to increase, gaining 43% in value and 19% in tonnage. The share of the United Kingdom in these imports has increased from 5.3% of the all countries total in 1949 to 11.5% in 1951. Imports of other primary forms of iron and steel also showed large gains. Larger imports of automobile parts reflect the greater number of British cars in use in Canada. Imports of electrical apparatus and of aircraft and parts reflect the needs of investment and defence. Traditional staple imports such as whisky and pottery also expanded, but coal imports were below the level of recent years, and partly due to branch plant expansions in Canada imports of British glass declined. The diversification of imports from the United Kingdom which was marked in 1950 continued in 1951, and improves the long-term prospects for the development of Canadian markets for British goods.

Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

The nine other countries which individually accounted for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports are listed in Table 12, and the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to a brief examination of trade with these countries. Space does not permit a more extended analysis of trade with individual countries, but Table XIX gives the leading commodities exported to and imported from the thirty countries ranking highest in Canada's trade in 1951, and complete commodity detail of trade with the 124 countries distinguished in Canada's statistics can be obtained from the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XIX.

Trade with each of these nine countries attained a greater value in 1951 than in 1950. Rising world prices, a greater demand for goods in Canada, and continued efforts to increase dollar earnings were important factors influencing imports. Exports were affected by the defence needs of many overseas countries, by increased needs for raw materials to support production for home use and export, and also by the higher price level. Limited world supplies of some foodstuffs also affected trade, as did the increased exportable supplies of some commodities in Canada resulting from the decrease in Canadian consumer buying. While the size of the trade balances with most individual countries was greater than in 1950, these bilateral balances generally created less serious problems than in most earlier years.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
<b>Venezuela:</b>								
Total Exports .....	5.2	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.1	6.9	7.5	7.6
Imports .....	17.1	21.1	24.4	24.7	27.1	31.3	40.4	37.9
Trade Balance .....	-11.9	-13.7	-18.6	-17.6	-22.0	-24.4	-32.9	-30.3
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>								
Total Exports .....	3.2	12.4	18.6	27.7	14.4	19.2	25.8	35.4
Imports .....	4.1	5.2	4.6	8.9	5.9	11.5	11.9	9.9
Trade Balance .....	+ 4.1	+ 7.2	+14.0	+18.8	+ 8.5	+ 7.8	+13.9	+25.5
<b>Australia:</b>								
Total Exports .....	7.3	9.2	8.4	10.7	8.5	11.0	12.6	17.2
Imports .....	4.2	5.4	8.2	15.0	4.1	14.5	21.5	6.2
Trade Balance .....	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	- 4.2	+ 4.4	- 3.5	- 8.9	+11.0
<b>Brazil:</b>								
Total Exports .....	2.3	2.5	6.0	5.3	6.6	7.7	11.9	27.9
Imports .....	4.9	6.5	7.7	9.1	9.0	11.2	9.0	11.5
Trade Balance .....	- 2.6	-4.0	- 1.7	-3.8	- 2.4	- 3.5	+ 2.9	+16.4
<b>Japan:</b>								
Total Exports .....	6.2	5.3	3.5	5.6	13.0	25.4	15.9	22.0
Imports .....	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.4
Trade Balance .....	+ 4.2	+ 2.3	-0.4	+ 2.4	+10.2	+22.0	+12.9	+18.6
<b>France:</b>								
Total Exports .....	6.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.6	7.8	16.5	16.7
Imports .....	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.8	7.9	5.7
Trade Balance .....	+ 3.7	+ 0.8	-0.3	-0.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.6	+11.1
<b>Federation of Malaya:</b>								
Total Exports .....	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.0
Imports .....	4.7	4.8	7.4	12.0	19.5	15.5	12.9	10.1
Trade Balance .....	-3.4	- 3.4	- 6.7	-11.2	-17.7	-12.9	- 9.5	- 7.2
<b>Italy:</b>								
Total Exports .....	1.7	3.1	3.6	7.1	3.6	11.9	23.9	9.6
Imports .....	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.9	4.4	3.3	3.6
Trade Balance .....	- 1	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.5	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+20.6	+ 5.9
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>								
Total Exports .....	8.3	14.6	9.0	10.8	9.0	14.5	16.4	13.3
Imports .....	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0
Trade Balance .....	+7.2	+13.5	+ 7.9	+ 9.2	+ 7.8	+12.6	+15.1	+12.3

1. Less than \$50,000.

Venezuela again ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1951. Imports from that country increased by 57% in value, while domestic exports gained 6%. The import balance on this trade increased from \$61.7 million to \$109.6 million. Venezuela is one of the few countries which normally earns a large surplus on trade with Canada. This surplus is due to the fact that Venezuelan petroleum supplies a large part of the eastern and central Canadian market. In 1951 crude petroleum accounted for 92% of Canada's imports from this country, while fuel oils accounted for most of the remaining 8%. Western Canadian oil still does not compete in that part of the market supplied

by Venezuela, and imports of petroleum from Venezuela have grown with the increased use of petroleum in Canada.

Exports to Venezuela are more varied. Wheat flour is the most important export commodity, accounting for 24% of domestic exports to that country in 1951. Other important foodstuffs exports were processed milk, eggs, canned meats and both seed and table potatoes. Exports of manufactured goods are also important. In 1951 exports of passenger automobiles to Venezuela totalled \$1.6 million, of rubber tires \$1.7 million, of copper manufactures \$1.1 million, of



electrical apparatus \$1.0 million, and a wide variety of other exports were also recorded. Since Venezuela does not suffer from any shortage of Canadian dollars it is potentially even more important than at present as a market for Canadian goods which are competitive in price and quality with those produced in other countries.

**Belgium and Luxembourg** ranked fourth in Canada's trade in 1951. Domestic exports to that country increased by 42% to reach \$94.5 million, and imports gained 72% to reach \$39.1 million. While the export balance on this trade grew from \$44.0 million to \$55.7 million, the proportion which it bears to total trade with Belgium declined from 49% to 42%.

Domestic exports to Belgium are primarily foodstuffs and raw materials. Exports of wheat in 1951 increased by 33% in value to reach \$35.8 million, and those of barley, oats and rye showed even sharper gains. Flaxseed exports were smaller, due partly to smaller production in Canada, and exports of canned fish and marine oils also decreased. Exports of wood pulp and asbestos gained in 1951, but those of lead and zinc were lower in total value despite much higher prices. The result of these changes was that foodstuffs formed a much greater proportion of exports to Belgium than in 1950, industrial materials a much lesser proportion, a change opposite to that which dominated exports to the United Kingdom. Exports of passenger automobiles showed a large increase, reaching \$2.7 million, and those of rubber tires and non-farm machinery were also greater than in 1950, but manufactures are of secondary importance in sales to Belgium.

Belgium has not suffered serious balance of payments problems in the post-war period, and has been freer than most European countries to expand imports from dollar countries. In October, 1951, however, Belgium was forced to expand her trade restrictions in an effort to increase imports from other European countries and thus redress her chronic creditor position in the European Payments Union. Although some discrimination against dollar imports is involved in these measures, Canada's exports to Belgium are largely non-competitive with European goods, and therefore may not be seriously affected.

Imports from Belgium cover a wide range of goods, chiefly industrial materials and manufactures. Iron and its products formed the largest group in these imports in 1951, accounting for \$21.5 million, 55% of the total. Two types of commodities predominated. Imports of rolling mill products were valued at \$19.1 million, 3.7 times their 1950 value and 2.3 times the tonnage imported in 1950. The higher unit value of these imports seems to have been in part due to quality change. Belgium supplied 11% of Canada's imports of rolling mill products in 1951, 60% of total imports of these goods from Europe, and almost as much as was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of pipes and tubes from Belgium also expanded sharply to reach \$1.1 million, due chiefly to greater imports of well casing. Other important gains were registered in imports of glass, cement, and carpets and rugs. Most textile imports from Belgium were lower than in 1950, however, the total value of

imports in this group declining from \$6.4 million to \$4.8 million in spite of higher prices. Imports of cut diamonds from Belgium were also smaller than in the previous year, although Belgium remained Canada's leading supplier of these diamonds, and the increase in the value of tin imports was due to higher prices alone, which masked a 15% decline in the quantity of tin imports.

**Australia** ranked fifth in Canada's trade in 1951, and was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to account for more than 1% of both exports and imports. Exports to Australia increased by 38% in 1951, and imports were 41% greater than in 1950. Canada's small active balance on this trade nevertheless increased from \$2.8 million to \$3.0 million. Automobiles and automobile parts remained Canada's largest class of exports to Australia in 1951; together these items totalled \$17.1 million, a slight increase over 1950. Other commodities were responsible for the growth in exports to Australia. Planks and boards increased from \$5.8 to \$8.9 million in value, and wood pulp and newsprint exports also rose sharply. Exports of locomotives totalled \$2.4 million in value; 1951 was the first post-war year to see locomotive exports to this market. Exports of aluminum, asbestos and tobacco also showed large gains. The range of exports to Australia is wide, and includes manufactures as well as industrial materials. However the reappearance of a severe foreign exchange shortage in Australia since the decline in wool prices from their 1951 peaks will force some curtailment of dollar imports.

Imports from Australia are chiefly farm products. Wool was in 1951 the most valuable, raw wool imports increasing 76% to \$19.1 million, and imports of wool noils, tops and waste accounting for a further \$1.1 million. However imports of both commodities declined in quantity, raw wool by 29%, wool tops by 48%. Sharp price increases of some 146% for raw wool and 83% for wool tops alone accounted for these high values. The value of sugar imports increased 29% to \$14.1 million, price increases were important here but the quantity of these imports also rose 14%. Imports of dried, canned and preserved fruits were below the 1950 level, but high Canadian meat prices led to imports of Australian canned meats (chiefly beef) valued at \$2.1 million. There were also some imports of fresh meats, chiefly mutton, but these were not large.

**Brazil** was the sixth ranking country in Canada's trade in 1951. Imports from Brazil increased to \$40.6 million, 44% above the 1950 level. Exports showed an even more pronounced gain; at \$53.7 million they were 3.4 times the 1950 figure. As a result 1950's import balance of \$12.1 million was succeeded by an export balance of \$13.4 million. Due to the sharp increase in trade with Brazil, however, the balance equalled only 14% of total trade in 1951, as opposed to 27% in the previous year.

The increase in exports to Brazil was concentrated in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, and agricultural and vegetable products groups, which were respectively 3.1 times, 3.6 times and 5.0 times as great in value as in 1950. The

shares of these groups in exports to Brazil were, iron, 37%, non-ferrous metals, 27%, and agricultural products, 16%. The greater part of the increase in the iron products group was in automotive products which reached \$9.7 million in 1951 as opposed to only \$1.2 million in 1950. Exports of machinery increased to \$5.7 million, and the other major items in this group also recorded gains. Greater exports of electrical apparatus, aluminum, lead and copper accounted for the gain in non-ferrous metals, and wheat and rubber tires for the sharp increase in agricultural and vegetable products exports. An expanded investment programme by a Canadian firm operating in Brazil was partly responsible for many of these commodity gains.

Imports from Brazil are chiefly natural products most of which can not be produced in Canada. The chief of these is coffee, imports of which rose 12% in quantity in 1951 and reached a value of \$21.4 million, 53% of all imports from Brazil. Other important gains were in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, silex, rice, and vegetable oils. Imports of cocoa beans and of cocoa butter from Brazil declined in value and even more sharply in volume, partly displaced by imports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria and from the United Kingdom. The greater value of imports of vegetable wax also conceals a 14% decline in their quantity.

**Japan** ranked seventh in Canada's trade in 1951. Exports to that country, influenced by its increasing production, gained 255% over their 1950 level, and were responsible for its high rank in Canada's trade. Imports from Japan totalled only \$12.6 million, 4% above their 1950 value. As a result the active balance on this trade increased to \$63.7 million from \$8.5 million in 1950.

Wheat again was Canada's principal export to Japan, with a value of \$29.5 million, 40% of the domestic exports total. Barley exports were also important at \$7.5 million, and whisky exports reached \$4.9 million due in part to the large number of North American military personnel in the country. Exports of industrial materials were far more important than in 1950. Wood pulp exports rose to \$16.9 million from only \$0.7 million, zinc exports increased to \$1.5 million from only \$31,000, and asbestos exports totalled \$1.7 million as opposed to \$0.7 million in 1950. Exports of several other industrial materials also increased. Exports of manufactured goods to Japan are, however, negligible.

The pattern of Canada's post-war imports from Japan is not yet settled. In 1950, for example, imports of cotton piece goods were valued at \$3.2 million and there were no imports of rolling mill products. In 1951, imports of Japanese cotton piece goods were only \$0.3 million, but imports of rolling mill products reached \$1.2 million, the largest value recorded for any commodity in the year. Generally, imports of Japanese textiles and products were lower in 1951 than in 1950, while imports of most other items expanded. But the total of these imports was distributed over many commodities, and imports of most were small.

**France** took Canadian exports to the value of \$46.7 million in 1951, about 2.5 times more than in 1950. Imports from France also increased, rising from \$14.7 million to \$24.0 million. The export balance therefore increased to \$22.7 million, 32% of total trade with France. As in the case of other European countries, foodstuffs and important industrial materials accounted for most of the increased exports. Wheat sales to France reached \$5.1 million, barley exports \$1.5 million, and exports of flaxseed \$1.0 million—there were no exports of these commodities to France in 1950. Exports of wood pulp increased from \$0.8 million to \$10.1 million, of pulpwood from \$37,000 to \$2.9 million, of copper from \$2.1 million to \$4.3 million, of asbestos from \$2.6 million to \$4.1 million. Sales of automobiles and of farm implements to France did increase, but these gains were offset by sharp declines in exports of tractors. Manufactured goods were not important in exports to France.

The French economy is very diversified, and Canada's imports from France cover a wide range of goods. The increase in imports in 1951 was especially pronounced in the iron and textiles groups. In the former, imports of rolling mill products from France reached \$5.2 million in the year—in 1950 they were only \$0.3 million. Other iron and steel items also increased, more than offsetting the reduced imports of scrap iron which reflect reduced supplies in France. In the textiles group the advance was led by lace and embroidery and wool yarns and warps, imports of which reached \$2.0 million and \$1.0 million respectively. Imports of many other textiles also increased. French brandy and wines continued to find an expanding market in Canada, and imports of printed books from France were also larger. The sharp increase in non-commercial imports reflects the greater number of French immigrants entering Canada in 1951.

**The Federation of Malaya** supplied Canada with imports valued at \$58.0 million in 1951, an increase of 101% over the 1950 value. Most of this increase was due to higher prices. Rubber and tin accounted for 99% of imports from Malaya in 1951. Rubber imports increased by 109.2% over their 1950 value, but their quantity was only 6.4% greater than in the previous year. Rubber prices averaged 96.6% above the 1950 level. Tin imports increased by 80.1% over their 1950 value, but their quantity rose only 30.8%. Tin prices averaged 37.7% above their 1950 level. With lower import prices for these commodities the value of imports from Malaya in 1952 is likely to fall far short of the 1951 peak.

Exports to Malaya increased 2.6 times to \$10.8 million in 1951. The greater part of this increase was due to greater export volume. Automotive products accounted for about half the total increase, rising in value by \$3.0 million. The remainder of the gain was spread over a variety of foods and manufactures, of which newsprint, electrical apparatus, rubber tires, processed milk and canned fish showed the greatest gains. Exports of wheat flour to this market decreased from their very high 1950 level, but remained well above the value and volume characteristic of earlier years.



Exports to Italy reached \$48.8 million in 1951, 3.2 times their 1950 value. Most of this increase was due to larger sales of wheat and wheat flour—wheat exports increased from \$4.7 million in 1950 to \$23.7 million in 1951, flour exports from \$0.2 million to \$8.5 million. Exports of cured and canned fish also increased, but only moderately. Italy also took larger exports of wood pulp, which reached \$3.8 million, and of copper, which reached \$1.9 million. These latter values were affected by price increases, but exports of both were greater in volume than in 1950 (in 1950 wood pulp exports to Italy were negligible)

Imports from Italy increased by 52% to reach \$14.2 million in 1951. Over half of the increase was in imports of textiles, chiefly in wool piece goods, which rose in value from \$0.8 million to \$2.8 million, most of which increase reflects the quantity factor. Imports of agricultural products from Italy were also much greater than in the earlier year, those of pickled and preserved vegetables showing an \$0.6 million gain to reach \$0.7 million, and those of nuts increasing to \$0.9 million. Like France, Italy exports to Canada a wide range of goods. Increases in individual items predominated throughout the range of commodities. While individual increases were often small, in the aggregate they increased Italy's dollar earnings significantly.

The Union of South Africa took Canadian exports valued at \$53.1 million in 1951. While this was 24% greater than the 1950 value, it was well below those

of the high 1947-49 period. Wheat was again the leading commodity in these exports, although at \$10.9 million its value was 31% less than in 1950. A better 1950-51 crop in the Union reduced dependence on imports. However there were offsetting increases elsewhere, and as South Africa's import controls were modified during 1951 the range of exports to this market was broader. Exports of automotive products showed a particularly marked increase, together rising a total of \$4.9 million in value, exports of planks and boards accounted for a further \$2.7 million of the increase, newsprint exports more than doubled, and exports of farm implements and of cotton fabrics were about twice as great as in 1950. A few declines occurred in commodities other than wheat, the chief were in railway rolling stock (contract deliveries of these were completed in 1950), and in rolling mill products and primary aluminum, both of which found a ready market elsewhere.

Canada imports relatively little from the Union; in 1950 the total value of these imports was only \$5.4 million. Wool, industrial diamonds, canned fruits, chrome ore and alcoholic beverages include most of these imports. Gem diamonds produced in the Union are eventually imported into Canada, but most must first be cut in Europe or elsewhere. Gold, the Union's other chief product, is also a major Canadian export. It is normal for the Union to show a heavy import balance in her trade statistics since as the world's largest producer and exporter of gold (which is excluded from merchandise trade statistics) she has large additional external revenues from this source.

## CHAPTER III

### TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom), and of Latin America together accounted for 20.7% of Canada's total exports in 1951, and for 18.5% of imports. The share of each of these trading areas in Canada's exports was greater than in 1950, and the share of Europe in Canada's imports increased sharply while that of the other two groups of countries showed little change. The value of imports from these countries has been increasing steadily for three years, and exports were well above their low 1950 levels in 1951.

While exports to these countries were greater than in 1950, those to Europe and the Commonwealth remained less than in some earlier post-war years. With the ending of emergency relief and reconstruction needs in many of these countries their imports naturally declined, and recurrent balance-of-payments crises, especially those affecting the sterling area, accentuated the decline in their imports from dollar countries. In 1951 the deterioration of the international political situation led to an increased need for many Canadian strategic materials, and in addition many Commonwealth

countries were able to relax their import controls due to the favourable balance-of-payments effects of high raw material prices in late 1950 and early 1951. Canadian exports to Latin America have been less affected by trade controls in recent years, and especially in the last two years have made considerable gains.

The higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar in 1951 was one factor which aided the countries of Europe in expanding sales in Canada. World shortages of many materials also forced Canadians to look beyond the United States for supplementary sources of supply. And higher prices swelled the value of imported goods, especially of many of those obtained from the Commonwealth.

Trade with some of the individually more important of the countries in these trading areas has been discussed in Chapter II, and summary statistics of trade with others appear in Table XIX of Part II. In the remainder of this chapter trade with each of these areas as a whole will be examined, and some of the more important trends common to many of these countries indicated.

#### Trade with European Countries<sup>1</sup>

In 1950, the decline in reconstruction needs, balance-of-payments difficulties, and the relatively higher value of the Canadian dollar resulting from the greater devaluations of most European currencies in 1949, combined to reduce Canada's exports to Europe to their lowest post-war level. The worsening international situation after mid-1950, together with an increased need for many goods and a lessened prospect of obtaining sufficient non-dollar supplies caused a marked revival in these exports in the fourth quarter of 1950. These same factors affected this trade in 1951. In all four quarters the value of exports to Europe was greater than in the corresponding 1950 quarters, and in the last two quarters of the year the value of these exports was greater than in any corresponding post-war periods. The needs resulting from rearmament and from a poor harvest outweighed the need to reduce dollar imports.

Imports from Europe have been increasing fairly steadily since the war, and in all quarters of 1951 were greater in value and in volume than in the corresponding periods of earlier post-war years. Production in Europe has expanded steadily, providing greater exportable supplies, the higher value of the Canadian dollar has improved the competitive position of European producers, tariff reductions have removed obstacles to trade development, and finally the contacts of European firms with Canada have been steadily improving due to the accumulation of experience in Canadian dealings and to

such special opportunities as those provided by the Canadian International Trade Fair. In addition, imports from Europe were stimulated in 1951 by shortages of many materials in the United States and the United Kingdom—this was especially true of iron and steel rolling mill products.

The sharper expansion of exports to Europe than of imports from these countries in 1951 reversed the steady decline in the active balance of trade which has been proceeding since 1947. This balance reached \$170.2 million in 1951, \$81.5 million greater than in 1950. However viewed in relation to total trade with the area, the increase in the balance was only from 30.1% of the total to 32.5% of the total, a much smaller proportion than characterized post-war years before 1950.

All European countries have not shared equally in this expansion of trade with Canada. Over 98% of domestic exports to Europe in 1951 went to the non-communist countries of North-Western Europe and Southern Europe, and 96% of imports from Europe were from these same countries. The expansion of trade with the non-communist countries was also much more rapid in 1951, as is shown by the following statement:

Non-Commonwealth Countries of	Increase of 1951 over 1950	
	Domestic Exports	Imports
	%	%
North-Western Europe .....	79.1	81.1
Southern Europe .....	98.4	57.0
Eastern Europe .....	15.5	2.4

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XIII, XIV, and XIX. This discussion relates to non-Commonwealth European countries except Ireland.



The increase in exports to Eastern Europe was due entirely to greater sales to **Finland**, which has a non-communist government, and to **Yugoslavia**, which is at odds with the rest of the communist world. Canadian controls on strategic exports, and the purchasing policies of communist governments, have reduced exports to most communist countries to a negligible level. While Canada does not discriminate against imports from these countries nevertheless their sales in Canada are small.

As in the case of the United Kingdom, Canada's domestic exports to Europe are chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. The leading commodities itemized in Table XIII can be grouped as "foods and beverages" (10 items), "industrial materials" (20 items) and "others" (10 items), and the distribution of exports within these categories is as follows:

Year	Foods and Beverages	Industrial Materials	Others
	\$'000,000		
1949.....	71.6	76.8	17.9
1950.....	77.3	66.3	13.6
1951.....	174.7	115.7	20.5
	% of total commodities itemized		
1949.....	43.0	46.2	10.8
1950.....	49.2	42.2	8.6
1951.....	56.2	37.2	6.6

During the past three years foods have formed the major part of these exports, with industrial materials accounting for most of the remainder. Europe imports relatively few manufactured goods from Canada, and the relative importance of these goods has been diminishing. While all three categories of exports increased in value in 1951, foodstuffs and industrial materials accounted for most of the increase. Rubber tires, newsprint paper (influenced by local elections in **France** and **Germany** and by sales to **Yugoslavia**) and automobiles were the only manufactured goods among the principal exports to show marked gains.

A poor harvest in most European countries (except **Spain**) was the chief reason for the extraordinary expansion in exports of grains to Europe. Wheat sales more than doubled in value and quantity, **Belgium**, **Italy** and the **Netherlands** in particular increasing their imports from Canada, while **France**, normally a wheat exporter, also

purchased Canadian wheat. Exports of other grains increased even more sharply: those of oats were 9 times their 1950 value, of barley 8 times as great, and of rye 6 times as great. Exports of wheat flour also increased, **Italy** taking most of the total. The greater part of these exports of grains were made in the latter part of 1951, but two-thirds of the wheat flour was exported in the first half-year. Exports of most other foodstuffs to Europe were lower than in 1950. Sales of canned fish to **Belgium** dropped sharply, as did those of cured fish to **Portugal**. Exports of marine oils were also lower, especially those of whale oil to **Belgium**.

Exports of Canadian-produced industrial materials to Europe were much greater than in 1950. Exports of wood pulp were 14 times their 1950 value and 8 times the volume of the earlier year, **France**, **Germany**, **Italy** and **Belgium** all increasing their purchases. Exports of pulpwood and of lumber were also much greater than in 1950. Exports of base metals and asbestos to Europe increased sharply in value; European consumers outbid United States users for these metals. The five major non-ferrous metals showed value increases ranging from 88% in the case of copper to 9% in that of lead. Higher prices were important in these gains. The quantities of aluminum and copper shipped were each about 30% above those for 1950, but there was little change in the volume of nickel exports and those of lead and zinc declined about 10% and 25% respectively. Most of the nickel shipped to Europe is sent to a Canadian-owned refinery in Norway for processing. Exports of asbestos were also much greater in value than in 1950, but here the influence of price changes was slight.

Imports from Europe in each of the nine main groups were greater than in 1950, and only four of the forty leading commodities listed in Table XIV failed to surpass their 1950 value. Of these, only imports of chemical fertilizers were lower than in 1949, although cotton piece goods imports, while greater than in 1950, also failed to reach the 1949 value. The increase in the value of most imports from Europe has been accompanied by sizable volume gains, although prices have also risen. The steady progress in the development of Canadian

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	34.8	39.3	47.1	69.2	43.3	63.2	113.9	125.5
Re-Exports .....	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Imports .....	18.0	23.6	25.9	35.6	30.1	49.2	50.5	47.3
Total Trade .....	53.2	63.3	73.3	105.2	73.7	112.8	164.7	173.3
Trade Balance .....	+17.2	+16.1	+21.4	+ 34.0	+13.5	+ 14.3	+ 63.7	+ 78.7

markets for European goods indicates that the efforts of these countries to solve their balance of payments problems are meeting success.

Iron and steel products replaced textiles as the most important group of imports from Europe in 1951, accounting for 31% of the total. Rolling mill products were the chief iron and steel import; the steel shortage in the United States has encouraged the expansion of these imports particularly from **Belgium, Germany and France**. In 1949 European countries supplied only 3.9% of Canada's imports of rolling mill products, in 1951 the proportion was 18.3%. Imports of machinery from Europe also increased sharply, **Germany, Sweden and Switzerland** being the chief suppliers. And a wide variety of other iron and steel imports were greater than in previous years. In the textiles field increases in imports were also general. Synthetic fibres and yarns showed the greatest gains here, these imports coming chiefly from **Germany and Austria**. Textiles imports from Europe are very varied, covering a wide range of products and originating in most of

the countries of Europe. While higher prices raised the value of many textiles, especially wool products, nevertheless the average increase in the price of textiles imported from Europe was well below the 45% average gain in price of all fibres and textiles imports in 1951, and the increase in the volume of these imports was substantial.

The wide variety of goods imported from Europe includes a considerable range of agricultural and animal products. Cheese and canned fish have been important imports for some years, and in 1951 **Sweden, Denmark** and some other European countries provided a quantity of butter to alleviate the shortage of this commodity in Canada. Imports of preserved fruits and vegetables from Europe were significant in the year, and nuts, wines and brandy were other important imports. The **Netherlands** continued to increase exports of florist and nursery stock to Canada. Most of the agricultural and animal products imported from Europe are specialty goods rather than bulk items, and therefore tend to compete only indirectly with Canadian goods.

### Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland<sup>1</sup>

Both exports to and imports from the countries of the Commonwealth increased in 1951. The sharp reduction in these countries' dollar imports in 1950, together with high prices and world demand for many of their more important products, strengthened their currency reserves and permitted some relaxations in their import restrictions in 1951. Their need for many Canadian products was also greater after a year of low imports. And defence needs and inventory buying sustained their sales to Canada in spite of the exceptionally high prices of some of their products. Ireland is included with the countries of the Commonwealth in this section of the *Review* because as a member of the sterling area it shares in the balance-of-payments problems of the area and also because it has retained the preferential tariff treatment in the Canadian market possessed before leaving the Commonwealth.

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland reached their lowest post-war value in 1950, and in 1951 rose about 32% above this level. Greater export volume accounted for most of this value increase. However exports to the Commonwealth were lower in value and in volume than those of any post-war year before 1950. Imports from the Commonwealth were 27% greater in value than in 1950, and in the first three quarters of the year surpassed the corresponding quarters of any earlier post-war year. However the gain in their value seems to have been due to the price factor alone; in volume these imports were probably less than in 1950, and in the fourth quarter of 1951, when the prices of many Commonwealth products had fallen from their earlier peaks, the value of these imports fell below that recorded for the fourth quarter of 1950.

The balance on trade with the Commonwealth was again passive in 1951. A series of quarterly passive balances on this trade began in the second quarter of 1950, influenced by reduced Commonwealth dollar imports and by higher prices for some important Commonwealth products. It increased in later 1950 quarters and remained high until the latter part of 1951. In the fourth quarter of 1951 the balance again became positive, as Commonwealth prices returned to more normal levels and imports from Canada increased. These countries' exchange reserves again deteriorated in the last half of 1951; the decline in the sterling area's gold and United States dollar reserves was U.S. \$598 million in the third quarter and U.S. \$934 million in the fourth quarter. There is therefore little prospect of relaxations in their trade controls in 1952 beyond the possible further extension of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan negotiated in the autumn of 1951. On the contrary, new import restrictions were announced by various of these countries following the conference of Commonwealth finance ministers in London in January, 1952. The share of the Commonwealth in both exports and imports has been much less in the post-war years than was normal before the war.

Each of the nine main commodity groups shared in the increase of domestic exports to Commonwealth countries in 1951. Agricultural and vegetable products remained the largest group in these exports, and wheat the most important single commodity. Increased exports of wheat to **India** were partly offset by a better crop in the **Union of South Africa** which reduced that country's need for imports. Exports of wheat flour were lower than in 1950, sales to **Ceylon** showing a very marked drop. Sales of most other foodstuffs to Commonwealth countries increased in value and in volume, and exports of tobacco were greater than in the previous year.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XV, XVI, and XIX. The discussion in this section excludes the United Kingdom.



TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	41.6	59.4	44.2	53.3	54.1	59.2	68.8	79.8
Re-Exports .....	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0
Imports .....	36.3	60.8	67.3	77.1	62.0	85.2	106.7	53.0
Total Trade .....	78.2	120.4	111.9	131.0	116.4	145.0	176.0	133.8
Trade Balance .....	+ 5.6	- 1.2	- 22.7	- 23.3	- 7.6	- 25.5	- 37.4	+ 27.8

Exports of forest products to the Commonwealth rose sharply. **Australia, New Zealand** and the **Union of South Africa** sharply increased their purchases of Canadian lumber, and exports of newsprint paper to **Australia, India** and the **Union of South Africa** were much greater than in 1950. A wide variety of paper products are exported in volume to the Commonwealth, and most of these also showed gains. Exports of several base metals and of asbestos were greater than in 1951, but higher prices accounted for much of the gain in metals exports, and even in value copper exports were lower than in 1950.

The Commonwealth is also an important market for many Canadian manufactures. Automotive products are the most important of these: **Australia** and the **Union of South Africa** were the principal markets in 1951 with the latter country accounting for a major part of the increase in these exports. Re-exports of automobile parts to **Pakistan** and of passenger automobiles to **New Zealand** accounted for most of the unusually high value of re-exports to the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter. Domestic exports of both farm and non-farm machinery are also important here, as are those of electrical apparatus. One marked decline in the manufactured goods field is in exports of locomotives. Capital equipment of this type tends to be bought irregularly. In 1949 and 1950 there were heavy contract deliveries of locomotives to **India**. These have now been largely completed, and **Australia** took the greater part of 1951's locomotive exports.

Although exports to the Commonwealth gained in both value and volume in 1951, this does not appear to have been the case with imports. Higher average prices for Commonwealth goods likely accounted for more than the recorded gain in value. In illustration of the effects of this price rise, the following statement shows for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1951 the 1950 value of imports, the 1951 quantity revalued at 1950 prices, and finally the recorded 1951 value. The commodities included in the statement accounted for 75% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 and 78% of the total in 1951.

Commodity	'50 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, raw .....	75.6	61.2	71.4
Rubber, crude etc. ....	26.2	27.9	54.3
Wool, raw .....	19.5	16.3	41.0
Tea, black .....	27.7	21.3	20.3
Jute piece goods etc. ....	12.6	9.6	13.8
Bauxite ore .....	7.4	9.0	11.1
Tin blocks, etc. ..	5.0	6.6	9.1
Crude petroleum ..	1.9	6.0	6.7
Vegetable oils ..	2.7	5.1	5.9
Coffee, green ....	3.2	4.3	5.1
Total .....	181.9	167.2	238.7

Changes from column 1 to column 2 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, changes from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

In only one case, that of tea, was the average price of imports lower in 1951 than in 1950. For the ten commodities the weighted average price increase was 42.3%. Six of the commodities were imported in greater volume than in 1950, but only in the cases of crude petroleum and vegetable oils did the quantity increase approach the value increase. For the ten commodities the weighted average quantity decrease was 8.1%. The additional cost to Canada of the higher level of prices of these ten commodities in 1951 was \$71.5 million, which compares with an increase in the total value of imports from the Commonwealth of only \$65.3 million. It seems likely that the volume of total imports from the Commonwealth was between 5% and 10% lower in 1951 than in 1950.

Agricultural and vegetable products formed 60% of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth in 1951, and included five of the ten leading imports from these countries. The value of nine of the leading imports in this group declined in spite of generally higher average prices, and the only clear cases of a greater volume of imports were in rubber (from **Malaya**), vegetable oils (from **India**), green coffee

(from **British East Africa**) and refined sugar (from **Jamaica**). Imports of tea from both **India** and **Ceylon** were much lower than in 1950, and Latin American producers have regained a small part of the Canadian market for sugar from Commonwealth producers. Imports of animal products showed more general value gains and some clear volume gains, particularly in the case of butter from **New Zealand** and meats from **Australia** and **New Zealand**.

Prices were responsible for most of the gain in fibres and textiles imports as well. The average price of raw wool imports from the Commonwealth was some 152% above the 1950 level, and while

increases in other fibres and fabrics were less extreme they were nevertheless considerable. **Australia**, **New Zealand** and the **Union of South Africa** benefited from the record wool prices for a time, and **India** from the higher jute goods prices. In the minerals field higher prices were less pronounced, though still general. Imports of bauxite, manganese oxide, chrome ore, crude petroleum and abrasives all seem to have increased in quantity, though by less than their increase in value. However by the end of 1951 the prices of most Commonwealth products had declined considerably, leading an apparent downtrend in many other international trade prices.

### Trade with Latin America<sup>1</sup>

In the latter half of 1950 several Latin American countries accumulated large additional exchange reserves due to the continued ready sale of their exports at good prices and to their difficulties in obtaining some imports during the post-Korea scramble for goods. These countries were therefore in a position to increase their imports in 1951, and partly as a result of this situation Canada's exports to Latin America were greater in value in all quarters of 1951 than in those of any earlier post-war year. The increase in the last half-year was particularly striking. Imports were also at a record level throughout the year. While there were important further increases in the average prices of Latin American goods in 1951, the sharpest increases in these prices came in the previous years, and there was a substantial gain in the volume of these imports in 1951.

Not all Latin American countries shared equally in this increase of trade. The greatest increases in exports were in sales to **Brazil**, **Mexico**, **Chile** and **Uruguay**, while exports to **Panama** and **Argentina** decreased. These decreases were due to smaller sales of ships, while in the case of **Brazil** in particular, the investment activities of a company incorporated in Canada were an important factor in the exceptional increase of exports. Imports from **Mexico** declined in 1951, due chiefly to an easier price and supply situation for cotton in the United States, and those from **Venezuela**, **Brazil**, **Costa Rica** and **Cuba** showed especially pronounced increases.

The trade balance with Latin America was passive as in earlier years. Canada obtains from Latin American countries a wide variety of tropical and semi-tropical agricultural products, and **Venezuela** is Canada's principal source of imported crude petroleum. While Latin America provides a good and growing market for Canadian foodstuffs and manufactures, nevertheless these purchases do not alone offset Canada's large imports from this source. In some ways the trade relationship of Canada to Latin America is similar to that of the United Kingdom or Europe to Canada—in both

cases the trade balance has in recent years been active for the principal supplier of staple commodities.

Foodstuffs are important in exports to Latin America. **Bolivia**, **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Colombia** were important markets for Canadian wheat in 1951, and sales of wheat flour to **Costa Rica**, **Cuba**, **Ecuador** and **Venezuela** were very large. Both wheat and wheat flour are exported to a variety of markets in the area. Other grains, malt and potatoes were also important agricultural exports. Latin America in 1951 bought more Canadian cured fish than did the Commonwealth countries, and this area is becoming increasingly important as an outlet for processed milk.

Latin America is particularly important as a market for manufactured exports. Non-farm machinery was the leading manufactured export to this area in 1951, **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Mexico** its principal purchasers. Exports of automotive products were very much greater than in 1950, the bulk of these going to **Brazil**, **Mexico**, **Uruguay** and **Venezuela**. Exports of farm machinery to **Argentina** and **Uruguay** were also greater than in the previous year, and **Brazil** increased its imports of Canadian electrical apparatus. Several Latin American countries purchased important quantities of Canadian newsprint, and exports of many other manufactured items increased. Processed materials are also important in these exports. Sales of wood pulp to **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Mexico** were sharply increased in 1951, as were exports of aluminum to **Brazil**, **Mexico** and **Uruguay**. Exports of other metals and minerals were also greater.

Latin America is an important source of many industrial materials. **Venezuela** has for many years been a principal source of imported petroleum; in 1951 this country increased its share of Canada's petroleum imports displacing some crude from **Arabia**, and in addition supplied an important quantity of refined fuel oils to Canada. Coarse vegetable fibres are another important import, especially from **Brazil**, **Haiti** and **Mexico**; and **Argentina** and **Uruguay** supply raw and combed wool to Canada. Both **Mexico** and **Peru** are im-

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports.....	21.2	39.6	40.9	41.7	36.7	43.1	52.3	76.0
Re-Exports .....	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Imports.....	41.2	48.9	65.4	58.1	61.5	72.3	68.6	71.2
Total Trade.....	62.6	91.0	106.5	100.1	98.3	115.6	121.2	147.5
Trade Balance .....	-19.8	- 6.7	- 24.3	- 16.2	-24.7	- 29.0	- 16.1	+ 5.0

portant sources of several minerals, vegetable wax is imported from **Brazil**, and quebracho extract, an important tanning material, from **Argentina** and **Paraguay**. Most of these imports are of commodities not produced in Canada but essential to Canadian industry.

Most of the rest of Canada's imports from Latin America are agricultural foodstuffs which either can not be produced in Canada or which this area supplies before and after the Canadian production season, as in the case of fresh vegetables. Among the more important increases in foodstuffs imports

from this area were those of vegetable oils from **Argentina** and **Brazil** and of rice from **Brazil**. At the Torquay G.A.T.T. negotiations **Cuba** secured an arrangement facilitating the entry of some Latin American sugar to the Canadian market, and both that country and the **Dominican Republic** increased exports of sugar to Canada in 1951. The most important foodstuffs purchased in Latin America are still coffee and bananas, although these imports showed little change in 1951. **Brazil** and **Colombia** supply most of Canada's coffee requirements, while bananas are imported chiefly from **Costa Rica**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Panama**.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

#### Trade by Component Material Groups

Foreign trade is based primarily on international differences in resources and on specialization. The influence of resources on trade is particularly obvious in the case of natural products. Neither temperate nor tropical countries can raise all of the wide range of agricultural products necessary for modern industry and required by consumers' tastes. Cotton and oranges must come from countries with warm climates, wheat and apples grow best in more temperate regions. Softwoods grow most plentifully in northern climates, and most of the world's lumber, wood pulp and paper is produced from softwoods, while tropical woods are chiefly prized for their hard texture and for the finish they will take. Mineral deposits as well as climatic differences are important. Few countries produce even most of the range of minerals they require, and where mines are lacking imports provide an alternative supply.

National specialization is also an important determinant of trade. Densely populated countries with a large accumulation of capital tend to specialize on manufacturing industries, especially if they are deficient in important natural resources. Sparsely populated countries are more likely to specialize in agriculture and in extractive industries if their resources permit. And within these categories further specialization by product is normal — on the Canadian prairies the emphasis is on wheat, although much wheat land could well be used for stock-raising, and in the field of manufactures the differences between the type of automobile produced in the United States and that produced in the United Kingdom are well known. In some cases manufacture is essential if resources are to be exploited — Canada's exports of aluminum are essentially exports of hydro-electric power from Canada, since it was power resources and not the domestic production of

ore (bauxite must be imported) which led to the establishing of this industry. Were this power not used to produce aluminum much of it would go unused.

A comparison of the respective importance of the nine main commodity groups in Canada's exports and imports throws some light on the effects of resources and specialization on Canada's trade. In the last four years the most important groups in exports have been wood and wood products, agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and animals and animal products. In imports the most important groups have been iron and its products, non-metallic minerals and products, agricultural and vegetable products, and fibres, textiles and products. The appearance of the agricultural and vegetable products group in both lists emphasizes the importance of climatic limitations on international trade; a comparison of the products in this group included in Tables VII and VIII of Part II indicates clearly the temperate-tropical division between exports and imports. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and paper for a world market — only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. Exports of non-ferrous metals are due chiefly to Canada's generous share of the world's mines, and exports of animal products to the convenient proximity of some of the world's best fisheries, as well as to a large livestock industry. Until recently Canada was deficient in accessible supplies of both iron ore and coal, which provide the basis for both the iron and steel industry and many other manufacturing industries — imports of iron and steel and their products have always been important for these reasons, and their importance has been accentuated by the fact that it

**TABLE 16. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>**

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1948	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	20.9	25.8	20.4	22.8	13.3	13.7	15.3	13.3
Animals and Animal Products .....	14.1	11.3	11.7	8.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	13.3	12.1	11.5	11.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	31.0	29.2	35.7	35.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3
Iron and its Products .....	9.2	9.8	8.1	8.7	29.6	32.3	30.9	32.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	12.9	14.3	14.7	14.6	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	23.0	19.4	19.3	16.8
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	4.7	3.9	1.9	1.6	4.4	5.7	5.4	7.3

1. Most of the values from which these percentages are derived appear in Tables VII and VIII of Part II.



has in the past been more remunerative for Canadians to specialize in extractive rather than manufacturing industries. Lack of conveniently located supplies of coal and oil are the chief factors in the high level of non-metallic minerals imports. Most textile fibres require a warmer climate for their production than Canada can provide, and imports of textiles as of many iron and steel manufactures have been large because most Canadian productive factors have found more profitable employment elsewhere.

Particularly in the manufactures field many commodities are imported which could be (or are to some extent) produced in Canada. There are two simple reasons for this. First, the Canadian home market is not sufficiently great to provide the full economies of large-scale production for some industries, therefore many manufacturing industries can operate economically only if an export market is available. For some no export markets are available. Second, other industries in Canada may provide more profitable employment for capital and labour. To export it is necessary to import—Canadian resources devoted to the production for export of newsprint, wheat, wood pulp, lumber and base metals require that machinery, steel, fuels and textiles be imported if they are to receive payment.

Since the distribution of trade among the main commodity groups is so greatly affected by resources and specialization it is not surprising that there have in most cases been relatively small changes in the shares of the main groups in trade. Fluctuations in the agricultural and vegetable products proportion of exports have been affected chiefly by variations

in the wheat crop. Changes in the animals and animal products, wood and wood products, and non-ferrous metals proportions are of greater significance. The first of these is due chiefly to the decline in exports of bacon to the United Kingdom, a decline caused by the United Kingdom's balance of payments difficulties, by high Canadian production costs, and by reviving bacon production in Europe. The lesser growth of exports of fishery products than of other commodities has also been influential, as was the decline in livestock exports in 1951. The increased importance of the wood products and non-ferrous metals groups in exports reflects the steady growth of the efficient export industries in these categories, and also the effects of the changed direction of trade in the last two years. As the overseas markets available to Canadian producers were restricted, the commodities required by the United States market assumed greater importance in exports. Forest products and metals normally find a ready market in the United States, and many are also regarded as essential imports by overseas countries.

One change of major importance has occurred in the relative importance of the import groups. Increasing oil production in Canada has reduced the relative importance of oil in imports, and the substitution of oil for coal has permitted coal imports to decline. The resulting decrease in the importance of the non-metallic minerals group is likely to be permanent. Of less long-run significance is the increase in the miscellaneous commodities proportion resulting from greater imports of aircraft under the defence program, of consumers' goods freed from controls and of tourist purchases freed from exchange limitations.

#### Trade by Origin, Degree of Manufacture, and Purpose

Besides the main classification according to component material on which basis Canada's trade statistics are compiled and regularly published, three summary subsidiary classifications are prepared annually. These are re-groupings of the statistical items in the component material classification, and although not exact they can be useful in analysis. The first of these is a classification by industrial origin: that is, by the nature of the primary activity which provided the principal materials for the commodity. The second classifies the commodities in trade on the basis of value added by manufacture; in this classification "fully or chiefly manufactured" includes many commodities still at an intermediate stage of processing but whose value is due chiefly to the manufacturing processes which they have already undergone, as well as end products. A third classification is based on the type of use to which the commodities are most likely to be put.

The classification by origin emphasizes the importance of resources as a trade determinant. The importance of farming in its broadest sense is accentuated by the grouping together not only of vegetable products (including the products of tropical plantations) but also of most animal products and of

farm-produced textile fibres. The almost equal share of this category in exports and imports clearly indicates the significance of climatic limitations on Canadian agriculture. The classification also shows that Canada's forests provide a larger share of exports than either agriculture or the minerals and mineral manufactures group. It is mineral manufactures and fuels that give the mineral origin category its dominant share in imports, and manufactures also form the mixed origin group which ranks third in importance in imports.

The degree of manufacture classification shows more clearly the relative importance of manufactures in exports and imports. In 1950 and 1951 about 60% of Canada's exports were classified as raw and processed materials even though such fully processed materials as newsprint paper and wheat flour fall into the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category. If these two commodities are deducted from the "fully or chiefly manufactured" total only 21.6% of exports remain in this category, and even of this fraction part is fully processed materials rather than manufactured products in the sense that automobiles or textile piece goods are manufactured. Imports are predominantly manufactured goods, although raw and semi-processed industrial materials and foodstuffs

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose<sup>1</sup>

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
<b>By Origin:</b>								
Farm Origin .....	880.1	1,117.9	28.2	28.6	877.7	1,075.0	27.6	26.3
Wild Life Origin .....	25.3	29.9	0.8	0.8	11.4	11.8	0.4	0.3
Marine Origin .....	118.1	123.4	3.8	3.1	6.5	9.5	0.2	0.2
Forest Origin .....	1,113.0	1,399.2	35.7	35.7	104.6	140.0	3.3	3.4
Mineral Origin .....	842.6	1,088.2	27.0	27.8	1,862.7	2,383.1	58.7	58.4
Mixed Origin .....	139.3	155.8	4.5	4.0	311.3	465.4	9.8	11.4
<b>By Degree of Manufacture:</b>								
Raw Materials .....	872.6	1,157.4	28.0	29.6	851.3	1,006.1	26.8	24.6
Partially Manufactured .....	976.9	1,259.8	31.3	32.2	250.5	304.0	7.9	7.5
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .....	1,269.0	1,497.2	40.7	38.2	2,072.5	2,774.8	65.3	67.9
<b>By Purpose:</b>								
Producers' Materials .....	2,259.9	2,915.6	72.5	74.5	1,214.0	1,609.6	38.2	39.4
Producers' Equipment .....	176.9	232.0	5.7	5.9	536.8	756.1	16.9	18.5
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ....	20.6	21.6	0.7	0.6	276.5	284.8	8.8	7.0
Transport .....	90.4	119.1	2.9	3.0	303.1	374.7	9.5	9.2
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry .....	6.9	14.4	0.2	0.4	28.0	37.0	0.9	0.9
Consumers' Goods .....	424.9	466.8	13.6	11.9	636.2	752.4	20.0	18.4
Live Animals for Food .....	66.0	45.8	2.1	1.2	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified .....	72.8	99.2	2.3	2.5	179.7	270.3	5.7	6.6

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1951*, Volume 1, Tables 27-33.
2. Negligible.

accounted for over 30% of the total in both years shown. As Canada is a country with a low population-to-resources ratio it is natural that our exports tend to have a low labour content and imports a much higher labour content. In effect, international trade increases the supply of labour available to Canada, and the supply of natural resources available elsewhere.

The purpose classification again accentuates these facts. In both 1950 and 1951 more than 70% of Canada's exports were producers' materials: goods requiring further processing or assembly before entering consumption channels. In imports this cate-

gory embraced less than 40% of the total in spite of the fact that crude petroleum is included here rather than with fuels. Exports of producers equipment — such articles as machinery and tools — were relatively small, while in imports, under the influence of Canada's heavy investment programme, these goods form a large and increasing proportion of the total. Consumers' goods are important in both exports and imports, but in exports foodstuffs form the greater part of this category while in imports manufactures are most important. Transport equipment is another category more important in imports than in exports while petroleum products and coal account for another important fraction of imports.

### Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup>

A serious difficulty facing users of the trade statistics of more than one country results from the use by most countries of their own distinct statistical classifications of commodities. The League of Nations made an effort to solve this problem by publishing in 1938 its *Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics*, but war intervened before this proposed international classification attained great use. The United Nations Statistical Commission decided at its third session to

make a fresh attack on this problem, and under its direction a draft classification was prepared and circulated to the member governments for approval. After some revisions the Statistical Commission in May, 1950, approved the Standard International Trade Classification, and urged national governments to make use of it either by adopting it as a primary classification for the compilation of trade statistics or by converting national statistical data to the S.I.T.C. for international use. Although the statistical classification of commodities which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics adopted in 1919 is in need of major revisions, it was decided in the meantime to adopt the second alternative suggested, and convert Canada's national statistical data to the

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, second edition, New York, 1951. See also Tables XXIX and XXX in Part II of this Review.



TABLE 18. Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup>

Section Title	Total Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Food .....	844.9	1,042.4	26.8	26.3	358.6	398.9	11.3	9.8
Beverages and Tobacco.....	54.2	73.2	1.7	1.8	21.0	22.2	0.7	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible.....	876.0	1,152.5	27.7	29.1	388.0	535.2	12.2	13.1
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....	16.3	17.5	0.5	0.4	493.2	535.0	15.5	13.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....	9.1	10.1	0.3	0.3	39.4	45.3	1.3	1.1
Chemicals.....	118.9	157.7	3.8	4.0	169.2	205.9	5.3	5.0
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	965.0	1,159.3	30.6	29.2	614.7	862.8	19.4	21.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment .....	233.7	300.0	7.4	7.6	829.6	1,107.0	26.1	27.1
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles.....	22.1	31.2	0.7	0.8	189.6	245.0	6.0	6.0
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities..	16.6	19.1	0.5	0.5	70.7	127.2	2.2	3.1

1. For further detail of trade on this basis see Part II, Tables XXIX and XXX.

S.I.T.C. for international use. These data are now published, along with the statistics of other important trading countries, in the United Nations' *Commodity Trade Statistics* series<sup>1</sup>.

Statistics showing trade by the S.I.T.C. are presented in this *Review* to aid readers in familiarizing

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, quarterly, New York.

themselves with the appearance of trade on this basis. It should be noted that Table XXIX relates to total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports), and that the trade totals differ from those usually published by the exclusion of processing charges and the small amount of commercial gold formerly included in Canadian trade statistics. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not intend at present to publish detailed statistics on this basis, but these can be obtained in the United Nations publication referred to above.

### Price Movements and Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

To interpret the trade statistics of recent years it is especially necessary to note that value totals represent the combined effect of changes both in the quantity of goods traded and in the prices at which transactions are conducted. Values are the only common denominator of all the commodities entering trade; only values can properly be used to compare or contrast changes affecting different commodities. A ton of oranges is not equivalent to a ton of steel or a ton of wood pulp in any sense useful for the analysis of trade, and were weight measures usable in this way such commodities as hydro-electric power would still be outside the range of comparison. A thousand dollars worth of oranges is the equivalent of a thousand dollars worth of any other commodity, at least in the sense that the dollars could equally well have been spent on another commodity if the buyer wished.

For many purposes it is nevertheless desirable to assess the respective contributions of price and quantity changes to changes in trade values. Especially in a time of rapid and widespread price

changes such as the present, changes in the value of a commodity entering trade in different years are not necessarily indicative of changes in the quantity of the commodity traded. For example, the value of raw wool imports in 1951 was 102.8% greater than in 1950, but the average price at which this wool was purchased was 137.0% above the 1950 level. The quantity of these imports actually declined 14.3% below the 1950 level. Again, the value of exports of lead was 18.9% greater than in 1950. However the volume of these shipments fell 7.3% short of the previous year's level; a price rise of some 28.3% was alone responsible for the value gain.

Unfortunately, meaningful quantity units can not be given for all items in the trade statistics. The item "automobile parts", for example, includes a wide variety of individual commodities for which there is no common quantity unit. And since the quantity units in the trade statistics are designed to be of value to the industries concerned with the commodity in question, a wide variety of such units as "board feet", "cords", "tons", "yards", "kilowatt hours" or simply "number", is in use. Thus even if all commodities had quantity units specified they could not be added together into a meaningful total.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XX—XXIII and XXVI.

To meet this problem special indexes of export and import prices are used<sup>1</sup>. By dividing a properly constructed price index into the value of trade the effects of price change can be removed from the values, and an index showing changes in the quantum or volume of trade derived. These indexes are regularly published with the trade statistics to assist users in evaluating the movements of the trade totals.

The outbreak of war in Korea touched off a renewed increase in international trade prices. Particularly affected were the prices of strategic materials in both exports and imports, and a wave of inventory and scare buying spread the price increases to most commodities. The following statement shows the course of prices from mid-1950:

Year and Quarter	Increase during Quarter	
	Export Prices	Import Prices
	%	%
1950 .....3Q	+ 4.3	+ 3.8
4Q	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
1951 .....1Q	+ 6.3	+ 6.8
2Q	+ 3.1	+ 4.3
3Q	+ 1.6	- 2.8
4Q	+ 0.6	- 3.6

In interpreting this statement it must be remembered that the exchange value of the Canadian dollar appreciated about 5% in the fourth quarter of 1950, and insulated Canada from the increase in world prices to this extent. Actually import prices increased more rapidly in this quarter than in any other, and the increase in export prices was second only to the first quarter of 1951.

The increase in import prices was more rapid than that in export prices, and the resulting adverse effect on the terms of trade made an important contribution to the heavily adverse trade balance of early 1951. After the middle of 1951 average import prices subsided due to the reduction of military stockpiling, to the satisfaction of inventory demands, and to buyer resistance. Export prices stabilized in this period. The marked improvement in Canada's terms of trade in the last half-year contributed to the change from a passive to an active trade balance.

For the year as a whole, export prices averaged above the 1950 level in all of the main commodity groups. The increases ranged from 7.3% in agricultural and animal products to about 23.3% in the small group of textile exports. In all groups the most rapid increase was in the first half-year; by the fourth quarter prices in most groups had stabilized

and some showed declines. The largest price increase shown by any commodity in Table XX was that of 45.8% in wood pulp; pulp prices were depressed during the first half of 1950 by the effects of the previous year's recession in the United States. The sharpest decrease was that of 14.1% in the average price of barley, but only 7 of the 38 commodities listed in the table show decreases.

Generally the sharpest increases in export prices were shown by metals, forest products and animal products. Those in the first two categories were affected chiefly by very strong world demands, that in animal products was more greatly influenced by domestic demand in Canada. Prices of grains were generally lower than in 1950, but this was largely the result of the higher value of the Canadian dollar; apart from this influence their price change was relatively small. In spite of the higher level of export prices the physical volume of most important commodity exports increased substantially. In all groups the volume of exports was greater than in 1950.

Import prices, like export prices, were higher in all groups. Here the increases ranged from 45.1% in fibres and textiles to only 3.9% in non-metallic minerals. The slight increase in the proportion of the fibres and textiles group in imports in 1951 was due entirely to the sharper average price increase of these commodities. The largest commodity price increase was that of 137.0% in raw wool, the largest decline in Table XXII that of 8.6% in the average prices of citrus fruits. Only 6 of the 47 commodities listed in the table show decreases. The range of price changes was wider than in the case of exports, and the average increase was sharper. Again the greater part of the price increase took place in the first half-year; by the fourth quarter average prices in six of the groups were lower than those prevailing earlier in the year, and only prices in the wood products group were higher.

The greatest increases in import prices were shown by textile fibres, rubber, tin, and tropical foodstuffs and materials generally. Here the impact of stockpiling demand and precautionary buying was greatest. Import prices of fresh vegetables were also well above the 1950 level, but those of manufactures generally showed relatively moderate gains. The volume of imports in all groups did not increase. Those of fibres and textiles and of agricultural and animal products were lower than in 1950. However the overall volume of imports showed a slightly greater increase than that of exports. Some of the sharpest gains in import volume were in such commodities as rolling mill products, machinery, electrical apparatus and bricks and tiles where the effects of Canada's record level of investment were greatest.

1. See Ch. V, p.41.

### Some Leading Commodities in Trade

As was indicated in previous sections of this chapter, primary products in a natural or processed form account for the principal part of Canada's exports. Wheat in grain and flour accounted for 14.2% of domestic exports in 1951 and 13.5% in 1950,

while newsprint paper alone accounted for 13.7% of the 1951 total and 15.6% in the previous year. Not only are these exports important to Canada, both are also important in world trade, and Canada supplies a substantial portion of total world requirements of



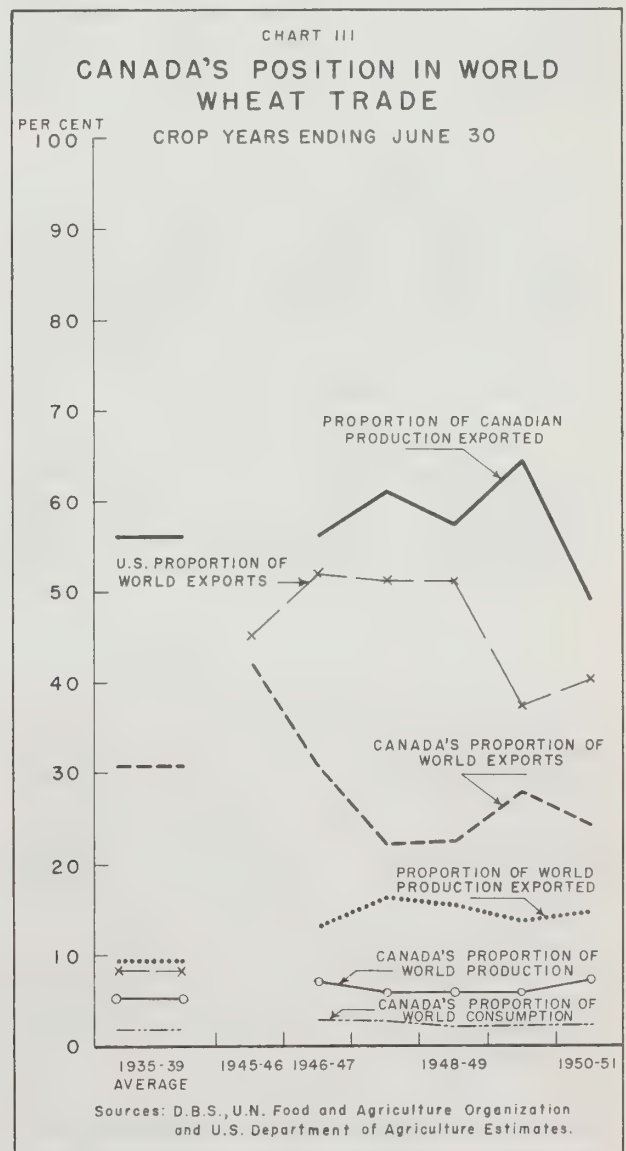
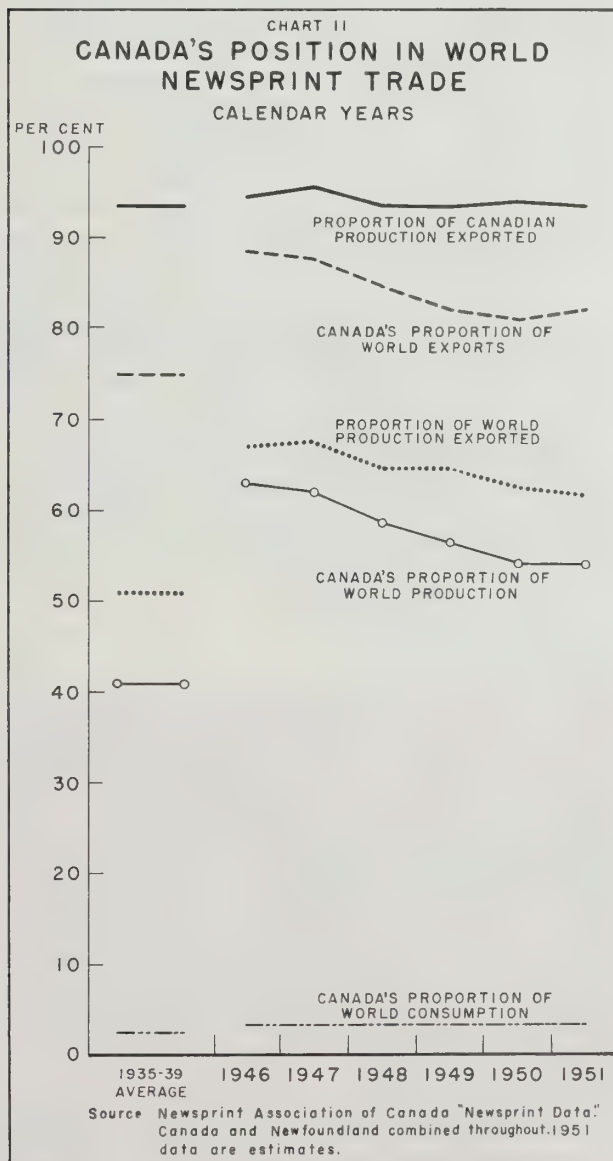
these commodities. Charts II and III illustrate Canada's share of world trade in these commodities, and indicate the importance of exports to these industries.

Newsprint paper is an excellent example of a commodity produced in Canada almost exclusively for export<sup>1</sup>. Both in the 1935-39 period and in the post-war years about 94% of Canada's production of newsprint paper was marketed outside this country. Not only is a major part of Canada's production exported, but Canada also supplies a major part of the newsprint entering world trade. In 1935-39 Canada provided about 75% of total world newsprint exports, and in the post-war period this share has been considerably greater, varying between 88% and 81% of

1. This analysis is based on statistics published by the Newsprint Association of Canada in *Newsprint Data, 1951*, Montreal, 1951. All proportions are based on tonnage statistics.

of the total. Next to Canada the Scandinavian countries are the most important newsprint exporters, but these countries' contribution to the world's newsprint supply is small by comparison.

Newsprint is not only an export commodity to Canada, but a major part of world newsprint production enters world trade. This is because few countries possess large stands of wood suitable for the manufacture of newsprint. In 1935-39, 51% of all the newsprint produced in the world entered international trade, and in the post-war period this proportion has been much higher, varying between 67% and 62%. Canada produced about 41% of the world's newsprint in the pre-war period, and in the post-war period has produced well over half the total supply. Canada's position in this industry is thus of dominant importance. By contrast, although Canada's per capita consumption of newsprint is second only to that of the United States, this country now consumes only about 3.5% of all newsprint produced.



Wheat is not to the same extent an export commodity, even though wheat exports are of equal importance to Canada.<sup>1</sup> Unlike newsprint, wheat can be produced in most countries, and most do produce at least a substantial part of their total requirements. Imports are required chiefly to supplement domestic production. Thus in the 1935-39 period less than 10% of all wheat produced entered world trade, and in the post-war years, despite the much more widespread reliance on imports, this proportion has been only about 15%. Most of the world's wheat exports come from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, with a small additional supply coming from France in most years. Canada supplied slightly more than 30% of world wheat exports in the 1935-39 period but due chiefly to greatly increased exports from the United States has supplied only about 25% of the total in the most recent years. During the depression of the 1930's much wheat land in the United States went out of production, but with the increased need for foodstuffs in the post-war period this land was returned to wheat production and the United States contribution to world supplies increased greatly. Canada did not have as great a reserve of unused wheat land, and therefore Canada's proportion of world exports has been less than before the war.

A smaller proportion of Canada's wheat crop is exported than of newsprint production. In the inter-war period this proportion was 56%, and in the post-war years has varied from 49% to 64%, depending on the size of the Canadian crop. This fact is also reflected in Canada's proportions of world production and world consumption. On the average Canada consumes slightly over 2% of all wheat produced, but produces between 5% and 7% of the world's supply. These proportions are much closer than those of newsprint consumption and production. One

1. This analysis is based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Proportions are based on estimates of wheat and wheat flour (bushel equivalent) production and trade expressed in bushels.

difficulty affecting these production-consumption-export estimates is that large stocks of wheat are normally carried over from one year's crop to the next, and part of the exports in any given crop year will be out of the production of earlier crop years. However this does not affect the main outlines of the analysis. A similar difficulty does not arise in the case of newsprint.

Crude petroleum has for many years been an important staple in Canada's imports but the development of petroleum production in western Canada during the past five years has enabled a sharp increase in consumption of petroleum to be met with relatively little increase in imports. As noted elsewhere in this chapter this has greatly reduced the proportionate importance of fuels (non-metallic minerals) in Canada's imports. In 1947 domestic production provided only 9% of the crude oil refined in Canada, but during the next three years Canadian crude largely replaced imported American crude oil in the prairie provinces' market. An expansion of refinery capacity in this region also reduced its imports of refined fuels. In 1950 Canadian-produced crude oil provided 24% of the total refined in Canada. With the opening of the Edmonton to Superior pipeline in 1951 imports were largely displaced in another section of the Canadian market, and Canadian-produced crude provided 36% of all crude oil received by Canadian refineries. In 1951, Canadian crude oil received by Canadian refineries was 7 times as great as in 1947, but receipts of imported crude were only 19% greater.

This development has meant a considerable saving in foreign exchange to Canada. In 1951 refinery receipts of Canadian crude oil were 40.3 million barrels greater than in 1947. Valued at the average price of imported petroleum in 1951, this represents a saving of \$111.7 million dollars exclusive of the payments which would have had to be made to foreign companies for transporting imported crude to Canada. Had this Canadian crude oil not been available non-metallic minerals would have formed about 19.0% of the year's imports, instead of the actual proportion of 16.8%.

### The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade

In the exports of primary producing countries a few important commodities generally account for a considerable proportion of the total, and Canada is still to an important extent a primary producing country. The development of secondary industry in Canada has been chiefly in relation to the domestic market. It is therefore not surprising that in each of the years 1947-1951 ten commodities accounted for over half of Canada's total exports. Nor, in view of the emphasis in Canada on primary production, is it surprising to find that imports are more diversified than exports, and that in none of these years did the top ten commodities account for 40% of the total. (It might further be noted that the ten chief import "commodities" are much less homogeneous than those in exports).

exports. In the immediate post-war period world needs for basic foodstuffs and basic materials were urgent, and as a result a small number of commodities formed a very high proportion of Canada's exports in 1946 and 1947. By 1948 demands were becoming more varied, and less urgent needs began to receive greater attention. But exchange problems become more acute in late 1948 and thereafter, and forced countries other than the United States to again become very selective in their buying; the commodity concentration of exports again increased. While exchange problems were somewhat less acute in 1951 nevertheless the world situation was such that essential purchases continued to receive primary attention, and the commodity concentration of exports remained high.

Since 1948 there has been a considerable increase in the commodity concentration of Canada's

The overall commodity concentration of imports is less marked than that of exports, and in the last

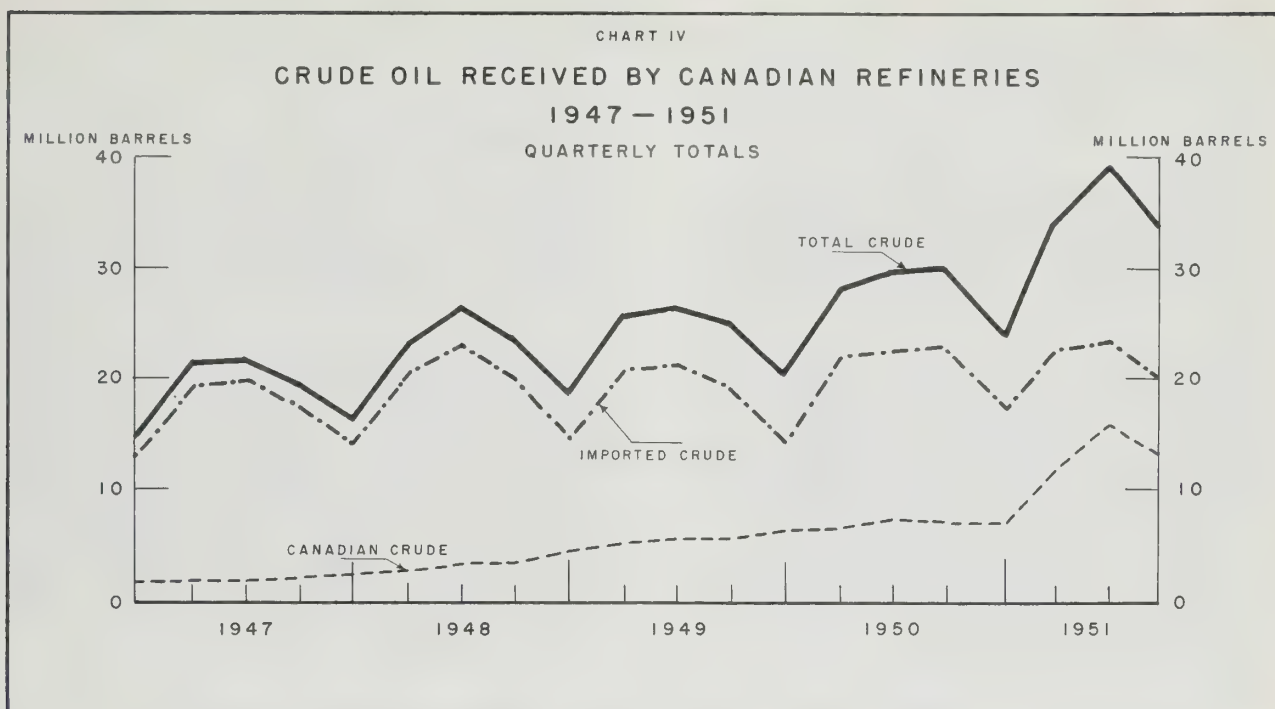
REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1951

ERRATUM

Chart IV, P. 39: The time scale is out of line. The first point should be centered in the first quarter of 1947, the second in the second quarter of 1947, and so on, with the last in the fourth quarter of 1951. Seasonal low values occur in the first quarter, not the fourth.







three years has been less influenced by balance of payments problems. There was a marked increase in the commodity concentration of imports subsequent to the imposition of the emergency exchange conservation controls, since these bore more heavily on

less essential goods. As these controls were relaxed and finally removed the commodity concentration of imports as indicated by this rough measure has relapsed towards the pre-control degree.

TABLE 19. Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First five commodities .....	42.9	37.7	43.4	45.4	45.8	23.7	27.6	26.8	25.6	25.8
Second five commodities .....	11.7	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.7	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.1	11.9
Third five commodities .....	6.6	8.4	6.9	8.1	8.1	7.4	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.4
First Fifteen Commodities ....	61.2	59.0	63.9	67.0	66.6	44.0	48.7	48.0	46.5	45.1

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in constructing this table.

## CHAPTER V

### STATISTICAL NOTES

#### Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins *Domestic Exports*, *Imports for Consumption*, and *Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade* contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, *Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce* and *Imports Entered for Consumption*, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, *Articles Exported to Each Country* and *Articles Imported from Each Country* contain the same detailed commodity information but present it on a country, rather than a commodity basis.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in *Trade of Canada* (three volumes) for the

calendar year. Volumes II and III give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded. Volume I supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948* and in annual reports titled *The Canadian Balance of International Payments* prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in two special reference papers: *Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948* (1935-9 = 100), and *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950*, (1948 = 100). Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the *Review of Foreign Trade* and the *Canada Year Book*.

#### Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics- Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian

dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is con-

verted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely

the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** During 1950, it was decided that shipments of Canadian-owned military equipment to Canadian forces outside Canada would no longer be considered as exports and would therefore be excluded from Canada's trade statistics. Shipments of military equipment from Canadian military stores to other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Security Treaty which are financed under the Defence Appropriation Act have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. These latter shipments were valued at \$56.8 million in 1950, and at \$109.1 million in 1951. In keeping with the first of these changes, Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad will also be excluded from the statistics of imports.

### Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume<sup>1</sup>

Because the quantities of all commodities in Canada's trade cannot be adequately reported in the trade statistics, the price and volume indexes for domestic exports and imports are based on a combination of unit value series derived directly from the trade statistics and of specified price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The specified price series are used in the computation of the price indexes where the trade figures alone do not supply the necessary coverage and representativeness. The volume indexes are then derived by deflating indexes of the declared values of exports and imports by the price indexes.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyre type, that is, the weights used in the computations are those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is  $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$  where  $P_1$

is the price of an individual commodity in a current period,  $P_0$  the price of an individual commodity in the base period, and  $Q_0$  the quantity of an individual commodity in the base period. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to  $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$ .

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes are calculated by simply averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is not sufficient to necessitate a separate computation.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been necessary in order to assure representativeness in the price series. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resultant volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups, rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.



**TABLE 20. Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups<sup>1</sup>**  
(Values in \$'000,000)

Commodity Groups	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Agricultural and Animal Products .....	293.9	982.1	1,045.5	1,085.7	990.5	1,213.2
Fibres and Textiles .....	13.0	49.3	45.6	25.2	29.6	36.9
Wood Products and Paper .....	211.6	886.2	953.7	875.3	1,112.9	1,399.1
Iron and Steel and Products .....	60.4	297.1	362.9	334.0	273.2	350.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	179.7	303.9	395.9	426.6	457.3	569.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	25.0	74.6	94.9	73.7	103.7	131.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	19.5	83.8	79.8	70.7	100.5	131.7
Miscellaneous .....	34.3	97.9	97.1	101.7	50.7	81.9
<b>Adjusted Total Exports<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>837.4</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,992.9</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>	<b>3,914.5</b>
Temporary Exports .....	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals, Declared Values</b> .....	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,992.9</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>	<b>3,914.5</b>
<b>Imports:</b>						
Agricultural and Animal Products .....	138.4	414.6	403.0	422.5	522.8	583.7
Fibres and Textiles .....	87.4	390.6	350.6	333.0	364.5	483.5
Wood Products and Paper .....	30.5	87.2	70.5	82.5	95.9	132.4
Iron and Steel and Products .....	162.8	758.1	783.4	889.4	977.6	1,328.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	38.5	167.8	156.4	177.9	219.7	297.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	121.3	449.3	603.3	531.4	608.4	681.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	35.7	115.9	121.3	134.5	161.5	195.0
Miscellaneous .....	60.4	187.4	146.0	188.1	222.8	375.7
<b>Adjusted Total Imports<sup>3</sup></b> .....	<b>675.0</b>	<b>2,570.9</b>	<b>2,634.6</b>	<b>2,759.3</b>	<b>3,173.2</b>	<b>4,077.1</b>
United Kingdom, N.A.T.O., and Temporary Imports	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.0	7.8
<b>Totals, Declared Values</b> .....	<b>677.5</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>	<b>4,084.9</b>

1. Groups, though classified by component material, differ from conventional trade statistics groups.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excluding: imports for use of British or N.A.T.O. governments; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United King-

dom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

#### Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being

and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is



made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but

an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

**TABLE 21. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics**

(Values in \$'000)

Item	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects .....	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938	10,875	12,758
Private donations and gifts .....	<u>1</u>	10,627	9,248	7,053	3,495	4,620
Contractors' outfits .....	36	47	15	0	<u>2</u>	0
Canadian military stores <sup>3</sup> .....	<u>1</u>	470	1,471	1	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Special:						
Motion picture films .....	<u>1</u>	1,373	1,477	1,458	1,405	1,989
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>17,992</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>17,378</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.44</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>23,523</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>15,776</b>	<b>19,367</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Imports:</b>						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects .....	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527	12,391	22,892
Bequests, donations and gifts .....	314	660	808	788	827	627
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives .....	245	794	1,128	1,749	1,329	1,252
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments <sup>4</sup> .....	143	3,025	2,383	1,936	1,029	7,773
Special:						
Motion picture films .....	405	1,080	1,296	1,456	1,586	1,849
Advertising matter .....	1,605	2,312	3,181	3,866	4,507	4,663
Tourist purchases .....	8,715	15,870	316	28,847	33,090	47,071
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,348</b>	<b>18,001</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>32,544</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>14,526</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>23,140</b>	<b>52,170</b>	<b>54,757</b>	<b>86,127</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.11</b>

1. Not available.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores from the trade statistics.

4. Excluded from imports in calculating the price and volume indexes.

### Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold moving across any

frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Beginning January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office: all gold and gold products in which the value of the

gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. Before this date, shipments of newly-mined gold and of monetary gold were excluded; but comparatively small commercial shipments of old gold, and shipments of all gold products were included. The change in statistical practice was made desirable by the revised policy of the International Monetary Fund and the Canadian government towards the commercial sale of newly-mined gold; it became difficult to distinguish all newly-mined commercial gold from commercial shipments of old gold. The effect of this change in statistical practice on the trade totals will be negligible; shipments of commercial gold were small in previous years as were shipments of gold products. The only exception to the above mentioned international criterion remaining in Canada's statistics is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export (net exports of non-monetary gold) is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the

equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safekeeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. In practice, most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 5.3% in the period 1947-1951).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. To the end of 1951, the United States had been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but with the development of commercial sales other countries are now taking an increasing proportion of the total.

#### Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here<sup>1</sup>.

- (1) **Valuation.** Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Among the more common are f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchange rates for converting invoice values expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.
- (2) **Coverage of Trade Statistics.** Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics—Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries in-

clude all or a large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others, like Canada, do not.

- (3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
- (4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are consigned, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.
- (5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period, will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

1. See also: *Difference in Canadian and Foreign Trade Statistics*, Foreign Trade, May 26, 1951; *Review of Foreign Trade*, 1947 edition pp. 10-14, 1949 edition pp. 53-4; *Supplements to the United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.



## Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F.

The most common of the many principles of trade valuation in use is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, therefore, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis have been published annually in this *Review* since 1948. These estimates are arrived at by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs on these goods incurred in transporting them to the Canadian border, as calculated by the International Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values on this basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

The proportion of freight charges to total value has been more stable in the case of exports than of imports for the post-war years. Freight rates within Canada are more rigid than most international rates, and in addition total freight charges on imports have been affected by the varying proportion which such bulky goods as coal and petroleum have borne to total imports.

TABLE 22. Estimated F. O. B. and C. I. F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>Exports:</b>						
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use .....	849	2,812	3,110	3,022	3,157	3,963
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment .....	33	120	149	140	142	177 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian exports, f.o.b. ....	882	2,932	3,259	3,162	3,299	4,140
Per cent added by freights and handling charges .....	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
<b>Imports:</b>						
Total value of imports according to system of valuation in use.	678	2,574	2,637	2,761	3,174	4,085
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept .....	87	256	267	240	297	334 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian imports, c.i.f. ....	765	2,830	2,904	3,001	3,471	4,419
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc. ....	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.2

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.

The Index of Concentration<sup>1</sup>

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If  $P_1$  represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of  $N$  markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The square of the sum of a series of numbers is greater than the sum of the squares of the individual numbers. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements mentioned above.

The index can be used for two purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade from year to year, and can also be used to compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the concentration of a country's trade on individual commodities. In the present *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.





PART II  
STATISTICAL TABLES



## A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1951**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1868 .....	52,702	25,350 <sup>2</sup>	17,906 <sup>2</sup>	67,090	22,660	37,617	- 14,388	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>
1873 .....	85,944	38,232	38,660	124,509	45,189	67,997	- 38,565	- 6,957	- 29,337
1878 .....	79,155	25,100	45,918	90,396	48,003	37,253	- 11,241	- 22,903	+ 8,665
1883 .....	97,454	41,171	47,011	121,861	55,147	51,680	- 24,407	- 13,976	- 4,669
1888 .....	90,185	42,555	40,085	100,672	46,440	39,168	- 10,486	- 3,886	+ 917
1893 .....	114,431	39,789	64,080	115,171	52,340	42,529	- 740	- 12,550	+ 21,551
1898 .....	159,530	41,082	104,999	126,307	74,825	32,043	+ 33,222	- 33,743	+ 72,955
1903 .....	225,230	71,210	131,202	225,095	129,071	58,793	+ 135	- 57,861	+ 72,409
1908 .....	263,369	96,920	134,477	352,541	205,310	94,417	- 89,172	-108,390	+ 40,060
1913 .....	277,068	150,962	177,982	671,207	436,887	138,743	- 394,139	-285,926	+ 39,239
1919 .....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	-251,979	+ 451,315
1920 .....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	-339,827	+ 111,729
1921 .....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	-220,118	+ 186,692
1922 .....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	-162,292	+ 238,768
1923 .....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	-190,026	+ 207,409
1924 .....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	-129,849	+ 239,542
1925 .....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	-127,716	+ 331,052
1926 .....	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	-198,183	+ 295,737
1927 .....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	-222,833	+ 228,907
1928 .....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	-322,962	+ 257,111
1929 .....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	-378,248	+ 97,052
1930 .....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	-263,764	+ 73,895
1931 .....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	-143,975	+ 62,192
1932 .....	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933 .....	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934 .....	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935 .....	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936 .....	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937 .....	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	-118,284	+ 256,067
1938 .....	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	-145,973	+ 222,132
1939 .....	935,922	389,754	328,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	-107,145	+ 214,879
1940 .....	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	-292,287	+ 351,101
1941 .....	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	-394,808	+ 441,819
1942 .....	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	-408,059	+ 586,778
1943 .....	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+1,266,275	-257,018	+ 902,258
1944 .....	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+1,724,200	-112,671	+1,127,479
1945 .....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 <sup>4</sup>	1,202,418	121,693 <sup>4</sup>	+1,711,824 <sup>4</sup>	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 <sup>4</sup>
1946 .....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 <sup>4</sup>	1,405,297	141,341 <sup>4</sup>	+ 474,601 <sup>4</sup>	-496,720	+ 457,458 <sup>4</sup>
1947 .....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	-918,082	+ 564,294
1948 .....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	-283,578	+ 389,195
1949 .....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	-427,836	+ 401,811
1950 .....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951 .....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	-479,015	+ 214,736

1. Statistics for 1868-1906 relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, those for 1908-1918 to the fiscal year ending March 31, those for 1919-1951 to the calendar year.

2. Domestic exports only; total exports not available prior to 1873.

3. Not available.

4. Adjusted for Canadian owned military equipment returned to Canada.

**TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951**

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Domestic Exports</b>								
	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000
1947 .....	2,774,902	1,034,226	751,198	55,085	352,922	347,794	129,771	103,906
1948 .....	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949 .....	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950 .....	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951 .....	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1947 ..... 1Q	597,117	231,947	142,894	9,426	69,724	76,106	35,214	31,805
2Q	731,342	250,035	209,746	13,079	103,259	102,013	28,770	24,440
3Q	676,423	250,973	189,987	13,424	88,344	81,596	30,356	21,743
4Q	770,020	301,271	208,572	19,155	91,594	88,078	35,430	25,918
1948 ..... 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949 ..... 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 ..... 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 ..... 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
<b>Total Exports</b>								
1947 .....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	57,130	355,261	349,757	132,314	107,067
1948 .....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949 .....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950 .....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951 .....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1947 ..... 1Q	604,206	236,772	143,293	9,702	69,988	76,538	36,018	31,894
2Q	741,030	256,173	210,366	13,452	104,098	102,690	29,523	24,729
3Q	686,005	256,947	190,845	13,979	89,100	82,027	30,910	22,197
4Q	780,550	306,706	209,160	19,997	92,074	88,502	35,862	28,247
1948 ..... 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	25,154
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949 ..... 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 ..... 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 ..... 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.



TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951—Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947 .....	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	9,427	155,563	57,567	159,141	28,196
1948 .....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949 .....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950 .....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951 .....	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1947 ..... 1Q	559,764	439,993	38,598	514	30,437	11,407	31,675	7,140
2Q	696,972	540,946	46,037	1,311	43,554	20,144	38,429	6,551
3Q	639,496	487,250	48,366	4,994	37,404	12,397	42,014	7,081
4Q	677,712	506,490	56,369	2,607	44,168	13,630	47,024	7,425
1948 ..... 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	20,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	58,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,063	53,993	7,965
1949 ..... 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,549	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950 ..... 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 ..... 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
Trade Balance								
1947 .....	+237,846	-918,082	+564,294	+47,703	+199,698	+292,190	-26,828	+78,871
1948 .....	+473,083	-283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+93,638	+246,810	-96,142	+77,824
1949 .....	+261,246	-427,836	+401,811	+8,636	+116,181	+145,236	-65,653	+82,870
1950 .....	-17,180	-80,016	+68,323	—	-41,577	+88,710	-66,930	+14,308
1951 .....	-121,472	-479,015	+214,736	—	-42,589	+170,250	-64,746	+79,891
1947 ..... 1Q	+44,442	-203,221	+104,695	+9,188	+35,551	+65,132	+4,343	+24,755
2Q	+44,058	-284,773	+164,329	+12,140	+60,544	+82,546	-8,905	+18,178
3Q	+46,508	-230,303	+142,480	+8,984	+51,696	+69,640	-11,104	+15,116
4Q	+102,838	-199,784	+152,791	+17,391	+47,906	+74,872	-11,161	+20,822
1948 ..... 1Q	+94,985	-107,862	+115,010	+7,826	+23,131	+62,010	-22,258	+17,128
2Q	+53,804	-120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+13,747	+54,687	-24,941	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	-37,466	+79,160	+12,972	+14,328	+63,529	-30,983	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	-17,959	+89,124	+11,561	+42,432	+66,584	-17,960	+37,745
1949 ..... 1Q	553	-132,772	+63,194	+8,636	+30,685	+23,298	-15,235	+21,641
2Q	+29,606	-175,501	+110,962	—	+37,046	+47,080	-7,730	+17,748
3Q	+64,022	-123,419	+114,290	—	+28,750	+39,283	-19,379	+24,496
4Q	+168,172	+3,856	+113,365	—	+19,700	+35,575	-23,309	+18,985
1950 ..... 1Q	+7,531	-38,068	+25,657	—	+5,603	+17,196	-19,772	+16,915
2Q	-12,475	-49,491	+24,316	—	-1,177	+16,127	-6,747	+4,496
3Q	-6,324	+16,145	+5,508	—	-22,733	+21,406	-24,257	-2,392
4Q	-5,913	-8,603	+12,842	—	-23,269	+33,981	-16,154	-4,710
1951 ..... 1Q	-124,240	-139,509	+21,449	—	-7,590	+13,486	-24,666	+12,590
2Q	-215,517	-204,706	+8,124	—	-25,460	+14,324	-29,029	+21,230
3Q	+15,962	-85,543	+82,617	—	-37,358	+63,720	-16,095	+8,620
4Q	+202,323	-49,257	+102,546	—	+27,820	+78,720	+5,044	+37,451

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
1949	1950	1951		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	United States .....	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	+ 13.7	1,109,846	1,187,829
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	704,956	469,910	631,461	+ 34.4	253,523	377,938
5	3	3	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	56,525	66,351	94,457	+ 42.4	33,443	61,014
34	9	4	Japan .....	5,860	20,533	72,976	+ 255.4	35,729	37,247
13	14	5	Brazil .....	17,259	15,806	53,684	+ 239.6	14,082	39,602
3	4	6	Union of South Africa .....	77,713	42,561	52,736	+ 23.9	23,182	29,554
7	5	7	Australia .....	35,363	35,446	49,079	+ 38.5	19,423	29,656
23	15	8	Italy .....	12,567	15,476	48,763	+ 215.1	15,448	23,315
6	11	9	France .....	36,004	18,403	46,538	+ 152.9	13,390	33,148
10	23	10	Germany .....	23,451	8,873	37,028	+ 317.3	8,560	28,468
4	6	11	India .....	72,551	31,520	35,737	+ 13.4	22,262	13,475
11	10	12	Norway .....	21,736	18,924	32,198	+ 70.1	11,706	20,492
14	13	13	Mexico .....	15,411	17,624	29,880	+ 69.5	11,557	18,323
9	8	14	Venezuela .....	27,689	25,457	26,982	+ 6.0	12,002	14,980
20	25	15	Netherlands .....	13,759	8,617	26,191	+ 203.9	4,598	21,593
8	7	16	Switzerland .....	32,281	26,435	25,345	- 4.1	8,714	16,631
15	20	17	New Zealand .....	14,489	10,983	21,757	+ 98.1	5,389	16,368
27	18	18	Ireland .....	9,052	13,321	20,921	+ 57.1	8,033	12,888
16	12	19	Cuba .....	14,391	18,005	20,424	+ 13.4	9,356	11,068
18	21	20	Philippines .....	13,983	10,829	15,598	+ 44.0	8,107	7,491
44	30	21	Chile .....	3,633	6,864	13,751	+ 100.3	2,367	11,384
31	16	22	Colombia .....	8,012	14,806	12,311	- 16.9	6,852	5,459
36	37	23	Sweden .....	5,516	4,250	12,125	+ 185.3	1,706	10,419
26	26	24	Hong Kong .....	10,099	8,004	12,033	+ 50.3	4,220	7,813
22	19	25	Israel .....	12,709	12,126	11,816	- 2.6	5,697	6,119
37	38	26	Federation of Malaya .....	5,437	4,097	10,796	+ 163.5	4,420	6,376
28	28	27	Jamaica .....	9,033	7,495	10,213	+ 36.3	4,486	5,727
24	29	28	Trinidad and Tobago .....	12,325	7,476	9,950	+ 33.1	4,562	5,388
50	17	29	Argentina .....	2,902	13,360	8,883	- 33.5	2,654	6,229
33	27	30	Puerto Rico .....	5,962	7,643	8,120	+ 6.2	3,889	4,231
47	1	31	Syria and Lebanon .....	3,278	1,462	7,036	+ 381.3	2,149	4,887
1	1	32	Uruguay .....	2,282	1,918	6,868	+ 258.1	2,273	4,595
1	1	33	French Africa .....	2,243	1,927	6,748	+ 250.2	1,273	5,475
30	31	34	Hawaii .....	8,311	6,830	6,418	- 6.0	3,354	3,064
21	22	35	Panama .....	13,632	9,019	5,961	- 33.9	3,245	2,716
49	1	36	Denmark .....	3,109	923	5,587	+ 505.3	1,254	4,333
35	39	37	British Guiana .....	5,676	4,052	5,308	+ 31.0	2,292	3,016
40	44	38	Indonesia .....	4,640	3,052	5,227	+ 71.3	2,641	2,586
32	40	39	Peru .....	7,050	3,744	5,054	+ 35.0	2,403	2,651
29	33	40	Portugal .....	8,405	5,641	4,665	- 17.3	2,243	2,422

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1950

12	24	42	Pakistan .....	18,097	8,681	4,486	- 48.3	2,876	1,610
1	36	49	Ceylon .....	2,159	4,353	3,470	- 20.3	1,636	1,834
42	34	1	Malta .....	3,905	4,680	2,150	- 54.1	144	2,006
1	35	1	Netherlands Antilles .....	2,003	4,464	1,834	- 58.9	1,000	834
1	32	1	Spain .....	387	5,642	742	- 86.8	474	268

1. Lower than 50th.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
1949	1950	1951		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	United States .....	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	+ 32.0	1,471,107	1,341,820
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	307,450	404,213	420,985	+ 4.1	224,606	196,379
3	3	3	Venezuela .....	91,697	87,264	136,718	+ 56.7	58,455	78,263
11	7	4	Federation of Malaya .....	16,187	28,852	57,980	+101.0	34,974	23,006
4	6	5	Australia .....	27,429	32,803	46,228	+ 40.9	18,587	27,641
8	8	6	Brazil .....	21,163	28,178	40,627	+ 44.2	20,134	20,493
5	4	7	India .....	26,233	37,262	40,217	+ 7.9	23,732	16,485
9	10	8	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	19,022	22,795	39,095	+ 71.5	17,323	21,772
21	22	9	Germany .....	7,134	11,026	30,936	+180.6	12,643	18,293
19	21	10	New Zealand .....	8,910	11,855	30,107	+154.0	8,556	21,551
7	11	11	British Guiana .....	22,355	21,735	25,025	+ 15.1	7,482	17,543
13	17	12	France .....	13,309	14,669	23,974	+ 63.4	10,379	13,595
15	9	13	Arabia .....	12,127	28,115	22,659	- 19.4	11,923	10,736
10	12	14	Jamaica .....	16,577	19,080	18,041	- 5.4	7,769	10,272
6	5	15	Mexico .....	25,494	22,974	18,013	- 45.4	10,956	7,057
17	18	16	Switzerland .....	10,902	14,464	16,398	+ 13.4	7,202	9,196
16	13	17	Ceylon .....	11,635	17,604	16,396	- 6.9	11,326	5,070
1	1	18	Syria and Lebanon .....	429	62	16,381	+ 2	5,735	10,646
12	15	19	Trinidad and Tobago .....	14,575	15,205	15,082	- 0.8	7,508	7,574
18	26	20	Italy .....	9,048	9,373	14,217	+ 51.7	7,274	6,943
25	28	21	Netherlands .....	6,688	8,896	14,010	+ 57.5	6,292	7,718
36	23	22	Argentina .....	3,324	10,913	13,955	+ 27.9	10,566	3,389
22	25	23	Barbados .....	7,080	10,057	13,409	+ 33.3	7,175	6,234
14	19	24	Colombia .....	12,588	13,342	13,063	- 2.1	6,198	6,865
30	20	25	Japan .....	5,551	12,087	12,577	+ 4.1	6,170	6,407
35	35	26	Sweden .....	3,474	5,145	11,808	+129.5	3,994	7,814
28	16	27	British East Africa .....	6,094	15,067	10,864	- 27.9	5,713	5,151
34	14	28	Netherlands Antilles .....	3,713	17,336	10,809	- 37.7	5,522	5,287
31	29	29	Philippines .....	4,203	6,425	8,954	+ 39.4	5,961	2,993
43	40	30	Costa Rica .....	2,119	3,378	8,785	+160.1	4,032	4,753
26	37	31	Cuba .....	6,562	4,134	8,333	+101.6	2,777	5,556
42	39	32	Spain .....	2,427	3,558	7,114	+ 99.9	4,660	2,454
24	27	33	Gold Coast .....	6,709	8,999	7,112	- 21.0	1,738	5,374
20	24	34	Fiji .....	7,997	10,194	5,993	- 41.2	2,515	3,478
41	38	35	Peru .....	2,465	3,961	5,588	+ 41.1	3,599	1,989
32	36	36	Union of South Africa .....	3,862	4,964	5,372	+ 8.2	3,044	2,328
27	30	37	Czechoslovakia .....	6,401	6,036	4,668	- 22.7	2,941	1,727
1	1	38	Other British East Indies .....	21	47	4,623	+ 2	1,916	2,707
29	31	39	Guatemala .....	5,743	5,781	4,618	- 20.1	2,913	1,705
23	32	40	Honduras .....	6,986	5,621	4,027	- 28.4	2,125	1,902

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1950

40	33	43	Panama .....	2,572	5,478	3,492	- 36.3	1,414	2,078
36	34	1	China .....	3,347	5,299	1,929	- 63.6	1,362	567

1. Lower than 50th.
2. Over 1,000%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan.—June	July—Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland .....	8,403	55,055	9,229 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—
United States .....	270,461	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	1,109,846	1,187,829
Alaska .....	120	865	1,008	959	2,264	446	1,818
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	270	1,432	1,208	1,061	1,186	534	652
Greenland .....	0	88	27	134	206	78	128
Commonwealth Countries .....	8,403	55,055	9,229	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries .....	270,852	1,503,371	1,505,702	2,023,142	2,301,330	1,110,905	1,190,425
<b>Total, North America .....</b>	<b>279,255</b>	<b>1,558,426</b>	<b>1,514,931</b>	<b>2,023,142</b>	<b>2,301,330</b>	<b>1,110,905</b>	<b>1,190,425</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda .....	1,414	4,102	3,616	2,991	3,693	1,798	1,895
British Honduras .....	280	1,151	600	491	572	240	332
Bahamas .....	<sup>3</sup>	3,636	2,268	1,937	2,136	1,081	1,055
Barbados .....	1,077	5,654	5,013	2,974	4,584	2,140	2,444
Jamaica .....	4,442	12,350	9,033	7,495	10,213	4,486	5,727
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	1,778	6,177	4,515	3,213	4,229	1,999	2,230
Trinidad and Tobago .....	3,714	17,105	12,325	7,476	9,950	4,562	5,388
American Virgin Islands .....	34	116	126	156	181	105	76
Costa Rica .....	99	1,216	1,859	2,312	2,175	988	1,187
Cuba .....	1,186	10,987	14,391	18,005	20,424	9,356	11,068
Dominican Republic .....	296	2,386	2,194	2,954	4,060	1,849	2,211
El Salvador .....	47	1,103	927	1,467	2,002	945	1,057
French West Indies .....	172	538	70	39	40	19	21
Guatemala .....	120	1,548	1,697	2,401	2,365	1,223	1,142
Haiti .....	120	1,393	1,602	2,513	2,588	1,121	1,467
Honduras .....	170	677	678	613	3,575	3,168	407
Mexico .....	2,340	15,045	15,411	17,624	29,880	11,557	18,323
Netherlands Antilles .....	204	2,175	2,003	4,464	1,834	1,000	834
Nicaragua .....	75	701	638	756	1,097	533	564
Panama .....	304	4,123	13,632	9,019	5,961	3,245	2,716
Puerto Rico .....	329	2,300	5,962	7,643	8,120	3,889	4,231
Commonwealth Countries .....	12,705	50,176	37,370	26,577	35,378	16,305	19,073
Foreign Countries .....	5,497	44,309	61,190	69,967	84,302	38,999	45,303
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>18,202</b>	<b>94,485</b>	<b>98,560</b>	<b>96,544</b>	<b>119,680</b>	<b>55,304</b>	<b>64,376</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana .....	1,398	8,229	5,676	4,052	5,308	2,292	3,016
Falkland Islands .....	1	<sup>1</sup>	7	1	2	<sup>1</sup>	2
Argentina .....	4,675	16,680	2,902	13,360	8,883	2,654	6,229
Bolivia .....	117	1,046	1,908	2,267	3,484	1,656	1,828
Brazil .....	3,522	28,601	17,259	15,806	53,684	14,082	39,602
Chile .....	604	4,495	3,633	6,864	13,751	2,367	11,384
Colombia .....	1,270	8,406	8,012	14,806	12,311	6,852	5,459
Ecuador .....	52	1,308	1,727	1,432	2,713	1,418	1,295
French Guiana .....	6	129	129	5	4	2	2
Paraguay .....	11	369	133	110	167	56	111
Peru .....	892	2,529	7,050	3,744	5,054	2,403	2,651
Surinam .....	39	695	960	863	934	553	381
Uruguay .....	216	4,201	2,282	1,918	6,868	2,273	4,595
Venezuela .....	1,256	16,935	27,689	25,457	26,982	12,002	14,980
Commonwealth Countries .....	1,399	8,229	5,683	4,053	5,310	2,292	3,018
Foreign Countries .....	12,661	85,393	73,684	86,631	134,835	46,319	88,516
<b>Total, South America .....</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>93,622</b>	<b>79,367</b>	<b>90,684</b>	<b>140,145</b>	<b>48,611</b>	<b>91,534</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

3. Included with Leeward and Windward Islands.



TABLE V. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports—Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan.—June	July—Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom .....	339,689	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	253,523	377,938
Austria .....	8	3,110	3,706	2,369	2,166	1,007	1,159
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	9,555	33,035	56,525	66,351	94,457	33,443	61,014
Denmark .....	1,528	7,748	3,109	923	5,587	1,254	4,333
France .....	9,152	92,963	36,004	18,403	46,538	13,390	33,148
Germany .....	18,261	13,214	23,451	8,873	37,028	8,560	28,468
Iceland .....	18	1,845	743	847	700	319	381
Ireland .....	4,440	9,257	9,052	13,321	20,921	8,033	12,888
Netherlands .....	10,267	43,684	13,759	8,617	26,191	4,598	21,593
Norway .....	7,854	23,429	21,736	18,924	32,198	11,706	20,492
Sweden .....	5,411	7,207	5,516	4,250	12,125	1,706	10,419
Switzerland .....	736	19,389	32,281	26,435	25,345	8,714	16,631
Commonwealth Countries .....	339,689	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	253,523	377,938
Foreign Countries .....	67,230	254,881	205,883	169,313	303,255	92,730	210,525
<b>Total, North-Western Europe .....</b>	<b>406,919</b>	<b>941,795</b>	<b>910,839</b>	<b>639,223</b>	<b>934,716</b>	<b>346,253</b>	<b>588,463</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar .....	7	15	336	329	648	312	336
Malta .....	403	3,250	3,905	4,680	2,150	144	2,006
Greece .....	1,565	9,663	2,615	1,833	2,703	1,951	752
Italy .....	1,745	32,379	12,567	15,476	48,763	15,448	33,315
Portugal .....	135	5,181	8,405	5,641	4,665	2,243	2,422
Azores and Madeira .....	4	77	101	210	259	110	149
Spain .....	101	596	387	5,642	742	474	268
Commonwealth Countries .....	410	3,265	4,241	5,009	2,798	455	2,343
Foreign Countries .....	3,550	47,895	24,075	28,802	57,132	20,226	36,906
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>51,160</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>33,811</b>	<b>59,930</b>	<b>20,681</b>	<b>39,249</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	8	90	0	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria .....	9	123	279	215	8	7	1
Czechoslovakia .....	3,164	11,395	3,030	2,179	492	290	202
Estonia .....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finland .....	482	2,280	607	600	3,129	610	2,519
Hungary .....	4	820	75	86	30	24	6
Latvia .....	276	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania .....	912	1	1	1	0	0	0
Poland .....	1,035	5,804	1,945	1,432	94	83	11
Roumania .....	42	440	338	122	11	3	8
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	937	112	93	182	7	7	1
Yugoslavia .....	12	2,250	734	818	2,739	625	2,114
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>23,313</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>4,861</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden .....	89	2,653	57	31	25	17	8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	210	42	37	75	34	23	11
Arabia .....	2	2	3,142	875	1,414	712	702
Egypt .....	396	10,205	4,762	3,716	2,466	773	1,693
Ethiopia .....	0	74	42	54	198	60	138
Iran .....	80	684	11,987	993	1,000	582	418
Iraq .....	40	831	472	70	1,062	242	820
Israel .....	164	5,036	12,709	12,126	11,816	5,697	6,119
Jordan .....			211	46	1,071	75	996
Syria and Lebanon .....	64	6,094	3,278	1,462	7,036	2,149	4,887
Libya .....	0	5	11	374	2,029	191	1,838
Italian Africa .....	0	1	92	184	3	1	3
Turkey .....	1,916	2,012	14,121	3,744	2,962	1,766	1,196
Commonwealth Countries .....	299	2,695	94	105	59	40	19
Foreign Countries .....	2,660	24,941	50,827	23,644	31,058	12,246	18,812
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>50,921</b>	<b>23,749</b>	<b>31,117</b>	<b>12,286</b>	<b>18,831</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.  
2. Not listed separately.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	192	1,710	2,159	4,353	3,470	1,636	1,834
India .....	2,863	33,698	72,551	31,520	35,737	22,262	13,475
Pakistan .....		7,775	18,097	8,681	4,486	2,876	1,610
Federation of Malaya .....	2,448	9,288	5,437	4,097	10,796	4,420	6,376
Hong Kong .....	2,223	8,256	10,099	8,004	12,033	4,220	7,813
Other British East Indies .....	5	16	2	32	1	1	1
Afghanistan .....	0	43	14	52	97	16	81
Burma .....	123	173	54	30	279	37	242
China .....	2,885	29,128	13,801	2,057	367	90	277
French East Indies .....	28	498	177	69	223	130	93
Indonesia .....	902	7,959	4,640	3,052	5,227	2,641	2,586
Japan .....	20,770	8,001	5,860	20,533	72,976	35,729	37,247
Korea .....	1	23	233	1,143	213	94	119
Philippines .....	1,465	9,810	13,983	10,829	15,598	8,107	7,491
Portuguese Asia .....	1	104	162	103	107	30	77
Siam .....	20	609	752	1,200	2,378	852	1,526
Commonwealth Countries .....	7,731	60,744	108,345	56,687	66,522	35,414	31,108
Foreign Countries .....	26,196	56,348	39,677	39,070	97,464	47,728	49,736
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>33,927</b>	<b>117,092</b>	<b>148,022</b>	<b>95,757</b>	<b>163,986</b>	<b>83,142</b>	<b>80,844</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa .....	676	3,473	1,730	849	1,444	529	915
Northern Rhodesia .....	2	606	553	395	281	109	172
Southern Rhodesia .....	1,074	2,711	2,665	1,202	2,669	948	1,721
Union of South Africa .....	15,547	83,248	77,713	42,561	52,736	23,182	29,554
Other British South Africa .....	2	6	15	5	27	1	26
Gambia .....	20	26	8	12	26	14	12
Gold Coast .....	184	2,072	1,489	581	980	494	486
Nigeria .....	81	876	1,068	247	796	236	560
Sierra Leone .....	192	717	303	219	200	113	87
Other British West Africa .....	0	6	1	1	1	0	1
Belgian Congo .....	106	2,241	2,459	2,471	4,318	1,831	2,487
French Africa .....	804	2,747	2,243	1,927	6,748	1,273	5,475
Liberia .....	20	129	119	109	1,373	1,239	134
Madagascar .....	9	408	227	117	102	21	81
Morocco .....	97	1,700	1,268	1,700	3,381	837	2,544
Portuguese Africa .....	1,395	3,258	3,604	2,702	2,827	1,630	1,197
Canary Islands .....	3	12	49	237	107	8	99
Spanish Africa .....	0	54	95	62	75	66	9
Commonwealth Countries .....	17,774	93,741	85,543	46,070	59,159	25,626	33,533
Foreign Countries .....	2,433	10,550	10,064	9,323	18,931	6,906	12,025
<b>Total, Other Africa .....</b>	<b>20,207</b>	<b>104,291</b>	<b>95,607</b>	<b>55,393</b>	<b>78,090</b>	<b>32,532</b>	<b>45,558</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	32,982	38,257	35,363	35,446	49,079	19,423	29,856
New Zealand .....	16,371	18,375	14,489	10,983	21,757	5,389	16,368
Fiji .....	367	492	598	234	802	237	565
Other British Oceania .....	45	156	61	15	82	77	5
French Oceania .....	80	153	295	737	626	318	308
Hawaii .....	1,364	5,867	8,311	6,830	6,418	3,354	3,064
United States Oceania .....	3	318	182	205	191	87	164
Commonwealth Countries .....	49,765	57,280	50,511	46,678	71,720	25,127	46,593
Foreign Countries .....	1,447	6,339	8,788	7,771	7,235	3,758	3,477
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>51,212</b>	<b>63,619</b>	<b>59,299</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>78,955</b>	<b>28,885</b>	<b>50,070</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>438,175</b>	<b>1,018,099</b>	<b>1,005,972</b>	<b>655,089</b>	<b>872,407</b>	<b>358,783</b>	<b>513,624</b>
<b>Total, France and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>10,618</b>	<b>100,568</b>	<b>41,621</b>	<b>24,058</b>	<b>58,848</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>42,324</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,780</b>	<b>2,314,848</b>	<b>1,117,727</b>	<b>1,197,121</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>1,740,248</b>	<b>2,174,212</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Union of South Africa.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland.....	2, 194	11, 091	918 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—
United States .....	424, 731	1, 805, 763	1, 951, 860	2, 130, 476	2, 812, 927	1, 471, 107	1, 341, 820
Alaska.....	102	1, 323	1, 218	976	1, 483	502	981
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	11	12	18	25	7	18
Greenland .....	512	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries .....	2, 194	11, 091	918	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries .....	425, 354	1, 807, 097	1, 953, 090	2, 131, 470	2, 814, 436	1, 471, 617	1, 342, 819
<b>Total, North America.....</b>	<b>427, 548</b>	<b>1, 818, 188</b>	<b>1, 954, 008</b>	<b>2, 131, 470</b>	<b>2, 814, 436</b>	<b>1, 471, 617</b>	<b>1, 342, 819</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda.....	69	139	144	87	82	44	38
British Honduras .....	102	834	295	445	458	403	55
Bahamas .....	<sup>3</sup>	648	818	532	346	162	184
Barbados .....	2, 132	6, 387	7, 080	10, 057	13, 409	7, 175	6, 234
Jamaica .....	6, 192	9, 557	16, 577	19, 080	18, 041	7, 769	10, 272
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	2, 383	308	297	395	956	425	531
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2, 352	9, 027	14, 575	15, 205	15, 082	7, 508	7, 574
American Virgin Islands .....	0	46	14	12	166	164	2
Costa Rica .....	76	3, 109	2, 119	3 378	8, 785	4, 032	4, 753
Cuba.....	440	22, 606	6, 562	4, 134	8, 333	2, 777	5, 556
Dominican Republic.....	<sup>1</sup>	17, 270	3, 822	1, 180	1, 126	686	440
El Salvador .....	17	1, 166	1, 054	848	1, 183	875	308
French West Indies .....	<sup>1</sup>	57	123	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup>	0
Guatemala.....	85	8, 209	5, 743	5, 781	4, 618	2, 913	1, 705
Haiti.....	62	176	1, 026	1, 769	3, 020	1, 737	1, 283
Honduras .....	38	6, 182	6, 986	5, 621	4, 027	2, 125	1, 902
Mexico .....	576	27, 258	25, 494	32, 974	18, 013	10, 956	7, 057
Netherlands Antilles .....	<sup>1</sup>	7, 286	3, 713	17, 336	10, 809	5, 522	5, 287
Nicaragua .....	0	172	179	339	596	350	246
Panama .....	16	1, 226	2, 572	5, 478	3, 492	1, 414	2, 078
Puerto Rico.....	6	1, 583	523	931	1, 276	488	788
Commonwealth Countries.....	13, 230	21, 900	39, 786	45, 801	48, 374	23, 486	24, 888
Foreign Countries .....	1, 317	96, 346	59, 931	79, 781	65, 444	34, 039	31, 405
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>14, 547</b>	<b>118, 246</b>	<b>99, 717</b>	<b>125, 582</b>	<b>113, 818</b>	<b>57, 525</b>	<b>56, 293</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana .....	7, 113	15, 380	22, 355	21, 735	25, 025	7, 482	17, 543
Falkland Islands .....	<sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	2, 149	5, 746	3, 324	10, 913	13, 955	10, 566	3, 389
Bolivia.....	8	0	2, 049	2, 442	1, 848	1, 082	766
Brazil.....	769	20, 559	21, 163	28, 178	40, 627	20, 134	20, 493
Chile .....	179	332	598	1, 353	2, 153	1, 346	807
Colombia .....	6, 903	8, 668	12, 588	13, 342	13, 063	6, 198	6, 865
Ecuador .....	28	889	1, 137	1, 473	2, 438	1, 010	1, 428
French Guiana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay .....	59	230	374	350	343	243	100
Peru .....	3, 005	1, 989	2, 465	3, 961	5, 588	3, 599	1, 989
Surinam .....	0	873	326	228	1, 141	363	778
Uruguay .....	137	714	1, 069	2, 770	3, 768	3, 317	451
Venezuela .....	1, 469	94, 758	91, 697	87, 264	136, 718	58, 455	78, 263
Commonwealth Countries .....	7, 113	15, 380	22, 355	21, 735	25, 025	7, 482	17, 543
Foreign Countries .....	14, 705	134, 758	136, 790	152, 275	221, 641	106, 313	115, 328
<b>Total, South America.....</b>	<b>21, 818</b>	<b>150, 138</b>	<b>159, 145</b>	<b>174, 010</b>	<b>246, 666</b>	<b>113, 795</b>	<b>132, 871</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

3. Included with Leeward and Windward Islands.



TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom .....	119,292	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	224,606	196,379
Austria .....	83	281	382	964	3,191	2,437	754
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	6,181	13,661	19,022	22,795	39,095	17,323	21,772
Denmark .....	174	9,585	1,893	1,406	3,730	930	2,800
France .....	6,105	12,643	13,309	14,669	23,974	10,379	13,595
Germany .....	9,930	1,729	7,134	11,026	30,936	12,643	18,293
Iceland .....	3	76	52	233	26	3	23
Ireland .....	27	85	71	148	785	388	397
Netherlands .....	3,756	5,831	6,688	8,896	14,010	6,292	7,718
Norway .....	733	1,103	1,212	1,405	2,977	889	2,088
Sweden .....	2,114	2,763	3,474	5,145	11,808	3,994	7,814
Switzerland .....	3,488	7,444	10,902	14,464	16,398	7,202	9,196
Commonwealth Countries .....	119,292	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	224,606	196,379
Foreign Countries .....	32,595	55,206	64,139	81,149	146,931	62,479	84,452
<b>Total, North-Western Europe .....</b>	<b>151,887</b>	<b>354,708</b>	<b>371,589</b>	<b>485,362</b>	<b>567,916</b>	<b>287,085</b>	<b>280,831</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar .....	<sup>1</sup>	0	0	2	0	0	0
Malta .....	2	5	22	20	47	19	28
Greece .....	29	144	135	203	174	113	61
Italy .....	2,631	6,981	9,048	9,373	14,217	7,274	6,943
Portugal .....	272	1,177	1,351	1,698	1,980	864	1,116
Azores and Madeira .....	179	364	554	387	410	212	198
Spain .....	793	2,586	2,427	3,558	7,114	4,660	2,454
Commonwealth Countries .....	2	5	22	22	47	19	28
Foreign Countries .....	3,906	11,252	13,515	15,218	23,896	13,123	10,773
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>23,943</b>	<b>13,142</b>	<b>10,801</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria .....	<sup>1</sup>	<sup>1</sup>	1	4	4	2	2
Czechoslovakia .....	2,528	4,809	6,401	6,036	4,668	2,941	1,727
Estonia .....	20	4	11	30	116	83	33
Finland .....	68	39	45	217	158	68	90
Hungary .....	161	103	76	36	121	70	51
Latvia .....	15	1	4	3	33	17	16
Lithuania .....	<sup>1</sup>	2	2	0	12	6	6
Poland .....	261	22	183	357	1,430	761	669
Roumania .....	44	19	3	19	22	10	12
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	256	4	11	80	358	37	321
Yugoslavia .....	64	5	45	122	149	117	32
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>2,959</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden .....	9	5,531	884	12	22	22	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	27	36	25	53	58	28	30
Arabia .....	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	12,127	28,115	22,659	11,923	10,736
Egypt .....	547	1,490	155	659	711	462	249
Ethiopia .....	2	38	49	31	31	26	5
Iran .....	84	959	288	192	521	305	216
Iraq .....	303	799	1,418	1,201	2,132	1,007	1,125
Israel .....	}	}	504	490	929	534	395
Jordan .....			0	0	0	0	0
Syria and Lebanon .....			0	0	0	0	0
Libya .....	<sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian Africa .....	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
Turkey .....	251	1,064	1,207	1,280	1,757	903	854
Commonwealth Countries .....	36	5,567	909	65	80	50	30
Foreign Countries .....	1,332	9,993	16,177	32,033	45,124	20,899	24,225
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>15,560</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>32,098</b>	<b>45,204</b>	<b>20,949</b>	<b>24,255</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not listed separately.



TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports—Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	3,679	11,182	11,635	17,604	16,396	11,326	5,070
India .....	8,181	33,400	26,233	37,262	40,217	23,732	16,485
Pakistan .....		1,306	1,193	1,706	2,233	1,466	767
Federation of Malaya .....	10,278	21,878	16,187	28,852	57,980	34,974	23,006
Hong Kong .....	785	1,866	2,989	2,203	3,001	1,473	1,528
Other British East Indies .....	127	52	21	47	4,623	1,916	2,707
Afghanistan .....	0	0	3	109	51	32	19
Burma .....	273	6	32	0	4	2	2
China .....	2,466	3,912	3,347	5,299	1,929	1,362	567
French East Indies .....	218	9	0	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
Indonesia .....	786	2,261	1,454	728	1,052	512	540
Japan .....	4,643	3,144	5,551	12,087	12,577	6,170	6,407
Korea .....	1	0	1	35	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
Philippines .....	386	6,442	4,203	6,425	8,954	5,961	2,993
Portuguese Asia .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam .....	10	79	72	1,181	1,938	1,281	657
Commonwealth Countries .....	23,050	69,684	58,260	87,674	124,449	74,888	49,561
Foreign Countries .....	8,784	15,853	14,664	25,863	26,505	15,322	11,183
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>31,834</b>	<b>85,537</b>	<b>72,924</b>	<b>113,537</b>	<b>150,954</b>	<b>90,210</b>	<b>60,744</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa .....	1,735	9,543	6,094	15,067	10,864	5,713	5,151
Northern Rhodesia .....	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	19	59	51	9	5	4
Southern Rhodesia .....	3	484	798	401	1,496	386	1,110
Union of South Africa .....	1,991	3,816	3,862	4,964	5,372	3,044	2,328
Other British South Africa .....	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia .....	0	0	0	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
Gold Coast .....	631	9,751	6,709	8,999	7,112	1,738	5,374
Nigeria .....	362	4,939	2,593	1,486	898	298	600
Sierra Leone .....	11	5	10	294	49	34	15
Other British West Africa .....	0	0	0	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0
Belgian Congo .....	1	1,644	703	1,481	3,052	1,878	1,174
French Africa .....	65	112	17	543	398	145	253
Liberia .....	38	7	7	0	183	0	183
Madagascar .....	36	28	9	8	29	22	7
Morocco .....	69	346	142	704	1,071	460	611
Portuguese Africa .....	1	77	212	109	198	10	188
Canary Islands .....	14	7	11	6	16	6	10
Spanish Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries .....	4,733	28,558	20,124	31,262	25,801	11,218	14,583
Foreign Countries .....	225	2,221	1,100	2,851	4,947	2,523	2,424
<b>Total, Other Africa .....</b>	<b>4,958</b>	<b>30,779</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>30,748</b>	<b>13,741</b>	<b>17,007</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	9,044	27,415	27,429	32,803	46,228	18,587	27,641
New Zealand .....	4,562	11,603	8,910	11,855	30,107	8,556	21,551
Fiji .....	2,394	8,275	7,997	10,194	5,993	2,515	3,478
Other British Oceania .....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania .....	1	0	417	476	360	12	348
Hawaii .....	145	796	361	495	1,414	542	872
United States Oceania .....	0	0	85	115	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries .....	16,016	47,293	44,336	54,852	82,328	29,658	52,670
Foreign Countries .....	146	796	863	1,086	1,774	554	1,220
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>16,162</b>	<b>48,089</b>	<b>45,199</b>	<b>55,938</b>	<b>84,102</b>	<b>30,212</b>	<b>53,890</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>185,667</b>	<b>503,980</b>	<b>494,158</b>	<b>645,624</b>	<b>727,089</b>	<b>371,407</b>	<b>355,682</b>
<b>Total, France and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>13,211</b>	<b>14,029</b>	<b>16,418</b>	<b>25,859</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>14,832</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>424,983</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>	<b>2,133,005</b>	<b>2,817,265</b>	<b>1,472,804</b>	<b>1,344,461</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>2,102,387</b>	<b>1,982,469</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Union of South Africa.

## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

**TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries**

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>	<b>894,210</b>	<b>+ 40.4</b>	<b>355,937</b>	<b>538,273</b>
2	Wheat .....	435,158	325,614	441,043	+ 35.4	148,631	292,412
7	Wheat flour.....	97,693	93,839	113,854	+ 21.3	66,742	47,112
13	Barley .....	25,472	23,442	58,822	+ 150.9	13,847	44,975
14	Whisky .....	32,703	41,682	54,039	+ 29.6	23,698	30,341
15	Oats .....	18,533	16,571	53,899	+ 225.3	18,330	35,569
28	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	9,933	14,034	25,319	+ 80.4	11,863	13,456
30	Rubber tires and tubes.....	9,947	10,009	21,900	+ 118.8	8,984	12,916
38	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	8,617	10,552	16,413	+ 55.5	11,263	5,150
	<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>338,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>	<b>348,033</b>	<b>- 4.9</b>	<b>174,874</b>	<b>173,159</b>
16	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	34,752	49,711	53,363	+ 7.3	22,777	30,586
17	Beef and veal, fresh.....	30,629	34,219	50,965	+ 48.9	26,657	24,308
19	Cattle, chiefly for beef .....	46,146	61,686	44,314	- 28.2	27,662	16,652
25	Fur skins, undressed .....	22,533	23,792	28,316	+ 19.0	19,132	9,184
26	Fish, cured .....	23,712	28,616	27,588	- 3.6	12,761	14,827
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	15,303	17,440	18,751	+ 7.5	9,684	9,067
40	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	13,470	15,719	15,228	- 3.1	8,683	6,545
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>+ 24.6</b>	<b>17,648</b>	<b>19,210</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>	<b>1,399,076</b>	<b>+ 25.7</b>	<b>643,123</b>	<b>755,953</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	433,882	485,746	536,372	+ 10.4	248,502	287,870
3	Wood pulp.....	170,675	208,556	365,133	+ 75.1	163,360	201,773
4	Planks and boards .....	160,420	290,847	312,198	+ 7.3	150,605	161,593
12	Pulpwood .....	31,317	34,768	68,103	+ 95.9	24,534	43,569
27	Shingles .....	16,803	32,401	27,483	- 15.2	16,037	11,446
34	Plywoods and veneers .....	7,703	12,315	18,046	+ 46.5	9,616	8,430
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>	<b>342,299</b>	<b>+ 36.3</b>	<b>143,418</b>	<b>198,881</b>
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	84,127	78,512	96,873	+ 23.4	54,715	42,158
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	31,840	25,644	40,271	+ 57.0	18,250	22,021
21	Automobiles, passenger.....	15,883	19,365	38,490	+ 98.8	11,339	27,151
23	Ferro-alloys .....	19,182	17,075	31,347	+ 83.6	13,596	17,751
29	Automobiles, freight.....	12,168	8,827	24,873	+ 181.8	3,670	21,203
33	Iron ore .....	14,117	13,310	18,576	+ 39.6	4,036	14,540
39	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	10,752	12,036	15,763	+ 31.0	6,622	9,141
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>	<b>569,870</b>	<b>+ 24.6</b>	<b>252,966</b>	<b>316,904</b>
5	Nickel.....	92,324	105,300	136,689	+ 29.8	59,410	77,279
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	91,032	103,206	120,853	+ 17.1	54,888	65,965
9	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	55,700	58,710	83,669	+ 42.5	33,771	49,898
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	84,052	82,990	81,691	- 1.6	37,198	44,493
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	41,886	38,105	45,290	+ 18.9	20,671	24,619
24	Platinum metals and scrap .....	18,046	21,215	30,359	+ 43.1	15,794	14,565
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	12,293	11,089	17,729	+ 59.9	8,219	9,510
37	Silver ore and bullion.....	7,573	9,421	16,480	+ 74.9	8,044	8,436
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>	<b>131,529</b>	<b>+ 26.9</b>	<b>62,194</b>	<b>69,335</b>
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	36,934	62,752	80,333	+ 28.0	40,091	40,242
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	11,466	14,767	21,377	+ 44.8	10,309	11,068
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525</b>	<b>131,690</b>	<b>+ 31.0</b>	<b>60,403</b>	<b>71,287</b>
22	Fertilizers, chemical .....	39,385	38,874	35,734	- 8.1	18,897	16,837
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>	<b>60,895</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>29,686</b>	<b>31,209</b>
36	Non-commercial items .....	17,992	14,371	17,378	+ 20.9	7,816	9,562
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>+ 25.5</b>	<b>1,740,248</b>	<b>2,174,212</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized.....</b>	<b>2,342,155</b>	<b>2,567,126</b>	<b>3,304,926</b>		<b>1,468,705</b>	<b>1,836,221</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>		<b>84.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>377,393</b>	<b>484,475</b>	<b>542,641</b>	<b>+ 12.0</b>	<b>288,941</b>	<b>253,700</b>
10	Sugar, raw .....	65,624	76,409	75,395	- 1.3	30,064	45,331
12	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	17,662	34,361	64,973	+ 89.1	43,627	21,346
18	Coffee, green .....	28,584	41,664	48,438	+ 16.3	25,122	23,316
24	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	20,550	31,162	35,025	+ 12.4	26,795	8,230
30	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	22,267	24,532	26,699	+ 8.8	14,431	12,268
31	Vegetables, fresh .....	18,460	23,259	26,295	+ 13.1	18,802	7,493
34	Nuts .....	23,187	22,373	22,780	+ 1.8	13,609	9,171
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>86,968</b>	<b>125,562</b>	<b>+ 44.4</b>	<b>68,621</b>	<b>56,941</b>
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>333,032</b>	<b>364,509</b>	<b>483,520</b>	<b>+ 32.6</b>	<b>285,997</b>	<b>197,523</b>
8	Cotton, raw .....	65,676	88,461	94,315	+ 6.6	59,980	34,335
15	Cotton piece goods .....	52,666	45,901	54,984	+ 19.8	35,907	19,077
16	Wool, raw .....	18,849	26,806	54,361	+ 102.8	27,188	27,173
22	Wool noils, tops and waste .....	18,555	28,500	40,449	+ 41.9	28,182	12,267
23	Wool piece goods .....	41,747	31,719	38,567	+ 21.6	22,499	16,068
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	14,678	17,306	25,000	+ 44.5	12,477	12,523
39	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	7,911	9,836	21,656	+ 120.2	9,432	12,224
40	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	12,844	16,796	21,010	+ 25.1	10,187	10,823
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>100,366</b>	<b>137,047</b>	<b>+ 36.5</b>	<b>69,345</b>	<b>67,702</b>
25	Paperboard, paper and products .....	20,068	23,434	34,831	+ 48.6	17,049	17,782
32	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	16,068	19,441	25,133	+ 29.3	12,329	12,804
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>891,551</b>	<b>980,229</b>	<b>1,332,251</b>	<b>+ 35.9</b>	<b>687,024</b>	<b>645,227</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	216,316	226,249	328,741	+ 45.3	163,482	165,259
3	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	117,748	158,405	195,177	+ 23.2	111,471	83,706
4	Rolling mill products .....	98,093	93,639	173,127	+ 84.9	78,030	95,097
5	Tractors and parts .....	118,506	108,319	125,562	+ 15.9	67,826	57,736
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	45,610	47,068	80,314	+ 70.6	37,336	42,978
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	58,706	53,322	69,529	+ 30.4	34,995	34,534
14	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	38,970	75,330	56,632	- 24.8	47,412	9,220
20	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	28,145	35,394	43,183	+ 22.0	20,864	22,319
35	Iron ore .....	12,057	16,801	22,671	+ 34.9	4,916	17,755
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>174,692</b>	<b>215,527</b>	<b>290,848</b>	<b>+ 34.9</b>	<b>148,327</b>	<b>142,521</b>
6	Electrical apparatus, n. o. p. ....	69,802	82,585	120,101	+ 45.4	60,371	59,730
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>535,329</b>	<b>611,741</b>	<b>684,535</b>	<b>+ 11.9</b>	<b>313,761</b>	<b>370,774</b>
2	Crude petroleum for refining .....	189,364	200,506	231,036	+ 15.2	108,853	122,183
7	Coal, bituminous .....	93,455	118,788	115,275	- 3.0	53,024	62,251
13	Fuel oils .....	17,464	45,466	57,709	+ 26.9	23,614	34,095
17	Coal, anthracite .....	45,598	54,265	51,238	- 5.6	21,144	30,094
26	Gasoline .....	45,256	39,759	33,444	- 15.9	13,163	20,281
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>130,660</b>	<b>158,221</b>	<b>191,812</b>	<b>+ 21.2</b>	<b>101,719</b>	<b>90,093</b>
29	Inorganic chemicals, n. o. p. ....	18,534	23,036	26,793	+ 16.3	13,208	13,585
36	Drugs and medicines .....	14,829	18,629	22,427	+ 20.4	13,093	9,334
37	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	13,760	17,553	22,412	+ 27.7	13,072	9,340
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>158,128</b>	<b>172,218</b>	<b>296,638</b>	<b>+ 72.2</b>	<b>138,652</b>	<b>157,986</b>
19	Tourist purchases .....	28,847	33,090	47,071	+ 42.3	16,176	30,895
21	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	13,256	10,942	41,438	+ 278.7	14,490	26,948
27	Non-commercial items .....	18,001	15,575	32,544	+ 109.0	12,231	20,313
28	Refrigerators and parts .....	7,342	13,353	30,620	+ 129.3	22,562	8,058
38	Postal and express parcels .....	12,597	9,359	22,025	+ 135.3	11,565	10,460
	<b>Total Imports From All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>+ 28.7</b>	<b>2,102,387</b>	<b>1,982,469</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,787,654</b>	<b>2,061,394</b>	<b>2,658,979</b>		<b>1,370,563</b>	<b>1,288,416</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.1</b>		<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>



TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>170,637</b>	<b>176,937</b>	<b>263,443</b>	<b>+ 48.9</b>	<b>110,002</b>	<b>153,441</b>
6	Wheat.....	16,997	28,486	65,036	+128.3	22,172	42,864
12	Oats.....	15,093	14,977	44,379	+196.3	16,123	28,256
14	Whisky .....	28,366	33,492	44,177	+ 31.9	18,937	25,240
19	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	7,159	12,927	24,399	+ 88.7	11,404	12,995
24	Barley .....	20,970	19,437	17,523	- 9.8	5,744	11,779
38	Clover seed .....	11,446	8,868	7,921	- 10.7	5,437	2,484
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>200,566</b>	<b>253,333</b>	<b>265,528</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>	<b>140,181</b>	<b>125,347</b>
9	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	34,526	49,519	53,062	+ 7.2	22,688	30,374
10	Beef and veal, fresh .....	28,281	32,944	49,770	+ 51.1	26,034	23,736
13	Cattle, chiefly for beef.....	45,940	61,593	44,202	- 28.2	27,619	16,583
22	Fur skins, undressed .....	17,378	19,446	20,418	+ 5.0	13,591	6,827
23	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	14,736	16,896	18,348	+ 8.6	9,489	8,859
29	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	12,978	15,249	14,613	- 4.2	8,564	6,049
33	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	5,118	9,232	11,820	+ 28.0	5,875	5,945
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>18,343</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>10,260</b>	<b>9,328</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>709,841</b>	<b>1,016,396</b>	<b>1,114,581</b>	<b>+ 9.7</b>	<b>535,970</b>	<b>578,611</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	391,306	463,156	496,852	+ 7.3	234,265	262,587
2	Wood pulp .....	141,612	191,006	276,761	+ 44.9	134,656	142,105
3	Planks and boards.....	100,146	249,599	196,781	- 21.2	98,067	98,714
7	Pulpwood .....	30,593	33,963	59,331	+ 74.7	23,660	35,671
18	Shingles .....	16,214	31,619	26,231	- 17.0	15,495	10,736
28	Plywoods and veneers .....	4,481	11,952	14,694	+ 22.9	8,414	6,280
35	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	6,637	6,358	8,634	+ 35.8	4,732	3,902
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>108,735</b>	<b>136,445</b>	<b>169,188</b>	<b>+ 24.0</b>	<b>83,729</b>	<b>85,45</b>
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	63,830	63,739	76,072	+ 19.3	44,771	31,301
21	Ferro-alloys .....	7,104	11,073	21,660	+ 95.6	9,619	12,041
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	4,543	21,303	14,267	- 33.0	4,793	9,474
31	Iron ore .....	10,459	12,329	13,121	+ 6.4	3,856	9,265
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,798	7,350	12,445	+ 69.3	5,518	6,927
36	Tractors and parts.....	7,045	8,598	8,395	- 2.4	4,844	3,551
40	Castings and forgings.....	2,140	3,393	6,224	+ 83.4	2,256	3,968
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>196,892</b>	<b>267,043</b>	<b>278,009</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>137,497</b>	<b>140,512</b>
4	Nickel .....	62,693	76,184	92,416	+ 21.3	39,002	53,414
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	35,179	38,918	45,043	+ 15.7	22,418	22,625
15	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	21,287	49,176	39,897	- 18.9	25,828	14,069
17	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	37,257	39,495	30,074	- 23.9	13,877	16,197
20	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	20,973	30,696	24,001	- 21.8	13,015	10,986
26	Silver ore and bullion .....	7,337	9,242	15,534	+ 68.1	7,942	7,592
27	Platinum metals and scrap .....	6,050	9,651	14,930	+ 54.7	8,523	6,407
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>52,249</b>	<b>73,983</b>	<b>89,926</b>	<b>+ 21.5</b>	<b>44,811</b>	<b>45,115</b>
8	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	28,154	44,185	54,058	+ 22.3	28,843	25,215
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	8,309	11,244	17,068	+ 51.8	8,688	8,380
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>33,359</b>	<b>58,499</b>	<b>67,253</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>	<b>34,344</b>	<b>32,909</b>
16	Fertilizers, chemical .....	23,416	28,595	30,801	+ 7.7	16,559	14,242
39	Sodium and compounds .....	3,015	4,460	6,882	+ 54.3	3,679	3,203
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>19,999</b>	<b>20,009</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>+ 50.7</b>	<b>13,053</b>	<b>17,106</b>
34	Non-commercial items.....	8,001	8,060	10,102	+ 25.3	3,905	6,197
37	Electrical energy.....	4,844	6,102	7,938	+ 30.1	3,635	4,303
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United States.....</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>	<b>2,020,988</b>	<b>2,297,675</b>	<b>+ 13.7</b>	<b>1,109,846</b>	<b>1,187,829</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,317,409</b>	<b>1,794,544</b>	<b>2,035,879</b>		<b>984,534</b>	<b>1,051,345</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>		<b>88.7</b>	<b>88.5</b>



TABLE X. Imports From The United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>146,372</b>	<b>180,072</b>	<b>208,451</b>	<b>+ 15.8</b>	<b>112,106</b>	<b>96,345</b>
21	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	19,622	21,738	25,304	+ 16.4	14,028	11,276
23	Vegetables, fresh .....	14,579	20,918	22,677	+ 8.4	15,529	7,148
31	Rubber manufactures.....	10,462	12,699	17,140	+ 35.0	9,116	8,024
34	Soya beans.....	5,462	12,139	16,437	+ 35.4	8,861	7,576
35	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	17,317	19,506	15,991	- 18.0	10,960	5,031
37	Indian corn .....	12,282	16,234	15,146	- 6.7	5,723	9,423
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>53,161</b>	<b>57,240</b>	<b>73,546</b>	<b>+ 28.5</b>	<b>46,395</b>	<b>27,151</b>
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>134,376</b>	<b>151,776</b>	<b>220,966</b>	<b>+ 45.6</b>	<b>139,624</b>	<b>81,342</b>
7	Cotton, raw.....	49,693	68,502	93,080	+ 35.9	59,819	33,261
13	Cotton piece goods .....	34,593	31,056	39,419	+ 26.9	25,132	14,287
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>79,982</b>	<b>92,330</b>	<b>125,630</b>	<b>+ 36.1</b>	<b>63,930</b>	<b>61,700</b>
16	Paperboard, paper and products .....	19,036	22,014	32,758	+ 48.8	16,111	16,647
22	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	15,679	18,951	24,626	+ 29.9	12,064	12,562
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>794,210</b>	<b>811,008</b>	<b>1,146,844</b>	<b>+ 41.4</b>	<b>594,939</b>	<b>551,905</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	201,573	204,984	296,978	+ 44.9	149,164	147,814
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	116,224	154,108	189,341	+ 22.9	108,203	81,138
3	Rolling mill products .....	88,997	73,930	120,309	+ 62.7	57,472	62,837
4	Tractors and parts.....	115,030	100,099	119,183	+ 19.1	63,674	55,509
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	35,637	40,663	72,075	+ 77.2	28,991	43,084
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	58,059	52,477	68,408	+ 30.4	34,457	33,951
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	25,529	29,389	31,470	+ 7.1	16,882	14,588
19	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	7,045	6,338	30,077	+ 374.6	24,489	5,588
26	Iron ore .....	10,770	15,971	21,329	+ 33.5	4,643	16,686
29	Cooking and heating apparatus and parts .....	11,186	14,189	18,291	+ 28.9	10,339	7,952
38	Tools.....	9,671	10,897	14,900	+ 36.7	7,964	6,936
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>121,818</b>	<b>135,686</b>	<b>192,827</b>	<b>+ 42.1</b>	<b>105,028</b>	<b>87,799</b>
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	63,203	71,645	103,561	+ 44.5	53,599	49,962
40	Brass, manufactured .....	11,098	12,990	14,794	+ 13.9	8,404	6,390
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>383,633</b>	<b>430,859</b>	<b>435,856</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>204,858</b>	<b>230,998</b>
5	Coal, bituminous .....	93,400	118,515	115,273	- 2.7	53,024	62,249
10	Crude petroleum for refining .....	82,573	90,107	59,592	- 33.9	34,794	24,798
11	Coal, anthracite.....	41,648	49,561	47,839	- 3.5	20,088	27,751
14	Fuel oils.....	14,925	28,656	39,074	+ 36.4	16,275	22,799
18	Gasoline .....	44,135	32,828	30,319	- 7.6	10,977	19,342
32	Coke .....	12,301	11,027	16,901	+ 53.3	7,976	8,925
39	Bricks and tiles .....	9,156	9,978	14,873	+ 49.1	7,148	7,725
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>115,033</b>	<b>134,603</b>	<b>165,061</b>	<b>+ 22.6</b>	<b>88,665</b>	<b>76,396</b>
24	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	16,867	19,246	21,888	+ 13.7	10,830	11,058
25	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	13,390	16,968	21,348	+ 25.8	12,487	8,861
28	Drugs and medicines.....	12,908	16,179	19,620	+ 21.3	11,808	7,812
36	Pigments.....	11,105	13,715	15,367	+ 12.0	8,535	6,832
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>123,273</b>	<b>136,904</b>	<b>243,748</b>	<b>+ 78.0</b>	<b>115,563</b>	<b>128,185</b>
12	Tourist purchases .....	28,697	32,718	46,782	+ 43.0	16,081	30,701
15	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	10,755	9,126	38,134	+ 317.9	13,163	24,971
20	Refrigerators and parts.....	6,525	14,626	29,676	+ 102.9	21,915	7,761
27	Postal and express parcels .....	12,523	9,294	21,300	+ 129.2	11,232	10,068
30	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	14,211	15,018	17,918	+ 19.3	9,440	8,478
33	Non-commercial items.....	9,193	9,335	16,649	+ 78.3	6,545	10,104
	<b>Total Imports From The United States.....</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>	<b>2,130,476</b>	<b>2,812,927</b>	<b>+ 32.0</b>	<b>1,471,107</b>	<b>1,341,820</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,387,060</b>	<b>1,528,331</b>	<b>1,975,854</b>		<b>1,017,940</b>	<b>957,914</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>		<b>69.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>340,980</b>	<b>228,795</b>	<b>231,585</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>97,841</b>	<b>133,744</b>
1	Wheat .....	280,732	173,651	159,179	- 8.3	55,676	103,503
4	Wheat flour.....	46,734	40,963	43,005	+ 5.0	29,346	13,659
10	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	7,347	8,320	13,491	+ 62.2	9,355	4,136
14	Barley.....	0	0	8,053	+ 1	0	8,053
29	Apples, fresh.....	2,238	3,681	1,900	- 48.4	1,287	613
30	Rubber footwear, heels and soles .....	742	393	1,858	+372.8	787	1,071
	<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>53,346</b>	<b>29,860</b>	<b>- 44.0</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>20,968</b>
13	Cheese .....	15,230	15,073	8,718	- 42.2	362	8,356
16	Fur skins, undressed .....	4,866	3,999	7,314	+ 82.9	5,133	2,181
17	Fish, canned.....	7,082	4,646	6,542	+ 40.8	328	6,214
33	Hides and skins (except furs).....	1,061	1,109	1,292	+ 16.5	880	412
34	Leather, unmanufactured.....	738	858	1,254	+ 46.2	728	526
38	Hair and bristles.....	422	338	1,018	+201.2	671	347
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>+ 11.1</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>632</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>84,770</b>	<b>40,687</b>	<b>141,181</b>	<b>+247.0</b>	<b>55,107</b>	<b>86,074</b>
2	Planks and boards .....	37,400	20,353	78,964	+288.0	37,296	41,668
5	Wood pulp.....	19,338	13,129	37,771	+187.7	11,194	26,577
15	Newsprint paper .....	8,850	1,862	7,488	+302.1	2,922	4,566
22	Pulpwood .....	713	768	3,230	+320.6	662	2,568
23	Plywoods and veneers .....	2,150	34	2,635	+ 1	854	1,781
24	Posts, poles and pilings .....	6,884	479	2,566	+435.7	120	2,446
25	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,579	204	2,407	+ 1	247	2,160
36	Match splints.....	737	309	1,182	+282.5	245	937
40	Spoolwood .....	1,271	1,581	931	- 41.1	84	847
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>22,106</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>19,914</b>	<b>+ 97.2</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>13,980</b>
12	Ferro-alloys.....	10,183	5,237	8,773	+ 67.5	3,522	5,251
21	Iron ore.....	3,658	707	3,796	+436.9	179	3,617
26	Rolling mill products .....	519	82	2,331	+ 1	226	2,105
31	Needles .....	1,337	1,572	1,499	- 4.6	783	716
39	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	851	537	987	+ 83.8	293	694
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>147,892</b>	<b>117,401</b>	<b>181,635</b>	<b>+ 54.7</b>	<b>74,519</b>	<b>107,116</b>
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	48,729	39,224	57,226	+ 45.9	17,993	39,233
6	Nickel.....	20,546	18,997	32,324	+ 70.2	15,390	16,934
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	32,271	29,275	28,583	- 2.4	15,556	13,027
8	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	15,404	12,537	27,831	+122.0	9,161	18,670
9	Platinum metals and scrap .....	11,965	11,564	15,319	+ 32.4	7,258	8,061
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	14,458	2,157	12,246	+467.7	5,397	6,849
20	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	2,117	1,748	4,049	+131.6	2,398	1,651
27	Cadmium.....	1,048	832	1,970	+136.8	742	1,228
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>13,073</b>	<b>+ 37.2</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>7,886</b>
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,766	4,761	6,372	+ 33.8	2,575	3,797
19	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,963	3,461	4,289	+ 23.9	1,617	2,672
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,993</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>+ 73.0</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>6,184</b>
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	1,968	2,362	1,918	- 18.8	741	1,177
35	Acids .....	1,393	890	1,183	+ 32.9	725	458
37	Cobalt oxides and salts.....	740	569	1,150	+102.1	521	629
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>22,261</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>- 11.8</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,354</b>
32	Non-commercial items .....	2,881	2,014	1,337	- 33.6	629	708
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>704,956</b>	<b>469,910</b>	<b>631,461</b>	<b>+ 34.4</b>	<b>253,523</b>	<b>377,938</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>621,910</b>	<b>430,279</b>	<b>603,982</b>		<b>243,883</b>	<b>360,099</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>		<b>96.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>

1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>27,960</b>	<b>21,316</b>	<b>-23.8</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>12,089</b>
13	Whisky .....	6,835	6,867	7,394	+7.7	3,256	4,138
28	Confectionery, including candy .....	1,282	4,553	3,096	-30.0	1,226	1,870
38	Cereal foods and bakery products .....	943	1,758	2,361	+34.3	851	1,510
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>+31.4</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>5,365</b>
20	Leather, unmanufactured .....	3,152	4,788	5,372	+12.2	3,379	1,993
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>119,228</b>	<b>112,913</b>	<b>139,094</b>	<b>+23.2</b>	<b>81,610</b>	<b>57,484</b>
1	Wool noils, tops and waste .....	16,323	25,943	36,908	+42.3	25,285	11,623
2	Wool piece goods .....	36,913	28,320	32,699	+15.5	18,711	13,988
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	11,096	13,129	13,706	+4.4	6,610	7,096
12	Cotton yarns, threads and cords .....	3,993	4,057	7,677	+89.2	3,994	3,683
14	Cotton piece goods .....	11,488	7,617	7,203	-5.4	3,954	3,249
15	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	5,833	5,296	6,492	+22.6	3,870	2,622
16	Wool, raw .....	1,344	3,947	6,240	+58.1	3,922	2,318
23	Wool yarns and warps .....	4,354	3,565	4,481	+25.7	2,606	1,875
24	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	2,450	2,673	3,929	+50.0	2,097	1,832
26	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	5,005	2,399	3,397	+41.6	1,874	1,523
33	Cloth, coated and impregnated .....	3,429	3,131	2,590	-17.3	1,302	1,288
40	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	1,398	1,902	2,273	+19.5	1,197	1,076
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>+18.0</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>2,375</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>81,510</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>126,553</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>70,457</b>	<b>56,096</b>
3	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	31,500	68,366	26,507	-61.2	23,389	3,118
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	12,720	17,277	21,373	+23.7	10,125	11,248
5	Rolling mill products .....	5,247	13,957	19,927	+42.8	9,293	10,634
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	2,411	5,737	9,713	+69.3	3,371	6,342
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	9,401	6,310	8,076	+28.0	3,682	4,394
17	Tractors and parts .....	3,405	8,138	6,228	-23.5	4,113	2,115
18	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,485	4,232	5,760	+36.1	3,225	2,535
22	Castings and forgings .....	2,873	3,066	5,215	+70.1	1,316	3,899
30	Wire and wire rope .....	461	2,443	2,933	+20.1	1,482	1,451
31	Tools .....	1,063	1,642	2,665	+62.3	1,304	1,361
37	Automobiles, freight .....	2,085	4,825	2,405	-50.2	1,747	658
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>42,621</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>19,987</b>	<b>22,634</b>
6	Platinum, palladium and iridium .....	10,619	21,261	16,987	-20.1	9,578	7,409
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	5,817	9,285	14,669	+58.0	5,936	8,733
35	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	158	1,915	2,514	+31.3	733	1,781
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>30,202</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>15,326</b>	<b>17,538</b>
9	Pottery and chinaware .....	11,704	11,239	13,630	+21.3	6,836	6,794
21	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	5,032	5,365	5,220	-2.7	2,748	2,472
25	Coal, anthracite .....	3,950	4,703	3,398	-27.7	1,056	2,342
39	Lime, plaster and cement .....	1,118	1,892	2,328	+23.0	730	1,598
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>7,572</b>	<b>8,616</b>
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,446	2,936	3,945	+34.4	1,782	2,163
32	Pigments .....	1,001	2,233	2,606	+16.7	1,134	1,472
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>18,517</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>+36.2</b>	<b>11,043</b>	<b>14,182</b>
19	Non-commercial items .....	4,892	3,054	5,537	+81.3	1,764	3,773
29	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	2,484	1,808	3,011	+66.5	1,325	1,686
34	Containers, n.o.p. ....	1,611	2,018	2,574	+27.6	1,154	1,420
36	Toys and sporting goods .....	1,776	2,307	2,484	+7.7	1,112	1,372
	<b>Total Imports From The United Kingdom .....</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>404,213</b>	<b>420,985</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>224,606</b>	<b>196,379</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>240,099</b>	<b>325,953</b>	<b>335,520</b>		<b>183,068</b>	<b>152,452</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>		<b>81.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>



TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>97,479</b>	<b>79,544</b>	<b>177,975</b>	<b>+123.7</b>	<b>46,187</b>	<b>131,788</b>
1	Wheat .....	49,901	54,903	110,682	+101.6	22,193	88,489
2	Barley.....	4,464	3,189	25,343	+694.7	7,420	17,923
7	Wheat flour .....	4,290	838	10,442	+1	6,718	3,724
8	Oats .....	2,400	899	8,286	+821.7	1,585	6,701
11	Rye .....	2,102	1,383	7,779	+462.5	3,337	4,442
12	Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing .....	15,099	11,073	7,308	- 34.0	1,349	5,959
18	Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,561	1,858	3,320	+ 78.7	1,522	1,798
29	Whisky .....	808	1,463	1,081	- 26.1	381	700
38	Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p. ....	3,579	86	527	+512.8	7	520
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>21,519</b>	<b>23,682</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>- 42.2</b>	<b>7,158</b>	<b>6,539</b>
13	Fish, cured .....	2,732	7,139	5,569	- 22.0	2,560	3,009
20	Fish, canned .....	3,065	4,490	2,919	- 35.0	1,922	997
24	Fish, seal and whale oils .....	1,565	2,602	2,031	- 21.9	858	1,173
35	Leather, unmanufactured .....	289	338	670	+ 98.2	462	208
37	Sausage casings .....	302	412	556	+ 35.0	365	191
39	Fur skins, undressed .....	246	304	497	+ 63.5	400	97
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>2,790</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>- 4.4</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>705</b>
40	Cotton fabrics .....	198	221	490	+121.7	363	127
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>9,606</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>35,494</b>	<b>+728.9</b>	<b>9,957</b>	<b>25,537</b>
3	Wood pulp.....	6,444	1,664	23,911	+ 1	6,782	17,129
14	Pulpwood .....	11	37	5,542	+ 1	212	5,330
19	Planks and boards .....	1,284	1,575	3,168	+101.1	2,232	936
26	Newsprint paper .....	1,121	411	1,961	+377.1	242	1,719
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>15,512</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>16,226</b>	<b>+ 63.7</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>10,140</b>
16	Automobiles, passenger.....	1,144	809	4,949	+511.7	601	4,348
21	Rolling mill products .....	2,251	1,429	2,555	+ 78.8	1,175	1,380
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,216	2,405	2,387	- 0.7	1,877	510
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,600	2,277	2,030	- 10.8	1,137	893
30	Automobiles, freight.....	0	0	1,066	+ 1	0	1,066
31	Tractors and parts .....	1,267	1,379	983	- 28.7	662	321
33	Iron ore .....	0	274	857	+212.8	0	857
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>46,810</b>	<b>42,948</b>	<b>56,795</b>	<b>+ 32.2</b>	<b>18,175</b>	<b>38,620</b>
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	10,772	9,802	18,423	+ 88.0	5,285	13,138
5	Nickel.....	8,752	9,957	11,800	+ 18.5	4,955	6,845
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	11,706	5,406	7,988	+ 47.8	3,461	4,527
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,141	6,457	7,879	+ 22.0	1,465	6,414
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	5,715	4,690	5,098	+ 8.7	661	4,437
23	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	552	3,181	2,180	- 31.5	1,615	565
32	Silver ore and bullion.....	232	178	914	+413.5	75	839
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	951	978	581	- 40.6	280	301
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,967</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>12,706</b>	<b>+ 40.6</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>6,867</b>
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,531	7,538	10,856	+ 44.0	4,824	6,032
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>8,065</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>28,816</b>	<b>+ 75.5</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>18,115</b>
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	1,176	1,912	4,157	+117.4	1,919	2,238
27	Drugs and medicines .....	1,798	1,794	1,664	- 7.2	639	1,025
34	Paints and pigments .....	842	175	840	+380.0	279	561
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>21,260</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>- 9.8</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,096</b>
28	Non-commercial items .....	2,280	1,647	1,549	- 6.0	840	709
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Europe</b> .....	<b>228,008</b>	<b>190,428</b>	<b>345,977</b>	<b>+ 81.7</b>	<b>106,572</b>	<b>239,405</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>166,387</b>	<b>157,175</b>	<b>310,842</b>		<b>92,656</b>	<b>218,186</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>73.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>		<b>86.9</b>	<b>91.1</b>

1. Over 1,000%.



TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>13,196</b>	<b>14,714</b>	<b>+ 11.5</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>7,734</b>
19	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	1,610	2,818	2,192	- 22.2	1,309	883
23	Nuts .....	1,645	1,873	1,927	+ 2.9	893	1,034
24	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,261	1,428	1,580	+ 10.6	442	1,138
25	Wines .....	1,242	1,285	1,521	+ 18.4	596	925
40	Brandy .....	784	818	964	+ 17.8	375	589
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>+144.5</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>10,588</b>
6	Butter.....	802	1	5,065	+ 1	2	5,065
14	Cheese.....	1,180	1,726	2,524	+ 46.2	1,059	1,465
29	Fish, canned.....	795	715	1,314	+ 83.8	411	903
32	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	657	470	1,218	+159.1	449	769
39	Fur skins, undressed.....	265	538	982	+ 82.5	330	652
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>22,720</b>	<b>34,359</b>	<b>+ 51.2</b>	<b>21,689</b>	<b>12,670</b>
4	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	1,174	2,235	6,439	+188.1	4,705	1,734
7	Wool piece goods .....	3,755	2,782	4,815	+ 73.1	3,151	1,664
8	Cotton piece goods .....	5,719	3,623	4,726	+ 30.4	3,811	915
11	Lace and embroidery .....	1,646	2,099	2,897	+ 38.0	1,265	1,632
13	Wool yarns and warps .....	1,566	1,881	2,614	+ 39.0	2,036	578
15	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods.....	84	1,287	2,407	+ 87.0	900	1,507
17	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,000	2,152	2,319	+ 7.8	1,513	806
20	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	1,318	1,514	2,086	+ 37.8	906	1,180
34	Silk piece goods.....	638	813	1,148	+ 41.2	457	691
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>+ 60.0</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,859</b>
16	Corkwood and products .....	1,189	1,358	2,325	+ 71.2	1,029	1,296
27	Books, printed .....	1,039	1,193	1,399	+ 17.3	564	835
	<b>Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>18,431</b>	<b>55,069</b>	<b>+198.8</b>	<b>20,316</b>	<b>34,753</b>
1	Rolling mill products.....	3,847	5,696	31,717	+456.8	10,852	20,865
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,968	3,885	10,075	+159.3	4,079	5,996
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings.. ..	199	268	2,000	+646.3	610	1,390
22	Ball and roller bearings .....	805	880	1,933	+119.7	984	949
28	Tools .....	582	882	1,366	+ 54.9	570	796
35	Hardware, n.o.p. ....	202	257	1,119	+335.4	588	531
37	Cutlery.....	485	743	1,001	+ 34.7	439	562
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>6,079</b>	<b>6,791</b>
5	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,523	7,132	5,892	- 17.4	2,577	3,315
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	1,466	2,335	2,885	+ 23.6	1,491	1,394
26	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	683	1,304	1,520	+ 16.6	551	969
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>9,352</b>	<b>12,392</b>	<b>+ 32.5</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>6,544</b>
9	Glass, plate, sheet and window.....	1,923	2,729	3,737	+ 36.9	1,658	2,079
10	Diamonds, unset.....	3,158	3,722	3,662	- 1.6	2,352	1,310
31	Lime, plaster and cement .....	501	219	1,230	+461.6	347	883
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>3,910</b>
18	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	824	1,661	2,266	+ 36.4	1,443	823
33	Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,730	1,922	1,199	- 37.6	423	776
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>20,179</b>	<b>+ 89.7</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>11,940</b>
3	Non-commercial items .....	2,982	2,383	9,341	+292.0	3,494	5,847
30	Containers, n.o.p. ....	483	701	1,293	+ 84.5	522	771
36	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	499	851	1,011	+ 18.8	549	462
38	Works of art, n.o.p. ....	308	604	997	+ 65.1	419	578
	<b>Total Imports From Europe .....</b>	<b>84,363</b>	<b>103,123</b>	<b>177,112</b>	<b>+ 71.7</b>	<b>79,326</b>	<b>97,786</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>56,640</b>	<b>70,784</b>	<b>136,706</b>		<b>60,149</b>	<b>76,557</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>		<b>75.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>

1. Over 1,000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>63,205</b>	<b>76,259</b>	<b>+ 20.7</b>	<b>42,385</b>	<b>33,874</b>
1	Wheat .....	48,291	33,756	43,474	+ 28.8	26,827	16,647
4	Wheat flour .....	18,433	21,527	19,772	- 8.2	9,917	9,855
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,138	1,471	2,540	+ 72.7	1,782	758
28	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	2,975	732	1,580	+ 115.8	243	1,337
31	Rubber tires and tubes .....	487	382	1,423	+ 272.5	252	1,171
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>+ 30.9</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>7,474</b>
12	Fish, cured .....	4,607	3,689	3,630	- 1.6	1,917	1,713
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	5,135	2,346	3,008	+ 28.2	1,221	1,787
20	Fish, canned .....	2,347	1,240	2,296	+ 85.2	978	1,318
35	Milk preparations .....	1,439	402	1,120	+ 178.6	559	561
40	Pork and beef, pickled .....	1,215	501	834	+ 66.5	432	402
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>+ 87.2</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>6,474</b>
9	Cotton fabrics .....	3,404	4,214	6,394	+ 51.7	2,074	4,320
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>54,441</b>	<b>+ 85.5</b>	<b>18,861</b>	<b>35,580</b>
2	Planks and boards .....	16,252	14,570	26,937	+ 84.9	9,130	17,807
5	Newsprint paper .....	17,800	8,111	12,900	+ 59.0	2,508	10,392
19	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,620	1,141	2,441	+ 113.9	1,028	1,413
22	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	727	292	2,094	+ 617.1	736	1,358
29	Wood pulp .....	493	642	1,547	+ 141.0	521	1,026
33	Wrapping paper .....	1,283	685	1,187	+ 73.3	375	812
34	Book paper .....	941	191	1,172	+ 513.6	445	727
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>104,338</b>	<b>59,467</b>	<b>65,343</b>	<b>+ 9.9</b>	<b>25,183</b>	<b>40,160</b>
3	Automobiles, passenger .....	12,151	16,479	22,625	+ 37.3	8,986	13,639
6	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	8,275	9,991	11,648	+ 16.6	5,368	6,280
7	Automobiles, freight .....	10,435	7,226	11,043	+ 52.8	3,486	7,557
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,772	3,675	5,246	+ 42.7	1,998	3,248
11	Locomotives and parts .....	27,909	11,342	3,737	- 67.1	853	2,884
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,164	1,768	3,314	+ 87.4	1,552	1,762
26	Rolling mill products .....	6,466	1,644	1,856	+ 12.9	530	1,326
39	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	568	662	889	+ 34.3	431	458
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>+ 42.7</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>10,476</b>
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,961	5,330	7,038	+ 32.0	3,130	3,908
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,303	3,867	3,072	- 20.6	1,864	1,208
15	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,903	1,837	3,069	+ 67.1	1,351	1,718
32	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	577	692	1,316	+ 90.2	323	993
38	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	282	129	913	+ 607.8	111	802
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>+ 10.2</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>2,811</b>
23	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,000	1,723	2,063	+ 19.7	789	1,274
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>+ 44.5</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>5,901</b>
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	903	1,568	2,444	+ 55.9	945	1,499
27	Drugs and medicines .....	736	715	1,831	+ 156.1	513	1,318
30	Paints and pigments .....	591	323	1,470	+ 355.1	622	848
36	Sodium and compounds .....	421	348	1,094	+ 214.4	361	733
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>+ 38.5</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>5,824</b>
21	Packages .....	1,230	1,107	2,239	+ 102.3	794	1,445
24	Pens, pencils and parts .....	982	1,156	1,955	+ 69.1	974	981
25	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	11,419	2,663	1,861	- 30.1	631	1,230
37	Non-commercial items .....	796	774	946	+ 22.2	388	558
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>198,501</b>	<b>261,867</b>	<b>+ 31.9</b>	<b>113,292</b>	<b>148,575</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>234,431</b>	<b>170,912</b>	<b>226,020</b>		<b>96,944</b>	<b>129,076</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.3</b>		<b>85.6</b>	<b>86.9</b>

TABLE XVI. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>122,045</b>	<b>168,225</b>	<b>183,856</b>	<b>+ 9.3</b>	<b>97,456</b>	<b>86,400</b>
1	Sugar, raw .....	59,397	75,581	71,351	- 5.6	29,686	41,665
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	12,633	26,179	54,327	+107.5	36,193	18,134
4	Tea, black .....	20,314	27,731	20,260	- 26.9	11,878	8,382
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	243	2,712	5,934	+118.8	5,292	642
10	Coffee, green.....	441	3,245	5,110	+ 57.5	2,956	2,154
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	9,332	7,473	4,347	- 41.8	1,410	2,937
14	Fruits, dried .....	3,684	4,879	3,796	- 22.2	342	3,454
17	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	3,456	4,035	3,016	- 25.3	1,151	1,865
18	Nuts .....	2,924	2,821	3,061	+ 8.5	2,275	786
19	Molasses and syrups .....	2,420	3,033	2,863	- 5.6	1,036	1,827
20	Spices.....	1,057	3,117	2,567	- 17.6	1,186	1,381
25	Sugar, refined .....	439	789	1,689	+114.1	931	758
27	Rum.....	1,598	1,395	1,503	+ 7.7	763	740
33	Wines.....	707	652	741	+ 13.7	297	444
34	Natural gums, resins and balsam .....	750	724	717	- 1.0	607	110
39	Fruit juices and syrups .....	614	1,668	490	- 70.6	309	181
40	Brandy .....	415	378	447	+ 18.3	241	206
	<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>+139.0</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>10,378</b>
11	Sausage casings .....	1,430	2,551	4,568	+ 79.1	710	3,858
16	Butter .....	0	0	3,173	+ 1	2,338	835
23	Meats, canned .....	3	80	2,072	+ 1	505	1,567
26	Cheese .....	2	1,557	1,672	+ 7.4	249	1,423
32	Hides and skins (except furs).....	1,115	1,150	910	- 20.9	341	569
35	Beef and veal, fresh.....	0	4	614	+ 1	253	361
36	Fur skins, undressed .....	265	735	612	- 16.7	125	487
37	Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	0	130	560	+330.8	298	262
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>38,742</b>	<b>66,313</b>	<b>+ 71.2</b>	<b>30,323</b>	<b>35,990</b>
3	Wool, raw .....	16,249	19,504	41,036	+110.4	17,080	23,956
5	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	10,962	12,565	13,805	+ 9.9	6,370	7,435
15	Cotton piece goods.....	0	353	3,361	+852.1	2,805	556
21	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	1,161	1,064	2,419	+127.3	844	1,575
24	Flax, hemp and jute, raw.....	749	1,091	1,709	+ 56.6	1,010	699
29	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	1,020	1,280	1,252	- 2.2	937	315
30	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,293	1,112	1,218	+ 9.5	468	750
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>241</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>+ 20.2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>102</b>
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>+ 47.0</b>	<b>7,712</b>	<b>18,578</b>
6	Bauxite ore .....	8,961	7,373	11,083	+ 50.3	2,791	8,292
7	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,644	5,049	9,092	+ 80.1	3,340	5,752
12	Manganese oxide.....	1,272	4,084	4,370	+ 7.0	869	3,501
28	Chrome ore.....	749	1,067	1,364	+ 27.8	388	976
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>+ 56.4</b>	<b>4,731</b>	<b>6,968</b>
8	Crude petroleum for refining .....	3,034	1,911	6,703	+250.8	2,621	4,082
22	Petroleum tops for refiners .....	2,969	3,458	2,109	- 39.0	990	1,119
31	Abrasives.....	165	677	1,152	+ 70.2	488	664
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>378</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>663</b>
38	Non-commercial items .....	409	371	537	+ 44.7	240	297
	<b>Total Imports From Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>185,861</b>	<b>241,559</b>	<b>306,889</b>	<b>+ 27.0</b>	<b>147,188</b>	<b>159,701</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>177,876</b>	<b>233,577</b>	<b>297,609</b>		<b>142,613</b>	<b>154,996</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.0</b>		<b>96.9</b>	<b>97.1</b>

1. Over 1,000%

2. Less than \$500.00



TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>30,057</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>53,845</b>	<b>+ 22.2</b>	<b>19,155</b>	<b>34,690</b>
1	Wheat flour .....	12,397	16,182	18,820	+ 16.3	8,530	10,290
2	Wheat .....	8,448	14,135	17,177	+ 21.5	2,305	14,872
11	Rubber tires and tubes .....	2,629	2,960	6,641	+ 124.4	2,608	4,033
17	Malt .....	1,603	2,937	3,106	+ 5.8	1,496	1,610
19	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) .....	299	500	2,144	+ 328.8	840	1,304
21	Whisky .....	980	2,825	1,669	- 40.9	1,217	452
29	Potatoes, certified for seed .....	1,571	1,103	1,021	- 7.4	316	705
33	Oats .....	418	447	782	+ 74.9	410	372
40	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	764	1,102	560	- 49.2	327	233
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>10,074</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>13,521</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>7,527</b>
12	Fish, cured .....	5,354	5,697	6,373	+ 11.9	3,039	3,334
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	1,272	2,400	3,993	+ 66.4	1,389	2,604
39	Leather, unmanufactured .....	962	1,268	616	- 51.4	395	221
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>+ 20.6</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,125</b>
32	Cotton fabrics .....	44	560	791	+ 41.3	568	223
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>14,756</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>25,134</b>	<b>+ 79.5</b>	<b>9,765</b>	<b>15,369</b>
4	Newsprint paper .....	11,894	10,407	13,516	+ 29.9	5,558	7,958
9	Wood pulp .....	643	1,345	8,182	+ 508.3	2,598	5,584
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>24,034</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>57,182</b>	<b>+ 137.5</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>40,368</b>
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	11,331	9,434	16,827	+ 78.4	7,935	8,892
5	Automobiles, freight .....	192	521	11,714	+ 1	73	11,641
6	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,801	5,562	10,771	+ 93.7	3,863	6,908
10	Automobiles, passenger .....	1,062	1,335	8,160	+ 511.2	953	7,207
20	Rolling mill products .....	904	790	2,110	+ 167.1	715	1,395
25	Tractors and parts .....	285	680	1,393	+ 104.9	470	923
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	2,698	763	911	+ 19.4	465	446
34	Needles .....	738	664	751	+ 13.1	462	289
35	Ferro-alloys .....	556	655	709	+ 8.2	418	291
38	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	237	280	650	+ 132.1	80	570
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>14,676</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>30,317</b>	<b>+ 104.3</b>	<b>13,037</b>	<b>17,280</b>
7	Electrical apparatus .....	5,537	4,936	9,388	+ 90.2	4,543	4,845
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,970	3,374	8,236	+ 144.1	4,199	4,037
16	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,320	1,733	3,637	+ 109.9	853	2,784
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	545	487	3,081	+ 532.6	1,016	2,065
23	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	360	410	1,540	+ 275.6	617	923
24	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,648	2,777	1,528	- 45.0	796	732
28	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	187	273	1,088	+ 298.5	192	896
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>2,834</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>+ 32.4</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,740</b>
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,386	3,348	4,397	+ 31.3	2,044	2,353
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>5,067</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>8,342</b>	<b>+ 56.4</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>4,329</b>
22	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	575	629	1,607	+ 155.5	789	818
26	Sodium and compounds .....	707	570	1,138	+ 99.6	637	501
27	Drugs and medicines .....	739	1,059	1,109	+ 4.7	562	547
36	Calcium compounds .....	727	583	695	+ 19.2	359	336
37	Paints and pigments .....	206	277	688	+ 148.4	219	469
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>22,973</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>- 50.8</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>3,845</b>
13	Ships sold .....	20,013	17,945	6,364	- 64.5	4,561	1,803
30	Films, motion picture .....	385	755	960	+ 27.2	443	517
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Latin America</b> .....	<b>125,623</b>	<b>143,427</b>	<b>208,024</b>	<b>+ 45.0</b>	<b>79,750</b>	<b>128,274</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>107,789</b>	<b>123,708</b>	<b>184,847</b>		<b>68,858</b>	<b>115,989</b>
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>85.8</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>		<b>86.3</b>	<b>90.4</b>

1. Over 1,000%.



TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>65,058</b>	<b>76,942</b>	<b>93,271</b>	<b>+ 21.2</b>	<b>50,218</b>	<b>43,053</b>
2	Coffee, green .....	27,728	36,614	42,335	+ 15.6	21,617	20,718
3	Bananas, fresh .....	17,017	19,429	19,571	+ 0.7	9,282	10,289
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	1,724	4,115	10,296	+150.2	8,392	1,904
8	Nuts .....	1,809	3,293	5,143	+ 56.2	2,554	2,589
9	Sugar, raw .....	6,227	828	4,045	+388.5	377	3,668
11	Vegetables, fresh .....	3,284	1,904	3,310	+ 73.8	3,069	241
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	845	2,219	2,202	- 0.8	1,605	597
15	Rice .....	0	522	1,917	+267.2	1,019	898
21	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	669	1,158	912	- 21.2	265	647
24	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	1,818	1,696	791	- 53.4	304	487
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,031	755	747	- 1.1	379	368
27	Pineapples, fresh .....	1,226	619	628	+ 1.5	594	34
31	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	586	1,524	292	- 80.8	190	102
32	Whisky .....	0	0	275	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	275
39	Fruit juices and syrups .....	219	238	155	- 34.9	104	51
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>3,921</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>2,338</b>
10	Meats, canned .....	2,446	2,910	3,763	+ 29.3	2,145	1,618
14	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	646	2,451	2,080	- 15.1	1,607	473
30	Fur skins, undressed .....	190	444	305	- 31.3	226	79
35	Meat extracts .....	318	265	222	- 16.2	222	0
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>21,600</b>	<b>29,845</b>	<b>16,959</b>	<b>- 43.2</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>7,404</b>
4	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	3,655	6,057	11,076	+ 82.9	5,937	5,139
16	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	139	1,189	1,640	+ 37.9	757	883
17	Wool nolls, tops and waste .....	268	423	1,303	+208.0	1,157	146
18	Cotton, raw .....	15,775	19,463	1,097	- 94.4	173	924
22	Wool, raw .....	595	1,718	831	- 51.6	830	1
29	Cloth, coated and impregnated .....	5	280	555	+ 98.2	415	140
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>+304.1</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>246</b>
28	Lumber and timber .....	29	136	598	+339.7	375	223
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>1,484</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>+ 46.3</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>890</b>
19	Iron ore .....	933	730	1,064	+ 45.8	179	885
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,706</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>+ 28.0</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>3,602</b>
7	Non-ferrous ores, n. o. p. ....	4,214	8,253	9,280	+ 12.4	5,988	3,292
23	Silver, unmanufactured .....	289	265	803	+203.0	803	0
26	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	0	675	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	675	0
34	Chrome ore .....	0	108	254	+135.2	113	141
36	Manganese oxide .....	47	43	212	+393.0	212	0
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>92,039</b>	<b>86,643</b>	<b>139,288</b>	<b>+ 60.8</b>	<b>58,783</b>	<b>80,505</b>
1	Crude petroleum for refining .....	91,240	80,374	125,945	+ 56.7	53,972	71,973
5	Fuel oils .....	1	6,064	10,435	+ 72.1	3,957	6,478
33	Sulphur .....	0	0	263	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	263
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>574</b>
20	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	862	965	1,030	+ 6.7	605	425
40	Drugs and medicines .....	209	185	144	- 22.2	65	79
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,267</b>
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n. o. p. ....	1,598	1,931	2,116	+ 9.6	1,345	771
37	Ships, foreign built .....	0	0	210	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	0	210
38	Non-commercial items .....	162	212	200	- 5.7	78	122
	<b>Total Imports From Latin America</b> .....	<b>192,022</b>	<b>213,548</b>	<b>273,692</b>	<b>+ 28.2</b>	<b>133,814</b>	<b>139,878</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>187,806</b>	<b>209,382</b>	<b>268,720</b>		<b>131,586</b>	<b>137,134</b>
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>97.8</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.2</b>		<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>

1. Over 1,000%.

## C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

**TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951**

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1951. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX—XII

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>3. VENEZUELA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	25,457	26,982	Imports .....	87,264	136,718
Re-Exports .....	75	104	Trade Balance .....	- 61,733	- 109,632
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — continued:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	6,028	6,514	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	374	555
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	897	2,577	Wood pulp .....	194	465
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,588	1,671	Rubber products, except tires and footwear .....	163	461
Automobiles, passenger .....	353	1,582	Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	512	405
Newsprint paper .....	1,113	1,398	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	500	1,133	Crude petroleum for refining .....	80,374	125,634
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	869	1,028	Fuel oils .....	5,852	10,435
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,314	785	Coffee, green .....	939	565
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,931	562			
<b>4. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	66,351	94,457	Imports .....	22,795	39,095
Re-Exports .....	492	298	Trade Balance .....	+ 44,048	+ 55,661
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	26,900	35,805	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	5,172	19,087
Barley .....	2,036	16,634	Tin blocks, pigs, bars .....	2,277	2,754
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	8,650	6,241	Diamonds, unset .....	3,004	2,549
Oats .....	813	4,714	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	1,726	2,390
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,886	2,987	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,963	2,065
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,966	2,964	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	76	1,138
Rye .....	915	2,935	Lime, plaster and cement .....	168	1,101
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,114	2,725	Cotton piece goods .....	1,755	915
Automobiles, passenger .....	3	2,713	Non-commercial items .....	113	622
Wood pulp .....	376	2,614	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	843	554
Fish, canned .....	3,198	1,663	Wool yarns and warps .....	404	388
Rubber tires and tubes .....	870	1,042	Benzol .....	0	341
Planks and boards .....	955	836	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	151	334
Silver ore and bullion .....	154	800	Books, printed .....	231	260
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	582	765	Hardware, n.o.p. ....	24	254
<b>5. AUSTRALIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	35,446	49,079	Imports .....	32,803	46,228
Re-Exports .....	153	159	Trade Balance .....	+ 2,796	+ 3,010
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Automobiles, passenger .....	10,093	9,392	Abrasive products .....	698	563
Planks and boards .....	5,845	8,909	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	291	544
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,599	4,492	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Automobiles, freight .....	4,362	4,318	Wool, raw .....	10,843	19,112
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	2,342	3,429	Sugar, raw .....	10,967	14,130
Cotton fabrics .....	2,735	2,732	Fruits, dried .....	4,792	3,769
Locomotives and parts .....	0	2,415	Meats, canned .....	79	2,072
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,344	1,627	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,344	2,031
Newsprint paper .....	603	1,380	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	1,211	1,145
Wood pulp .....	612	1,171	Sausage casings .....	436	798
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	146	1,075	Wines .....	353	434
Packages .....	768	1,041	Wool piece goods .....	146	338
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	771	715	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	129	309
Films, motion picture .....	413	652			
<b>6. BRAZIL</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	15,806	53,684	Imports .....	28,178	40,627
Re-Exports .....	318	327	Trade Balance .....	- 12,055	+ 13,384
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	1,455	6,275	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	852	878
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,136	5,701	Newsprint paper .....	68	803
Automobiles, freight .....	514	5,263	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,349	5,200	Coffee, green .....	17,561	21,373
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,696	3,998	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	1,583	4,938
Wood pulp .....	0	3,995	Silex and crystallized quartz .....	73	2,464
Automobiles, passenger .....	630	3,971	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,882	2,073
Rubber tires and tubes .....	12	2,023	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	2,083	1,922
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	239	1,977	Rice .....	522	1,917
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,168	1,497	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	752	1,881
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	369	1,466	Iron ore .....	730	1,064
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	327	1,235	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	1,696	789
Fish, cured .....	496	899	Lumber and timber .....	59	545

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>7. JAPAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	20,533	72,976	Imports .....	12,087	12,577
Re-Exports .....	59	3,304	Trade Balance .....	+ 8,506	+ 63,702
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports - cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	11,320	29,478	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	661	877
Wood pulp .....	674	16,946	Silk piece goods .....	378	798
Barley .....	808	7,459	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	616	723
Whisky .....	2,333	4,923	Toys and sporting goods .....	803	699
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	1,121	3,433	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	219	672
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	653	1,700	Electro-plated ware .....	501	507
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	31	1,479	Ferro-alloys .....	190	492
Wheat flour .....	923	877	Fur skins, undressed .....	99	435
Iron ore .....	0	822	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	308	406
Coal and coke .....	0	815	Works of art, n.o.p. ....	229	371
Wool noils, tops and waste .....	207	684	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	270	291
Hides and skins, except furs .....	199	552	Alabaster, spar and amber ornaments .....	131	275
<b>Principal Imports:</b>			Cotton piece goods .....	3,218	274
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	3	1,175	Containers, n.o.p. ....	188	257
Pottery and chinaware .....	473	922	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	695	212
<b>8. INDIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	31,520	35,737	Imports .....	37,262	40,217
Re-Exports .....	111	164	Trade Balance .....	- 5,630	- 4,316
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	5,201	18,674	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	12,565	13,805
Newsprint paper .....	918	2,219	Tea, black .....	14,057	10,268
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,202	1,943	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	437	4,120
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,189	1,697	Nuts .....	2,316	2,364
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	691	1,225	Cotton piece goods .....	353	2,302
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,344	1,167	Spices .....	2,408	1,819
Locomotives and parts .....	10,878	1,051	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,083	1,066
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	986	335	Manganese oxide .....	988	775
Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	0	760	Leather, unmanufactured .....	150	406
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,117	731	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. ....	238	396
Automobiles, passenger .....	11	679	Wool, raw .....	552	342
Automobiles, freight .....	423	607	Natural gums, resins and balsam .....	371	333
<b>9. FRANCE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	18,403	46,538	Imports .....	14,669	23,974
Re-Exports .....	124	163	Trade Balance .....	+ 3,858	+ 22,727
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wood pulp .....	842	10,139	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	266	5,219
Wheat .....	0	5,134	Lace and embroidery .....	1,401	1,983
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,148	4,252	Wool yarns and warps .....	680	1,044
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	2,640	4,057	Brandy .....	739	883
Pulpwood .....	37	2,863	Non-commercial items .....	231	876
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	599	2,035	Books, printed .....	787	815
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,420	1,735	Wool piece goods .....	511	784
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,348	1,504	Wines .....	524	718
Barley .....	0	1,493	Fertilizers, chemical .....	736	670
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	2,622	1,313	Silk piece goods .....	292	610
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	0	1,031	Scrap iron and steel .....	1,150	559
Tractors and parts .....	1,149	720	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	552	527
Newsprint paper .....	0	536	Films, motion picture .....	340	426
Paints and pigments .....	19	519	Rubber manufactures .....	220	376
			Wearing apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	326	362
<b>10. FEDERATION OF MALAYA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	4,097	10,796	Imports .....	28,652	57,980
Re-Exports .....	3	21	Trade Balance .....	- 24,752	- 47,163
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Automobiles, passenger .....	16	1,618	Newsprint paper .....	174	539
Wheat flour .....	1,628	1,354	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	21	313
Automobiles, freight .....	232	1,132	Milk preparations .....	81	285
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	243	854	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	203	224
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	180	846	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1	741	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	23,070	48,261
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	144	636	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,049	9,092
Fish, canned .....	306	558			

1. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>11. GERMANY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	8,873	37,028	Imports .....	11,026	30,936
Re-Exports .....	56	40	Trade Balance .....	2,097	+ 6,132
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	0	10,585	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	83	6,907
Wood pulp .....	353	6,409	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	255	3,935
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	556	2,253	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	521	2,996
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	40	1,799	Non-commercial items .....	367	2,099
Pulpwood .....	0	1,795	Cutlery .....	596	846
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	560	1,475	Organic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,502	805
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	926	1,370	Toys and sporting goods .....	562	613
Rye .....	0	1,025	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets (iron and steel) .....	360	574
Iron ore .....	274	357	Tools .....	312	567
Barley .....	0	336	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	277	538
Wheat flour .....	125	757	Hardware, n.o.p. ....	82	522
Whisky .....	1,232	735	Clocks, watches and parts .....	414	514
Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p. ....	0	521	Cameras and parts (except x-ray) .....	412	512
Newsprint paper .....	257	462	Fertilizers, chemical .....	700	431
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	198	419	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	180	421
<b>12. ITALY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	15,476	48,763	Imports .....	9,373	14,217
Re-Exports .....	36	189	Trade Balance .....	+ 6,139	+ 34,735
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	4,690	23,681	Wool yarns and warps .....	138	775
Wheat flour .....	211	8,505	Vegetables, pickled, preserved and canned .....	110	711
Wood pulp .....	1	3,784	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	463	557
Fish, cured .....	2,135	2,939	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	290	484
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	517	1,866	Broom corn .....	243	446
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,093	1,028	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	710	401
Fish, canned .....	545	784	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	69	394
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	408	459	Hats and hatters' materials, textile .....	413	329
Coal and coke .....	200	392	Musical instruments .....	431	326
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	565	310	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	179	291
Automobiles, passenger .....	131	300	Cheese .....	256	287
<b>Principal Imports:</b>			Pottery and chinaware .....	144	248
Wool piece goods .....	830	2,770	Cotton piece goods .....	334	243
Nuts .....	801	937	Ball and roller bearings .....	1	231
<b>13. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	42,561	52,736	Imports .....	4,964	5,372
Re-Exports .....	169	372	Trade Balance .....	+ 37,766	+ 47,737
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	15,787	10,879	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	1,102	722
Automobiles, passenger .....	5,519	7,776	Wrapping paper .....	527	715
Planks and boards .....	4,260	6,960	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	77	657
Automobiles, freight .....	1,424	3,430	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	530	647
Newsprint paper .....	975	2,138	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,428	2,094	Wool, raw .....	637	1,312
Cotton fabrics .....	861	1,955	Abrasives (industrial diamonds) .....	689	1,135
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	962	1,855	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,277	788
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	447	938	Chrome ore .....	499	445
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	524	875	Wines .....	287	298
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	158	728	Brandy .....	255	291
			Mineral substances, n.o.p. ....	214	288
<b>14. NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	10,983	21,757	Imports .....	11,855	30,107
Re-Exports .....	79	405	Trade Balance .....	- 793	- 7,945
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Newsprint paper .....	2,952	2,941	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	16	347
Planks and boards .....	878	2,072	Tools .....	287	347
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,575	2,070	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	81	328
Automobiles, passenger .....	442	2,053	Automobiles, freight .....	97	326
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	399	1,257	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	718	1,062	Wool, raw .....	6,863	20,105
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	15	869	Sausage casings .....	2,115	3,771
Cotton fabrics .....	221	819	Butter .....	0	3,173
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	200	752	Cheese .....	1,557	1,672
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	583	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	863	408
Sanitary products, paper .....	259	436	Milk, evaporated, condensed, dried .....	0	371
Book paper .....	7	420	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	2	226

1. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>15. MEXICO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	17,624	29,880	Imports .....	32,974	18,013
Re-Exports .....	172	128	Trade Balance .....	- 15,178	+ 11,995
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Newsprint paper .....	3,289	4,462	Malt .....	309	689
Automobiles, freight .....	0	4,152	Rubber products, except tires and footwear .....	140	594
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,839	3,451	Ferro-alloys .....	553	468
Wood pulp .....	527	1,744	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	700	1,661	Nuts .....	2,803	4,631
Automobiles, passenger .....	2	1,586	Vegetables, fresh .....	1,785	3,178
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,141	1,267	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	2,987	2,981
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	172	1,201	Coffee, green .....	1,584	2,536
Films, motion picture .....	754	879	Cotton, raw .....	19,117	964
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	728	840	Silver, unmanufactured .....	263	803
Whisky .....	2,058	802	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,094	735
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	575	779	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	675
<b>16. SWITZERLAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	26,435	25,345	Imports .....	14,464	16,398
Re-Exports .....	252	191	Trade Balance .....	+ 12,223	+ 9,137
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	16,835	10,618	Clocks, watches and parts .....	6,668	5,328
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,051	1,916	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	414	1,887
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	186	1,703	Cheese .....	1,202	1,725
Barley .....	942	1,501	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	1,346	1,634
Rubber tires and tubes .....	651	1,234	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	699	1,023
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	880	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	504	604
Oats .....	86	829	Non-commercial items .....	141	454
Pulpwood .....	0	648	Lace and embroidery .....	368	450
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	387	467	Drugs and medicines .....	207	430
Automobiles, passenger .....	319	457	Hats and hatters' materials, textile .....	358	364
<b>17. NETHERLANDS</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	8,617	26,191	Imports .....	8,896	14,010
Re-Exports .....	103	286	Trade Balance .....	176	+ 12,466
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	61	13,109	Diamonds, unset .....	592	973
Oats .....	0	2,737	Eggs in the shell .....	0	562
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,184	1,817	Cotton piece goods .....	419	527
Rye .....	0	863	Butter .....	0	448
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	841	836	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	618	403
Barley .....	0	762	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	273	400
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	54	727	Rice .....	0	373
Wood pulp .....	57	714	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	710	318
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	190	657	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	182	257
Planks and boards .....	135	496	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	147	245
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	672	475	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	1	238
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	144	368	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	0	224
<b>Principal Imports:</b>			Works of art, n.o.p. ....	138	196
Non-commercial items .....	949	3,156	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned .....	134	185
Florist and nursery stock .....	1,253	1,398	Alcohols, industrial .....	0	182
<b>18. NORWAY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	18,924	32,198	Imports .....	1,405	2,977
Re-Exports .....	157	9	Trade Balance .....	+ 17,677	+ 29,230
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Nickel .....	9,574	11,745	Wheat flour .....	0	602
Wheat .....	1,045	6,774	Carbon and graphite electrodes .....	390	365
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,447	2,524	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Rye .....	469	2,041	Fish, canned .....	509	1,112
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	763	1,845	Ferro-alloys .....	282	575
Barley .....	212	1,101	Butter .....	1	203
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	406	629	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	79	187

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>19. BRITISH GUIANA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	4,052	5,308	Imports .....	21,735	25,025
Re-Exports .....	11	91	Trade Balance .....	- 17,692	- 19,625
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	1,752	1,735	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	20	150
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	198	442	Potatoes, except seed .....	121	124
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	279	289			
Peas, split or whole .....	278	244	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Fish, cured .....	202	180	Sugar, raw .....	13,650	14,820
Fish, canned .....	153	173	Bauxite ore .....	7,092	9,420
Pork and beef, pickled .....	85	166	Rum .....	412	466
Cotton fabrics .....	101	164	Sugar, refined .....	375	226
<b>20. CUBA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	18,005	20,424	Imports .....	4,134	8,333
Re-Exports .....	47	75	Trade Balance .....	+ 13,918	+ 12,165
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	4,630	5,644	Drugs and medicines .....	279	391
Fish, cured .....	2,840	2,601	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	140	336
Newsprint paper .....	2,427	2,436			
Malt .....	1,287	1,239	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	975	832	Sugar, raw .....	414	3,493
Milk, powdered, condensed evaporated .....	386	678	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops .....	1,124	1,640
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	342	563	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	755	747
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	459	509	Pineapples, fresh .....	619	628
Oats .....	187	462	Cloth, coated or impregnated .....	280	555
Potatoes, certified seed .....	393	449	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	250	555
<b>21. JAMAICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	7,495	10,213	Imports .....	19,080	18,041
Re-Exports .....	15	101	Trade Balance .....	- 11,570	- 7,727
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	3,046	3,187	Sugar, raw .....	16,364	14,580
Fish, cured .....	2,040	2,109	Sugar, refined .....	408	1,422
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	556	622	Coffee, green .....	398	640
Fish, canned .....	174	422	Rum .....	590	595
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	43	335	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	442	181
Shingles .....	52	270	Salt .....	1	127
Newsprint paper .....	56	255	Spices .....	146	117
<b>22. COLOMBIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	14,806	12,311	Imports .....	13,342	13,063
Re-Exports .....	30	27	Trade Balance .....	+ 1,493	- 725
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	5,109	1,773	Rubber tires and tubes .....	49	270
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,269	1,699	Wood pulp .....	225	228
Newsprint paper .....	1,042	1,539	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	258	189
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	320	617	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	11	185
Malt .....	275	484	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	99	184
Wheat flour .....	976	471	Rubber products, except tires and footwear .....	43	181
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	612	459			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	238	335	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	156	330	Coffee, green .....	12,399	12,529
			Bananas, fresh .....	636	488
<b>23. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	7,476	9,950	Imports .....	15,205	15,082
Re-Exports .....	162	21	Trade Balance .....	- 7,567	- 5,111
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	4,649	4,604	Sugar, raw .....	7,602	8,157
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	107	768	Crude petroleum for refining .....	1,911	2,226
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	476	530	Petroleum tops for refiners .....	3,458	2,109
Planks and boards .....	273	342	Bauxite ore .....	29	1,600
Non-metallic minerals, n.o.p. ....	259	299	Coffee, green .....	231	257
Fish, canned .....	213	274	Rum .....	155	186
Fodders, n.o.p. ....	234	234	Fruit juices and syrups .....	975	165
Newsprint paper .....	29	197	Alcohols, industrial .....	36	113

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
<b>24. PHILIPPINES</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	10,829	15,598	Imports .....	6,425	8,954
Re-Exports .....	25	4	Trade Balance .....	+ 4,430	+ 6,648
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	7,962	11,138	Nuts .....	5,031	6,883
Fertilizers, chemical .....	662	863	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	1,121	1,879
Newsprint paper .....	253	752	Lumber and timber .....	106	175
Malt .....	543	587			
Fish, canned .....	84	567			
<b>25. ARABIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	875	1,414	Imports .....	28,115	22,659
Re-Exports .....	5	1	Trade Balance .....	- 27,235	- 21,245
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	111	291	Crude petroleum for refining .....	28,114	22,651
Plywoods and veneers .....	17	212			
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1	178			
Automobiles, passenger .....	11	92			
Paints and pigments .....	0	72			
<b>26. SWEDEN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	4,250	12,125	Imports .....	5,145	11,808
Re-Exports .....	21	33	Trade Balance .....	- 875	+ 350
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	3,630	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,773	3,370
Wheat .....	0	2,441	Butter .....	0	2,887
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	857	779	Ball and roller bearings .....	850	1,273
Barley .....	0	643	Non-commercial items .....	234	635
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	142	624	Tools .....	393	574
Cotton fabrics .....	221	432	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	221	392
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	70	281	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	217	337
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	264	279	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	0	199
<b>27. SYRIA AND LEBANON</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	1,462	7,036	Imports .....	62	16,381
Re-Exports .....	9	6	Trade Balance .....	+ 1,410	- 9,338
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	0	2,946	Crude petroleum for refining .....	0	16,144
Wheat flour .....	345	2,016	Wool, raw .....	0	148
Rubber tires and tubes .....	278	535			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	92	484			
Automobiles, passenger .....	18	220			
<b>28. ARGENTINA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	13,350	8,883	Imports .....	10,913	13,955
Re-Exports .....	32	88	Trade Balance .....	+ 2,479	- 4,983
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,182	4,203	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	3,301	7,202
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	176	1,207	Meats, canned .....	1,854	2,736
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	920	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	1,949	1,437
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	522	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	795	743
Tractors and parts .....	178	303	Wool, raw .....	600	413
<b>29. IRELAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	13,321	20,921	Imports .....	148	785
Re-Exports .....	138	4	Trade Balance .....	+ 13,312	+ 20,141
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	8,160	12,866	Beef and veal, fresh .....	0	593
Planks and boards .....	1,214	3,319	Wool, raw .....	45	103
Newsprint paper .....	1,989	1,481			
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	221	652			
Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	0	409			
<b>30. CEYLON</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	4,353	3,470	Imports .....	17,604	16,396
Re-Exports .....	4	45	Trade Balance .....	- 13,247	- 12,881
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	3,477	666	Tea, black .....	11,609	8,153
Newsprint paper .....	144	564	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	3,076	5,936
Milk preparations .....	175	395	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	2,229	1,725
Railway ties .....	159	272	Nuts .....	436	407
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	41	271			

1. Less than \$500.00.



## D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

**TABLE XX. Prices<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951**

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Domestic Exports .....</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>+ 13.1</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>125.8</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>113.6</b>
Barley .....	102.8	109.1	93.7	- 14.1	92.8	105.4	89.3	92.5
Oats .....	92.1	103.0	102.1	- 0.9	117.4	114.4	98.0	99.5
wheat .....	115.6	111.7	103.9	- 7.0	103.0	103.5	103.2	104.9
Wheat flour .....	99.6	92.0	93.3	+ 1.4	89.7	93.6	97.0	94.5
Whisky .....	108.8	121.5	121.1	- 0.3	114.3	119.9	125.3	124.6
Cattle, dairy and slaughter .....	101.3	122.3	173.7	+ 42.0	166.1	184.2	178.2	163.8
Fish and fish products .....	92.5	100.9	106.0	+ 5.1	112.9 <sup>3</sup>	105.8 <sup>3</sup>	106.0 <sup>3</sup>	110.0 <sup>3</sup>
Fur skins, undressed .....	72.5	91.7	108.4	+ 18.2	117.3	112.4	93.9	86.1
Hides and skins, cattle .....	100.0	115.2	153.1	+ 32.9	174.5	186.5	154.0	126.5
Beef and veal, fresh .....	102.7	136.8	183.2	+ 33.9	166.9	188.0	180.8	181.7
Bacon and hams .....	105.4	105.5	115.5	+ 9.5	111.7	117.6	124.6	120.5
Cheese .....	102.1	86.8	110.4	+ 27.2	139.7 <sup>3</sup>	118.0 <sup>3</sup>	108.1 <sup>3</sup>	108.7 <sup>3</sup>
Eggs in the shell .....	104.0	90.8	104.0	+ 14.5	99.4	123.2	125.3	117.5
<b>Fibres and Textiles .....</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>+ 23.9</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>132.1</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>+ 16.6</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>127.6</b>
Planks and boards .....	93.6	103.6	116.6	+ 12.5	115.9	119.0	115.7	116.1
Shingles, red cedar .....	81.9	117.0	111.5	- 4.7	118.4	120.5	102.3	99.8
Plywood .....	93.6	110.5	125.4	+ 13.5	133.9	132.5	118.4	121.7
Pulpwood .....	103.1	104.9	122.2	+ 16.5	102.5	114.3	131.0	132.5
Wood pulp .....	91.1	93.0	135.6	+ 45.8	118.0	133.4	142.8	144.9
Newsprint paper .....	104.1	111.1	118.5	+ 6.7	112.5	113.1	122.9	124.8
<b>Iron and Steel and Products .....</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>129.1</b>
Iron ore .....	111.9	120.8	116.6	- 3.5	<sup>4</sup>	129.9	113.9	114.4
Ferro-alloys .....	106.5	100.8	117.7	+ 16.8	105.4	113.8	120.9	128.7
Farm implements and machinery .....	111.0	115.8	131.2	+ 13.3	128.8	131.3	132.2	132.6
Machinery (non-farm) .....	106.9	113.6	120.8	+ 6.3	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5
Automobiles and trucks .....	117.8	116.8	123.8	+ 6.0	122.9	122.9	123.8	125.5
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>+ 20.2</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>147.0</b>
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	99.9	105.4	130.6	+ 23.9	118.5	122.4	138.5	144.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	102.4	89.3	114.6	+ 28.3	106.7	109.8	121.3	121.8
Nickel .....	129.7	154.5	186.0	+ 20.4	172.0	175.6	193.0	197.0
Platinum metals .....	104.5	91.9	109.8	+ 19.5	109.4	111.0	110.3	108.5
Silver ore and bullion .....	100.0	107.4	122.2	+ 13.8	120.5	123.0	124.5	120.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	103.6	114.1	155.6	+ 36.4	141.6	144.1	155.0	169.7
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>+ 9.4</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	116.0	125.7	142.9	+ 13.7	138.7	144.4	145.2	141.5
Coal .....	104.2	103.7	107.5	+ 3.7	104.8	106.6	109.0	109.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	108.4	117.9	118.2	+ 0.3	116.4	112.8	115.6	127.5
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer .....</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>+ 12.0</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>118.1</b>
Fertilizers, chemical .....	108.1	111.2	120.3	+ 8.2	115.2	116.4	122.3	123.7
Paints, pigments and varnishes .....	100.7	102.7	117.2	+ 14.1	114.0	117.2	117.5	120.2
Sodium and compounds .....	99.3	101.3	97.4	- 3.8	97.0 <sup>3</sup>	98.0 <sup>3</sup>	99.3 <sup>3</sup>	95.1 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Miscellaneous .....</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>+ 18.1</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.6</b>
Rubber boots, shoes and tires .....	101.5	127.1	172.2	+ 35.5	156.4	175.6	176.8	176.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	104.2	107.1	120.9	+ 12.9	114.0	119.6	124.4	125.5

1. Annual figures are annual indexes. Quarterly figures are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted. All figures revised.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Direct quarterly computation. In the case of fish, with most types of fish the largest exports occur in the months when prices are lowest. Use of the Laspeyres index number formula imparts a strong upward bias to this calculation for periods shorter than one year since the movement is largely seasonal. The quarterly calculation shows much less effect of this bias than does an average of monthly indexes.

4. Price not comparable in period when Great Lakes frozen.



TABLE XXI. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Domestic Exports</b> .....	<b>94.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>+ 11.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>100.4</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>+ 13.9</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>126.5</b>
Barley .....	91.9	79.7	233.0	+192.3	71.2	132.3	196.4	532.1
Oats .....	89.1	71.4	234.1	+227.9	81.3	200.6	384.4	255.3
Wheat .....	154.9	120.0	175.8	+ 46.5	96.5	140.4	211.7	255.3
Wheat flour .....	78.4	81.5	97.5	+ 19.6	110.5	122.0	76.9	80.4
Whisky .....	111.5	127.2	165.6	+ 30.2	161.9	138.9	160.8	199.6
Cattle, dairy and slaughter .....	87.4	94.2	50.9	- 46.0	65.8	57.4	39.3	42.1
Fish and fish products .....	119.2	131.4	130.3	- 0.8	117.6	111.2	129.2	150.2
Fur skins, undressed .....	133.7	111.6	112.3	+ 0.6	192.0	92.3	78.9	97.3
Hides and skins, cattle .....	110.6	83.2	57.9	- 30.4	51.5	31.5	64.2	85.0
Beef and veal, fresh .....	81.5	68.3	76.0	+ 11.3	31.2	127.3	99.8	46.9
Bacon and hams .....	32.8	38.4	4.5	- 88.3	8.0	4.7	1.8	3.5
Cheese .....	132.2	158.3	77.0	- 51.4	14.4	16.2	135.3	142.0
Eggs in the shell .....	61.5	16.3	13.6	- 16.6	28.4	2.8	2.9	18.0
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>53.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>93.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>+ 7.9</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>
Planks and boards .....	87.4	143.2	136.6	- 4.6	126.3	135.2	146.5	138.1
Shingles, red cedar .....	91.5	123.9	110.3	- 11.0	125.7	115.1	104.3	98.0
Plywood .....	44.4	51.9	68.8	+ 32.6	70.0	66.6	62.3	73.7
Pulpwood .....	69.7	76.1	127.9	+ 68.1	111.6	96.9	159.8	143.9
Wood pulp .....	88.6	106.0	127.3	+ 20.1	116.6	128.7	134.3	130.9
Newsprint paper .....	108.7	114.1	118.1	+ 3.5	111.2	118.8	124.7	118.0
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>82.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>+ 15.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>99.0</b>
Iron ore .....	238.0	207.9	300.9	+ 44.7	3	233.9	514.7	448.1
Ferro-alloys .....	74.8	70.4	110.7	+ 57.2	102.8	103.4	121.0	115.7
Farm implements and machinery .....	113.0	102.8	110.0	+ 7.0	118.0	131.7	94.4	96.2
Machinery (non-farm) .....	73.4	55.7	82.2	+ 47.6	69.3	80.1	69.7	110.0
Automobiles and trucks .....	59.8	62.5	116.0	+ 85.6	44.3	83.5	121.1	213.2
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>110.7</b>
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	111.9	104.7	83.2	- 20.5	68.9	94.9	74.3	92.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	119.1	124.3	115.2	- 7.3	110.9	111.7	99.0	136.9
Nickel .....	96.5	92.4	99.6	+ 7.8	95.0	90.3	105.0	109.8
Platinum metals .....	102.6	137.1	164.3	+ 19.8	190.5	150.4	170.1	146.1
Silver ore and bullion .....	117.2	135.8	208.8	+ 53.8	230.1	179.5	225.8	199.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	127.0	121.6	127.0	+ 4.4	101.8	121.4	145.0	145.4
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>69.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>+ 16.0</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	76.9	120.6	135.8	+ 12.6	131.1	142.4	137.4	133.8
Coal .....	29.6	26.7	28.1	+ 5.2	11.1	23.3	29.5	47.9
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	79.1	93.6	135.4	+ 44.7	136.3	132.5	136.7	135.5
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>84.4</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>+ 17.0</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>152.0</b>
Fertilizers, chemical .....	100.2	96.1	81.6	- 15.1	80.7	98.6	75.1	75.3
Paints, pigments and varnishes .....	57.4	62.9	109.5	+ 74.1	65.4	109.2	138.6	122.9
Sodium and compounds .....	83.2	106.9	195.7	+ 83.1	187.4	200.9	202.9	191.5
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>101.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>+ 36.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>
Rubber boots, shoes and tires .....	52.8	40.7	67.8	+ 66.6	59.0	57.5	78.5	76.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	61.0	43.3	55.9	+ 29.1	51.1	67.1	63.6	42.1

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Not available.

TABLE XXII. Prices<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>102.6</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>+ 14.2</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>129.2</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>122.4</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>98.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>+ 11.8</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>120.1</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	118.9	128.0	124.6	- 2.7	125.0	123.9	124.5	125.1
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	143.0	161.3	147.5	- 8.6	150.7	147.5	141.0	150.0
Fruits, dried .....	105.1	115.1	130.2	+ 13.1	144.1	146.4	133.8	121.8
Nuts .....	105.6	78.4	83.8	+ 6.9	77.1	85.0	88.2	93.4
Vegetables, fresh .....	94.1	77.2	106.6	+ 38.1	140.2	98.1	90.4	125.6
Indian corn .....	75.6	90.2	103.1	+ 14.3	97.9	105.6	100.9	103.1
Sugar, raw .....	104.9	119.4	139.7	+ 17.0	127.7	131.0	145.4	149.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	66.0	71.4	96.3	+ 34.9	100.2	103.1	95.8	88.5
Coffee, green .....	107.4	188.4	205.2	+ 8.9	204.4	207.2	204.9	203.6
Tea, black .....	101.4	105.6	100.3	- 5.0	102.8	109.9	95.3	92.9
Whisky .....	100.4	99.5	96.4	- 3.1	97.8	94.6	95.0	97.0
Vegetable oils, inedible .....	95.1	86.5	123.3	+ 42.5	111.1	134.2	110.3	103.7
Fur skins, undressed .....	74.6	75.3	86.8	+ 15.3	90.7	89.5	83.1	67.5
Hides and skins (except furs) .....	93.3	100.7	127.9	+ 27.0	144.4	151.3	113.1	83.6
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>100.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>+ 45.1</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>139.0</b>
Cotton, raw .....	97.0	117.6	139.5	+ 18.6	140.5	148.7	140.0	128.6
Cotton fabrics .....	81.8	88.5	97.9	+ 10.6	95.0	97.3	101.4	95.8
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	93.3	94.0	141.1	+ 50.1	114.2	136.9	173.6	134.2
Wool, raw .....	104.4	136.6	323.7	+ 137.0	252.4	373.7	348.2	187.0
Wool tops .....	108.2	128.4	214.9	+ 67.4	197.0	234.6	230.3	170.4
Worsted and serges .....	109.4	94.9	121.7	+ 28.3	111.0	119.6	130.5	138.5
Synthetic fibres and yarns .....	94.1	89.1	117.9	+ 32.3	100.8	123.4	125.3	119.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre .....	109.5	95.7	149.3	+ 56.0	105.4	149.6	174.8	170.9
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>105.7</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>118.9</b>
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp .....	95.4	85.6	111.4	+ 30.1	106.3	115.4	112.6	106.3
Paperboard, paper and products .....	104.3	112.0	114.2	+ 2.0	110.2	115.9	115.5	115.2
Newspapers and periodicals .....	106.8	110.7	119.2	+ 7.7	114.4	117.7	120.8	123.8
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>107.0</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>+ 5.5</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>122.6</b>
Iron ore .....	132.7	149.8	164.0	+ 9.5	152.3	156.8	163.7	167.5
Rolling mill products .....	107.7	119.8	139.3	+ 16.3	131.3	138.5	144.0	144.5
Farm implements and machinery .....	108.0	116.6	123.1	+ 5.6	120.2	124.9	124.7	122.6
Machinery (non-farm) .....	105.7	113.6	120.8	+ 6.3	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5
Automobiles and trucks .....	105.9	113.8	114.8	+ 0.9	111.2	115.6	116.1	116.3
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>105.4</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>+ 15.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>125.5</b>
Brass products .....	99.1	107.5	125.3	+ 16.6	125.1	126.9	124.7	124.6
Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	96.7	97.0	144.3	+ 48.8	168.4	168.8	140.2	119.5
Electrical apparatus and machinery .....	104.7	104.6	115.3	+ 10.2	111.8	115.1	115.3	123.7
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>101.6</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>108.6</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	104.5	115.1	121.4	+ 5.5	120.6	123.4	122.4	119.5
China tableware .....	109.2	99.0	99.0	+ 0.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Coal, anthracite .....	107.2	116.9	123.7	+ 5.8	120.9	123.7	123.9	126.5
Coal, bituminous .....	103.2	104.7	100.4	- 4.1	100.3	99.7	101.4	100.1
Plate, sheet and window glass .....	105.1	120.2	137.6	+ 14.5	137.2	139.1	138.2	136.0
Crude petroleum for refining .....	100.6	100.2	109.0	+ 8.8	108.3	110.6	108.7	108.8
Gasoline .....	93.3	106.8	107.5	+ 0.7	106.3	109.5	108.6	108.2
Sulphur .....	119.2	126.9	144.9	+ 14.2	132.4	148.7	139.3	149.0
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>116.7</b>
Fertilizer .....	102.4	108.1	105.3	- 2.6	102.3	102.1	106.5	107.2
Paints and paint materials .....	98.2	95.3	105.7	+ 10.9	102.1	109.6	107.1	104.1
Compounds of tetraethyl lead .....	105.7	108.0	113.1	+ 4.7	112.1	113.5	113.6	112.6
Sodium compounds .....	105.8	114.6	121.0	+ 5.6	119.4	122.7	122.0	120.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>97.6</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>+ 36.6</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>148.7</b>
Rubber and its products .....	85.8	158.5	297.3	+ 87.6	310.7	343.3	271.4	235.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	98.6	103.3	110.3	+ 6.8	107.1	111.9	111.9	110.5

1. Annual figures are annual indexes. Quarterly figures are unweighted averages of monthly indexes. All figures revised.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>102.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>+12.5</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>116.5</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>106.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>133.6</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>117.4</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	83.3	88.3	91.4	+ 3.5	61.7	112.1	118.0	74.2
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	75.2	80.7	96.1	+19.1	103.7	101.8	78.5	99.8
Fruits, dried .....	88.4	99.5	94.4	- 5.1	67.5	51.6	116.4	134.0
Nuts .....	70.7	92.0	87.6	- 4.8	107.5	108.9	57.4	72.4
Vegetables, fresh .....	286.6	440.2	360.3	-18.2	295.6	697.5	143.7	245.3
Indian corn .....	102.6	113.6	92.8	-18.3	61.6	79.8	70.9	161.6
Sugar, raw .....	100.7	103.0	86.9	-15.6	34.1	114.5	131.2	67.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	104.2	101.5	66.7	-34.3	71.5	72.6	90.8	26.6
Coffee, green .....	113.6	94.4	100.8	+ 6.8	113.6	94.9	84.3	110.7
Tea, black .....	118.9	152.9	118.6	-22.4	134.5	126.8	88.7	122.4
Whisky .....	132.9	114.2	126.3	+10.6	124.5	103.3	104.6	173.2
Vegetable oils, inedible .....	119.8	189.4	151.1	-20.2	200.5	252.2	92.8	78.5
Fur skins, undressed .....	99.3	113.4	91.6	-19.2	171.9	88.7	48.4	63.3
Hides and skins (except furs) .....	158.9	157.6	133.1	-15.5	168.8	149.3	110.1	103.6
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>- 9.0</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>
Cotton, raw .....	121.9	135.5	121.7	-10.2	150.8	148.0	56.5	130.8
Cotton fabrics .....	121.9	98.2	106.3	+ 8.2	156.9	126.3	74.3	72.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	70.1	90.7	74.1	-18.3	70.3	86.2	84.1	55.6
Wool, raw .....	76.4	83.0	71.1	-14.3	71.6	74.7	116.5	29.2
Wool tops .....	70.0	91.5	77.2	-15.6	99.6	111.9	65.5	31.3
Worsted and serges .....	99.2	83.5	82.3	- 1.4	101.3	102.1	77.3	46.9
Synthetic fibres and yarns .....	105.0	124.2	118.7	- 4.4	133.3	192.1	103.8	48.9
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	52.3	78.0	112.3	+44.0	113.2	111.2	104.1	118.5
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>110.6</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>+30.0</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>155.2</b>
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp .....	93.9	101.8	101.0	- 0.8	68.2	124.6	106.3	107.2
Paperboard, paper and products .....	111.8	121.5	177.2	+45.8	180.7	170.1	164.4	193.9
Newspapers and periodicals .....	102.0	121.9	157.3	+29.0	156.2	157.5	158.4	157.4
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>106.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>+28.7</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>129.0</b>
Iron ore .....	58.6	72.5	89.1	+22.9	0.9	80.0	176.2	101.2
Rolling mill products .....	108.5	93.2	148.1	+58.9	116.1	158.4	168.2	146.0
Farm implements and machinery .....	117.2	99.1	113.2	+14.2	100.1	138.8	120.4	92.5
Machinery (non-farm) .....	94.2	91.7	125.3	+36.6	113.0	136.8	128.3	123.2
Automobiles and trucks .....	119.2	167.0	180.1	+ 7.8	166.0	287.6	143.2	123.5
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>107.9</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>+17.4</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>146.2</b>
Brass products .....	127.4	136.9	135.2	- 1.2	152.0	149.7	123.4	115.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	102.9	134.9	171.8	+27.4	147.8	141.4	143.5	253.2
Electrical apparatus and machinery .....	106.8	132.6	179.6	+35.4	166.6	208.1	167.6	169.4
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>86.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	101.7	102.2	143.1	+40.0	125.7	143.7	162.2	139.9
China tableware .....	98.0	102.5	122.8	+19.8	102.5	141.7	133.1	113.8
Coal, anthracite .....	75.6	82.5	73.6	-10.8	66.6	56.4	77.2	93.4
Coal, bituminous .....	70.9	88.8	89.9	+ 1.2	68.6	97.6	100.7	92.9
Plate, sheet and window glass .....	86.5	83.8	81.8	- 2.4	74.1	97.0	91.0	64.6
Crude petroleum for refining .....	98.0	104.2	110.4	+ 6.0	95.7	111.4	127.3	106.8
Gasoline .....	95.0	70.4	56.2	-20.2	43.0	45.2	73.5	61.4
Sulphur .....	79.1	110.2	111.9	+ 1.5	51.0	117.6	175.5	108.3
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>110.9</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>126.3</b>
Fertilizer .....	123.5	121.6	138.4	+13.8	87.0	141.8	172.2	154.3
Paints and paint materials .....	98.9	133.9	138.2	+ 3.2	154.8	148.5	122.9	126.8
Compounds of tetraethyl lead .....	117.2	159.1	155.0	- 2.6	113.3	156.7	197.4	152.9
Sodium compounds .....	83.3	84.7	99.7	+17.7	84.1	114.7	108.5	90.8
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>132.0</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>+23.5</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>153.8</b>
Rubber and its products .....	107.0	97.2	89.9	- 7.5	118.4	92.1	82.5	68.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	357.7	453.8	649.4	+43.1	540.2	772.8	721.2	556.5

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.



## E. MONTHLY SERIES

**TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas**

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949 .....	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950 .....	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951 .....	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1948—January .....	235,384	104,998	64,948	19,171	26,497	7,879	7,958
February .....	208,269	94,816	51,660	15,711	25,915	9,528	8,129
March .....	228,369	112,519	59,182	17,520	19,952	8,753	7,438
April .....	212,337	109,219	44,353	21,303	17,875	8,891	6,775
May .....	282,283	114,711	85,058	25,561	30,695	13,226	7,864
June .....	233,476	109,785	54,169	25,610	23,022	10,921	4,967
July .....	250,864	118,930	56,340	21,952	33,417	11,152	4,020
August .....	224,143	113,953	52,519	22,516	17,490	6,790	6,561
September .....	283,024	162,004	47,928	19,794	27,645	10,946	7,501
October .....	306,964	148,911	65,573	26,265	38,037	11,214	12,516
November .....	293,905	163,307	56,670	30,215	17,682	8,055	13,160
December .....	316,419	147,832	48,515	39,770	38,604	16,394	19,626
1949—January .....	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February .....	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March .....	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April .....	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May .....	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June .....	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July .....	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August .....	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September .....	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October .....	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November .....	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December .....	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950—January .....	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February .....	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March .....	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April .....	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May .....	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June .....	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July .....	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August .....	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September .....	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October .....	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November .....	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December .....	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951—January .....	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February .....	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March .....	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April .....	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May .....	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June .....	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July .....	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August .....	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September .....	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October .....	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November .....	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December .....	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

2. Palestine included throughout.



TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949 .....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950 .....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951 .....	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1948—January .....	206,077	149,976	21,589	11,480	3,845	15,496	2,377
February .....	182,167	136,847	17,872	7,520	2,918	14,130	2,593
March .....	197,051	138,299	21,601	10,635	4,051	19,137	3,056
April .....	226,690	159,461	24,641	14,664	4,277	20,077	3,348
May .....	225,093	144,966	27,424	22,548	7,199	18,549	4,104
June .....	232,997	154,918	26,003	21,837	5,768	19,683	3,819
July .....	225,099	149,499	29,377	16,196	5,310	21,316	2,100
August .....	206,490	136,061	24,685	17,378	4,661	20,373	1,736
September .....	221,678	152,707	24,100	16,653	5,290	18,506	3,378
October .....	243,438	160,211	29,257	21,432	7,509	20,528	3,332
November .....	238,172	163,423	28,319	18,047	7,782	16,578	2,202
December .....	231,993	159,395	24,633	15,080	12,772	16,887	2,433
1949—January .....	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February .....	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March .....	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April .....	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May .....	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June .....	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July .....	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August .....	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September .....	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October .....	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November .....	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December .....	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950—January .....	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February .....	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March .....	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April .....	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May .....	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June .....	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July .....	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August .....	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September .....	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October .....	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November .....	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December .....	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951—January .....	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February .....	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March .....	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April .....	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May .....	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June .....	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July .....	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August .....	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September .....	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October .....	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November .....	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December .....	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXVI. Prices <sup>1</sup> and Physical Volume <sup>2</sup> of Domestic Exports and Imports

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>							
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>							
January .....	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	115.9
February .....	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	117.8
March .....	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.3
April .....	—	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.2
May .....	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	121.9
June .....	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.0
July .....	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	123.8
August .....	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	125.5
September .....	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.0
October .....	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.5
November .....	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.0
December .....	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	125.8
Annual Index .....	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>							
January .....	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	96.0
February .....	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.5
March .....	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.9
April .....	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	95.0
May .....	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.5
June .....	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	95.9	105.4	99.1
July .....	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	118.0
August .....	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.8	91.1	108.8
September .....	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.9
October .....	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.4
November .....	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.5
December .....	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.6
Annual Index .....	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9
<b>IMPORTS</b>							
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>							
January .....	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9
February .....	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.3
March .....	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.6
April .....	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.1
May .....	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.5
June .....	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9
July .....	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.6
August .....	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.2
September .....	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.2
October .....	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.2
November .....	73.9	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5
December .....	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.7	121.6
Annual Index .....	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.0
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>							
January .....	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3
February .....	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	102.1
March .....	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.2
April .....	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.7
May .....	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.2
June .....	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1
July .....	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	130.2
August .....	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.4
September .....	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	112.1
October .....	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.7
November .....	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7
December .....	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	103.9	101.9
Annual Index .....	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.9

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945 - June, 1950 (1948 = 100)", D.B.S., October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), and Ch. V, p. 41. Indexes for 1949, 1950 and 1951 are revised.

2. Volume indexes produced by dividing price indexes into value indexes.

TABLE XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Official Rates <sup>1</sup> in Canada			Market Rates <sup>2</sup> in Canada				
Effective From	U.S. Dollar	Pound Sterling	Noon Average for	U.S. Dollar		Pound Sterling	
				1950	1951	1950	1951
	Canadian cents			Canadian cents			
1939—September 16 .....	110.50	445.00	January .....	110.25	105.17	308.00	294.46
			February .....	110.25	104.92	308.00	293.82
			March .....	110.25	104.73	308.00	293.29
1945—October 15 .....	110.25	444.00	April .....	110.25	105.99	308.00	296.74
			May .....	110.25	106.37	308.00	297.89
1946—July 6 .....	100.25	403.00	June .....	110.25	106.94	308.00	299.41
			July .....	110.25	106.05	308.00	296.90
			August .....	110.25	105.56	308.00	295.46
1949—September 20 .....	110.25	308.00	September .....	110.25	105.56	308.00	295.46
			October .....	105.34	105.08	294.96	294.11
			November .....	104.03	104.35	291.23	292.06
			December .....	105.31	102.56	294.86	286.49

Source: Bank of Canada

1. Mid-rate between official buying and selling rates.

2. From October 2, 1950, noon average rate for business days in month.

TABLE XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export  
(Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$'000,000						
January .....	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3
February .....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7
March .....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4
April .....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2
May .....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0
June .....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8
July .....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4
August .....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0
September .....	10.9	6.8	18.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8
October .....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2
November .....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7
December .....	10.9	7.7	11.8	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>149.8</b>



## F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

**TABLE XXIX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1950 and 1951**

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
<b>0</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
		<b>844, 905</b>	<b>1,042, 441</b>	<b>332, 640</b>	<b>413, 079</b>	<b>266, 043</b>	<b>232, 722</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	82, 992	64, 497	82, 310	63, 935	1	1
01	Meat and meat preparations .....	77, 219	75, 469	46, 300	68, 664	24, 432	1, 275
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	33, 624	24, 847	3, 945	4, 039	17, 471	9, 435
03	Fish and fish preparations .....	106, 413	110, 213	72, 165	74, 927	4, 892	7, 044
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	482, 792	695, 060	78, 900	141, 260	215, 097	211, 171
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	30, 589	28, 782	22, 157	21, 334	4, 111	2, 813
06	Sugar and sugar preparations.....	6, 191	4, 425	4, 754	4, 187	20	35
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	739	799	542	403	4	37
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals) .....	23, 521	37, 115	21, 325	34, 003	0	861
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	826	1, 234	243	327	15	50
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco .....</b>	<b>54, 177</b>	<b>73, 188</b>	<b>35, 219</b>	<b>46, 228</b>	<b>8, 701</b>	<b>14, 138</b>
11	Beverages.....	43, 534	56, 495	35, 168	46, 163	381	640
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	10, 643	16, 693	50	64	8, 320	13, 499
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible .....</b>	<b>875, 978</b>	<b>1, 152, 539</b>	<b>708, 174</b>	<b>790, 178</b>	<b>81, 408</b>	<b>199, 452</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed .....	39, 161	43, 259	29, 622	33, 320	5, 114	8, 608
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	12, 964	12, 523	7	1, 241	217	168
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic <sup>2</sup> .....	659	880	658	746	0	0
24	Wood, lumber and cork .....	370, 120	421, 464	324, 529	291, 659	22, 407	86, 113
25	Pulp and waste paper .....	212, 101	371, 483	194, 551	282, 657	13, 129	38, 090
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured .....	10, 168	15, 158	8, 017	9, 504	1, 078	1, 595
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers.....	74, 600	93, 710	54, 597	65, 447	5, 388	6, 779
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	132, 947	170, 153	74, 076	83, 526	33, 844	57, 555
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.....	23, 259	23, 910	22, 118	22, 078	232	543
<b>3</b>	<b>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....</b>	<b>16, 331</b>	<b>17, 505</b>	<b>14, 688</b>	<b>14, 129</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1, 465</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....</b>	<b>9, 087</b>	<b>10, 058</b>	<b>2, 745</b>	<b>3, 190</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>939</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals.....</b>	<b>118, 912</b>	<b>157, 743</b>	<b>72, 594</b>	<b>87, 834</b>	<b>10, 011</b>	<b>15, 449</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	29, 998	45, 673	21, 442	32, 328	5, 686	7, 796
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals .....	780	932	779	932	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .....	2, 127	5, 630	1, 397	2, 347	21	162
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .....	4, 716	6, 293	450	487	132	101
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .....	231	359	131	185	12	9
56	Fertilizers, manufactured .....	38, 874	35, 743	28, 595	30, 809	0	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals <sup>2</sup> .....	42, 187	63, 112	19, 800	20, 746	4, 161	7, 380
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material .....</b>	<b>965, 044</b>	<b>1, 159, 322</b>	<b>762, 497</b>	<b>821, 288</b>	<b>98, 452</b>	<b>161, 165</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs .....	6, 837	8, 171	3, 691	4, 730	955	1, 346
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. ....	11, 148	26, 227	4, 066	6, 087	36	74
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	25, 855	34, 672	20, 053	22, 905	2, 813	6, 154
64	Paper, paperboard and products .....	501, 853	568, 125	473, 598	512, 031	2, 366	10, 917
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. ....	19, 849	27, 844	10, 104	12, 767	839	937
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. ....	8, 054	10, 140	4, 254	5, 032	378	839
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery .....	10, 376	17, 657	9, 053	16, 396	561	233
68	Base metals (including iron) .....	363, 619	442, 731	234, 679	232, 788	88, 514	138, 555
69	Manufactures of metals .....	17, 452	23, 754	2, 999	8, 551	1, 991	2, 111
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment.....</b>	<b>233, 721</b>	<b>300, 023</b>	<b>99, 210</b>	<b>131, 344</b>	<b>4, 109</b>	<b>5, 648</b>
71	Machinery other than electric .....	125, 261	164, 172	86, 918	109, 209	2, 586	3, 101
72	Electric machinery and apparatus .....	17, 490	25, 532	5, 142	5, 598	271	628
73	Transport equipment .....	90, 970	110, 319	7, 149	16, 538	1, 251	1, 920
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....</b>	<b>22, 137</b>	<b>31, 226</b>	<b>12, 378</b>	<b>14, 804</b>	<b>1, 322</b>	<b>3, 370</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings .....	1, 334	1, 344	29	48	10	12
82	Furniture and related fixtures .....	512	838	300	490	26	3
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc. ....	47	70	35	32	1	1
84	Clothing .....	6, 070	5, 623	4, 945	3, 851	181	297
85	Footwear.....	2, 447	4, 216	1, 611	1, 487	410	1, 870
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.....	4, 289	7, 765	1, 757	3, 131	383	726
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ....	7, 439	11, 369	3, 701	5, 784	312	461
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities .....</b>	<b>16, 626</b>	<b>19, 091</b>	<b>10, 190</b>	<b>11, 637</b>	<b>2, 031</b>	<b>1, 371</b>
91	Postal packages .....	120	89	55	30	1	1
92	Live animals not for food.....	1, 662	866	1, 639	841	6	3
93	Returned goods and special transactions .....	14, 844	18, 135	8, 496	10, 766	2, 024	1, 368
	<b>Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C. <sup>3</sup> .....</b>	<b>3, 156, 920</b>	<b>3, 963, 136</b>	<b>2, 050, 335</b>	<b>2, 333, 709</b>	<b>472, 536</b>	<b>635, 720</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

3. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.



TABLE XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1950 and 1951

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>358,649</b>	<b>398,895</b>	<b>116,627</b>	<b>148,915</b>	<b>12,883</b>	<b>9,619</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food .....	668	969	448	712	220	256
01	Meat and meat preparations .....	11,029	28,639	4,882	15,908	117	636
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	4,257	16,002	698	2,408	13	14
03	Fish and fish preparations .....	4,188	6,202	2,400	3,049	107	115
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	25,934	27,377	21,015	21,835	1,782	2,389
05	Fruits and vegetables .....	129,610	138,375	78,717	89,852	1,121	968
06	Sugar and sugar preparations .....	83,562	83,899	705	1,216	1,616	1,582
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices .....	94,236	87,610	3,243	5,613	7,476	2,447
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals) .....	1,967	4,539	1,915	4,434	1	5
09	Miscellaneous food preparations .....	3,197	5,283	2,605	3,889	430	1,208
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco .....</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>22,163</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>9,272</b>	<b>9,758</b>
11	Beverages .....	16,955	18,495	2,399	2,242	9,153	9,627
12	Tobacco and manufactures .....	3,999	3,668	2,583	2,320	119	131
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible .....</b>	<b>388,002</b>	<b>535,240</b>	<b>217,988</b>	<b>292,752</b>	<b>35,707</b>	<b>50,302</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed .....	32,075	31,807	26,075	23,831	311	1,297
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels .....	26,267	33,993	14,133	20,859	0	0
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic .....	35,142	65,684	8,305	9,515	369	409
24	Wood, lumber and cork .....	15,688	25,195	14,931	23,751	3	12
25	Pulp and waste paper .....	6,613	10,086	6,518	9,968	18	21
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured .....	172,219	243,020	85,177	125,945	31,043	45,842
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers .....	32,934	39,557	28,697	30,949	1,526	1,803
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .....	49,468	67,243	22,811	35,097	83	42
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p. ....	17,596	18,654	11,342	12,837	2,354	877
<b>3</b>	<b>31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....</b>	<b>493,226</b>	<b>535,025</b>	<b>350,084</b>	<b>335,754</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>3,531</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....</b>	<b>39,390</b>	<b>45,259</b>	<b>25,910</b>	<b>23,754</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals .....</b>	<b>169,194</b>	<b>205,859</b>	<b>142,913</b>	<b>176,200</b>	<b>15,283</b>	<b>17,464</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds .....	48,613	58,270	41,124	49,941	4,003	5,446
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals .....	5,708	9,998	4,663	8,854	836	650
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .....	26,938	30,349	19,876	21,782	4,366	4,938
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .....	12,834	16,404	10,820	14,388	1,507	1,506
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .....	8,459	8,319	7,115	6,862	640	543
56	Fertilizers, manufactured .....	8,759	10,209	6,812	8,976	4	19
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals .....	57,883	72,309	52,502	65,394	3,928	4,362
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material .....</b>	<b>614,680</b>	<b>862,803</b>	<b>379,131</b>	<b>544,920</b>	<b>159,624</b>	<b>188,187</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs .....	10,349	12,429	4,814	5,685	5,166	6,046
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. ....	14,030	18,752	12,728	17,175	816	816
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture) .....	13,471	17,908	10,836	13,838	748	685
64	Paper, paperboard and products .....	19,778	28,467	18,509	26,619	1,099	1,479
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. ....	171,977	214,245	61,814	85,886	68,452	79,032
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. ....	66,445	86,612	37,765	50,351	22,049	26,181
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery .....	34,236	31,659	4,517	5,874	23,826	18,991
68	Base metals (including iron) .....	165,202	285,539	124,275	196,886	25,770	37,675
69	Manufactures of metals .....	119,192	167,192	103,873	142,606	11,698	17,282
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment .....</b>	<b>829,634</b>	<b>1,107,037</b>	<b>692,792</b>	<b>990,955</b>	<b>128,783</b>	<b>99,770</b>
71	Machinery other than electric .....	457,130	642,793	420,066	592,316	31,911	37,380
72	Electric machinery and apparatus .....	91,626	131,031	78,393	111,751	11,607	17,284
73	Transport equipment .....	280,878	333,214	194,333	286,888	85,266	45,105
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....</b>	<b>189,594</b>	<b>245,044</b>	<b>137,379</b>	<b>185,616</b>	<b>30,653</b>	<b>35,158</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings .....	9,937	13,611	8,840	11,784	687	1,199
82	Furniture and related fixtures .....	3,114	6,238	2,456	4,926	434	986
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc. ....	2,142	2,544	690	1,105	1,141	1,055
84	Clothing .....	23,154	29,492	5,732	10,640	14,215	15,044
85	Footwear .....	4,830	6,610	2,229	3,161	2,085	2,797
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ....	44,118	48,374	32,547	36,915	2,227	2,572
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ....	102,299	138,175	84,885	117,085	9,865	11,505
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities .....</b>	<b>70,733</b>	<b>127,199</b>	<b>62,542</b>	<b>109,176</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>6,826</b>
91	Postal packages .....	9,359	22,025	9,294	21,300	44	472
92	Live animals not for food .....	1,577	2,198	1,511	2,092	39	72
93	Returned goods and special transactions .....	59,797	102,977	51,737	85,784	4,112	6,283
	<b>Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C. <sup>1</sup> .....</b>	<b>3,174,056</b>	<b>4,084,525</b>	<b>2,130,348</b>	<b>2,812,603</b>	<b>404,195</b>	<b>420,985</b>

1. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.









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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1953



# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

## CALENDAR YEAR, 1952

*Published by*  
Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe  
Minister of Trade and Commerce





## FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This report presents for the first time the Bureau's current-weight (Paasche's) indexes of export and import prices, and explains their use as a check on the continued validity of the regularly published base-weight (Laspeyres') series. Estimates of the "General Trade" value of Canada's trade are made available for the first time in some years.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the direction of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. The material on which it is based was compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
May 13, 1953.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

# CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter		Page
I.	<b>Foreign Trade in 1952 .....</b>	<b>7</b>
	Leading Developments .....	7
	Intra-Year Trends .....	9
	Government Policy and Foreign Trade .....	10
	International Trade and the Domestic Economy .....	11
II.	<b>Trade with Leading Countries .....</b>	<b>13</b>
	Trade with the United States .....	15
	Domestic Exports to the United States .....	15
	Imports from the United States .....	17
	Trade with the United Kingdom .....	18
	Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom .....	19
	Imports from the United Kingdom .....	20
	Trade with Other Leading Countries .....	22
III.	<b>Trade with Principal Trading Areas .....</b>	<b>26</b>
	Trade with Europe .....	26
	Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland .....	28
	Trade with Latin America .....	30
IV.	<b>The Structure of Canadian Trade .....</b>	<b>32</b>
	Basic Determinants of Trade .....	32
	Trade by Component Material Groups .....	33
	Other Classifications of Canadian Trade .....	34
	Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade .....	36
V.	<b>Statistical Notes .....</b>	<b>42</b>
	Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade .....	42
	Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts .....	42
	Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume .....	43
	Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	44
	Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	45
	Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. ....	46
	"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade .....	46
	The Index of Concentration .....	47
	Notes Included in Preceding Issues .....	48

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table	Title	Page
1.	Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade .....	7
2.	Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas .....	9
3.	Foreign Trade and Population .....	11
4.	Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity .....	12
5.	Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom .....	13
6.	Index of Market Concentration of Trade .....	14
7.	Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters .....	15
8.	Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups .....	17
9.	Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters .....	18
10.	Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups .....	20
11.	Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Quarters .....	23
12.	Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Quarters .....	27
13.	Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters .....	28
14.	Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters .....	30
15.	Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups .....	32
16.	Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade .....	34
17.	Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification .....	35
18.	Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose .....	36
19.	Base-Weighted and Current-Weighted Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices .....	38
20.	Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups .....	44
21.	Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics .....	45
22.	Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade .....	46
23.	General Trade Totals for Canadian Trade, 1952 .....	47

## CHARTS

Chart	Title	Page
I.	Price and Volume Changes Affecting Canada's Trade Balance .....	8
II.	Trends in Selected Canadian Imports from All Countries and from the United Kingdom .....	21
III.	Indexes of Physical Volume of Exports and Imports Derived from Base-Weight and Current-Weight Price Indexes .....	40

## PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES

Table	Title	Page
<b>A. Direction of Trade</b>		
I.	Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1952 .....	51
II.	Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952 .....	52
III.	Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries .....	54
IV.	Imports, by Leading Countries .....	55
V.	Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports .....	56
VI.	Direction of Trade — Imports .....	59

**PART II – STATISTICAL TABLES – Concluded****B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities**

VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries .....	62
VIII. Imports from All Countries .....	63
IX. Domestic Exports to the United States .....	64
X. Imports from the United States .....	65
XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom .....	66
XII. Imports from the United Kingdom .....	67
XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) .....	68
XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) .....	69
XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland .....	70
XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland .....	71
XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America .....	72
XVIII. Imports from Latin America .....	73

**C. Trade with Leading Countries by Principal Commodities**

XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951-1952 .....	74
---	----

**D. Prices and Physical Volume – Groups and Selected Commodities**

XX. Prices of Domestic Exports .....	80
XXI. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports .....	81
XXII. Prices of Imports .....	82
XXIII. Physical Volume of Imports .....	83

**E. Monthly Series**

XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas .....	84
XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas .....	85
XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports .....	86
XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates .....	87
XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export .....	87

**F. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification**

XXIX. Total Exports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification .....	88
XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification .....	89



# CHAPTER I

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1952

### Leading Developments

An extremely sharp change in the relation between export prices and import prices was the principal factor creating Canada's export surplus of \$325 million on commodity trade in 1952, in contrast with the import balance of the previous year. The volume of imports actually increased somewhat more than that of exports in the year as a whole. However, average import prices fell sharply, while those of exports showed little change; as a result the value of exports increased to \$4,356 million, while that of imports declined to \$4,030 million.

The change in the commodity trade balance was the chief factor in creating a current account surplus of \$151 million in Canada's balance of payments in 1952. The year 1951 saw a deficit of \$524 million on current account, which was offset by a heavy flow of foreign capital to Canada. A similar situation prevailed in 1950.

The volume of both exports and imports was considerably higher than in any previous peacetime year in Canada's history, although shipments of military supplies and other goods to foreign countries may have been greater in some years of the

second world war. Import prices were lower than in the previous year for the first time since that war; they averaged about the same as in 1950, well below the peak of 1951. The decline in export prices was small, and the terms of trade ratio was higher than in any recent year. Each dollar of Canadian exports could purchase a 13% greater quantity of imports than in 1951.

The appreciation of the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar in the year had an important influence on prices of both exports and imports. In 1952 the Canadian dollar was worth about 7.6% more in exchange for other principal world currencies than in 1951, and as the prices of both exports and imports are largely determined in external markets this appreciation tended to reduce trade prices in Canadian dollars to about the same extent. In terms of foreign currencies, therefore, the prices of Canadian exports averaged some 6.5% higher than in 1951, those of imports only about 6% lower than in the previous year. The higher value of the Canadian dollar together with falling prices in world markets played an important role in reducing inflationary pressures in the domestic economy.

**TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade**

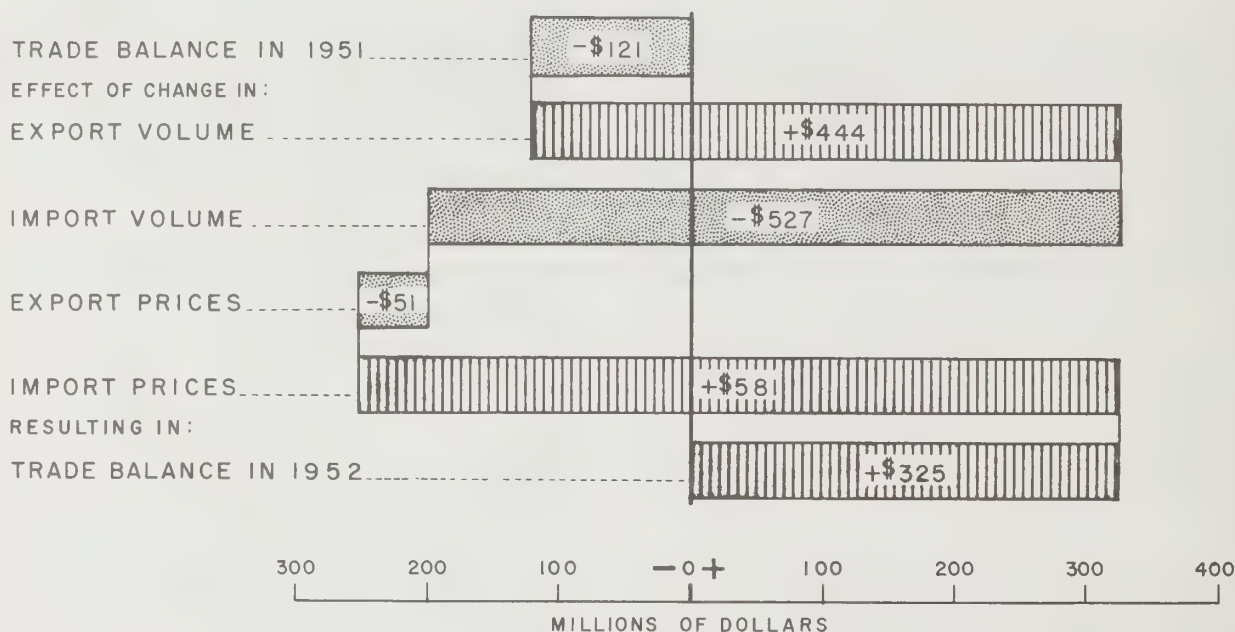
	Calendar Year					Percentage Change	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948 to 1952	1951 to 1952
	\$'000,000					%	%
<b>Value of Trade:</b>							
Total Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	3,110.0	3,022.5	3,157.1	3,963.4	4,356.0	+40.1	+ 9.9
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5	4,301.1	+39.9	+ 9.9
Re-Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	34.6	29.5	38.7	48.9	54.9	+58.7	+12.3
Imports .....	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9	4,030.5	+52.8	- 1.3
Total Trade .....	5,747.0	5,783.7	6,331.3	8,048.2	8,386.5	+45.9	+ 4.2
Trade Balance .....	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 121.5	+ 325.5	—	—
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports .....	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	+21.8	- 1.0
Imports .....	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.3	+10.3	-12.6
Terms of Trade <sup>2</sup> .....	100.0	100.7	98.2	97.5	110.4	+10.4	+13.2
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports .....	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	+14.9	+11.0
Imports .....	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.1	+38.1 <sup>3</sup>	+12.6 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Constant Dollar Values:</b>	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports .....	3,110.0	2,926.1	2,914.5	3,221.3	3,581.0	+15.1	+11.2
Imports .....	2,636.9	2,691.2	2,877.8	3,236.8	3,654.1	+38.6 <sup>3</sup>	+12.9 <sup>3</sup>
Total Trade .....	5,747.0	5,617.3	5,792.3	6,458.1	7,235.1	+25.9	+12.0

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, \$56.8 million; 1951, \$109.1 million; 1952, \$75.1 million.

2. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

3. The constant dollar value gain is greater than the volume index gain due to the exclusion of certain military imports from the latter. See Ch. V., p. 44.

CHART I  
PRICE AND VOLUME CHANGES  
AFFECTING CANADA'S TRADE BALANCE



Many of the important influences on foreign trade in 1952 were the same as in 1951. Defence spending remained high in Canada and several other countries, civilian production and consumer spending also tended to grow. Overseas purchases of Canadian grains continued to increase because of smaller supplies available elsewhere after the poor 1951 harvest in many countries. And domestic investment in Canada again reached a new record level, exerting a strong influence on the increase in imports. There were a few significant differences, however. Falling prices, lower demand, and a desire to cut high inventories of high-priced materials reduced world trade in fibres and textiles. Supplies of some forest products, notably wood pulp, exceeded demand, rather than falling below it as in 1951; the drop in demand for textiles was an important influence here. Demand for several strategic materials decreased, as stockpile requirements were largely satisfied, and the steel industry strike in the United States in midsummer changed in a few days a world shortage of zinc into a world surplus of zinc.

These latter factors, and several others, were responsible for the decline in world prices in 1952. To a greater extent they affected non-Canadian goods than Canadian goods. Also, as foreign prices had risen more sharply in 1950-51 than had Canadian export prices, due in part to contractual arrangements and a desire by Canadian firms to maintain good business relations with their principal customers, foreign prices were generally more vulnerable to readjustment in 1952 than were those of Canadian goods.

The effect of the change in the terms of trade on the trade balance is illustrated in Chart I. The import balance of \$121 million incurred in 1951 would have increased to about \$204 million in 1952 had there been no change in the terms of trade (other considerations being unchanged), because the increase in the volume of imports in the year was greater than that in export volume. Lower export prices had very little effect on the balance, however, while the fall in import prices had the effect of changing the balance towards the export side by \$581 million. The net result of changes in these four components was the export balance of \$325 million in 1952, and lower import prices were the chief influence on the change.

The bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade again increased in 1952. Since 1950, the year of most even balance in our foreign trade since the war, changes in exports to and imports from principal trading areas have been as follows:

Trade With	Percentage Change In	
	Total Exports	Imports
United States .....	+ 14.6	+ 39.7
United Kingdom .....	+ 58.9	- 11.0
Europe .....	+ 148.0	+ 46.7
Other Commonwealth and Ireland .....	+ 43.8	- 23.3
Latin America .....	+ 86.6	+ 33.1
Others .....	+ 128.9	- 10.2

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total Exports:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	50.4	23.5	7.6	10.0 <sup>1</sup>	4.2	4.0
1950 .....	65.0	15.0	6.1	6.3	4.6	3.0
1951 .....	58.9	16.0	8.7	6.7	5.3	4.4
1952 .....	53.9	17.3	10.9	6.6	6.3	5.0
<b>Imports:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	70.7	11.1	3.1	6.7 <sup>1</sup>	7.0	1.4
1950 .....	67.1	12.7	3.3	7.6	6.7	2.6
1951 .....	68.9	10.3	4.3	7.5	6.7	2.3
1952 .....	73.9	8.9	3.8	4.6	7.0	1.8
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
1949 <sup>1</sup> .....	60.1	17.6	5.4	8.4 <sup>1</sup>	5.5	2.8
1950 .....	66.0	13.8	4.7	7.0	5.7	2.8
1951 .....	64.0	13.1	6.5	7.1	6.0	3.3
1952 .....	63.5	13.2	7.5	5.6	6.7	3.5

1. Excluding Newfoundland. In the first three months of 1949 Newfoundland accounted for 0.32% of the year's exports, 0.03% of imports, and 0.18% of total trade.

The effect of these changes has been to give Canada a high export balance with all areas except the United States and Latin America, a high import balance on trade with the United States, and a smaller import balance with Latin America. With most countries in this latter area, however, increases in export balances have been the rule; in 1950 and 1952 respectively, Venezuela alone provided 40.9% and 47.8% of total imports from Latin America.

Another indication of the degree to which the bilateral imbalance of trade has increased is provided by the total of export and import balances with individual countries. In 1950 this total was \$691.1 million, only 10.9% of total trade in the year. In 1952 the sum reached \$2,013.7 million, 24.0% of the much larger total of trade in the year.

The distribution of Canada's trade in 1952 reflected this greater disequilibrium. Exports to the United States were a smaller proportion of the total than in the two preceding years, those to the United Kingdom, Europe and Latin America a much higher proportion. Imports from the United States formed a notably higher proportion of the total, those from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries in particular have fallen. There have also been sharp changes in the relative importance of individual

countries as export markets or import sources. Heavy purchases of Canadian grains have greatly increased the importance of Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, and Italy as export markets since 1950, and of India since 1951. Sales of motor vehicles, especially during the period when the Canadian market was restricted by credit controls, were also important in the case of Brazil. Imports from India, Malaya and Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon were very much lower in 1952 than in 1951; these countries were most affected both by lower prices for their goods and by particular reductions in Canadian demand.

There were also marked changes in the relative importance of various commodities in trade. Large supplies and urgent demand both contributed to the increase in grain exports, and wheat exports surpassed the total for newsprint in the year. Foreign demand for metals was well maintained, and exports of the principal metals increased in volume, but lower prices and greater foreign competition reduced sales of wood pulp, pulpwood, shingles and lumber. Prices of wool, rubber, sugar, tin and vegetable oils fell sharply, and demand for most of these commodities was less in 1952 than in 1951. However, Canada's demand for capital goods remained at a record level, and consumer goods imports were generally very high throughout the year.

#### Intra-Year Trends

Several marked changes in leading features of trade took place during 1952. These were the product of many causes. Early in the year Canadian firms seem to have reduced their inventories of many commodities which were falling in price. Consumer demand for some goods was temporarily low due to heavy purchasing in 1951 and to some price resist-

ance, as well as to the effect of consumer credit controls. Later in the year there was a return to more normal purchasing of materials, and consumer demand recovered and increased. Credit controls were removed in May. Industrial production also showed a greater increase in the second half of 1952 than in the first half-year.



Influences abroad also altered during the year. In January at a meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers each sterling-area Commonwealth country undertook to take steps to improve the balance of its trade in order that the area as a whole might be in balance with the rest of the world in the second half-year. During succeeding months several of these countries announced new trade restrictions which affected exports in the second half-year. The exchange position of some other countries, notably Brazil, also weakened during the year, and led to some extension of controls. Conditions in the textile industries and retail trade of many countries improved in the second half-year, however, and their demand for materials recovered somewhat.

The drop in trade prices was most pronounced in the first half-year; in the second half the fall in Canada's export prices slackened and import prices showed some recovery. Changes in prices during successive quarters since the middle of 1951 have been as follows:

Period	Percentage Change In	
	Export Prices	Import Prices
June '51 - Sept. '51 ....	+ 1.6	- 2.7
Sept. '51 - Dec. '51 ....	+ 0.6	- 3.9
Dec. '51 - Mar. '52 ....	- 1.5	- 5.3
Mar. '52 - June '52 ....	- 2.1	- 4.7
June '52 - Sept. '52 ....	- 1.3	- 2.6
Sept. '52 - Dec. '52 ....	- 0.8	+ 1.7

Towards the end of the year, therefore, the terms of trade ratio decreased, although it remained above the 1951 level.

### Government Policy and Foreign Trade

Throughout the post-war period the Canadian government has worked for the reduction of the barriers to world trade which developed during and after the war. Economic assistance was extended to overseas countries in the reconstruction period, and Canada has participated in bilateral and multilateral negotiations on tariffs and trade practices. Canada is one of the few countries in the world today which has almost no significant barriers to imports aside from tariffs, and the Canadian tariff has been considerably reduced since the war.

In the autumn of 1952 Canada participated in the seventh session of the member countries of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. No new agreements to reduce tariffs were made at this conference, but Belgium agreed to remove the import restrictions against dollar goods which had been imposed to improve the balance of its trade with O.E.E.C. countries in September, 1951, and the United Kingdom announced the removal of certain domestic taxes which discriminated against imports. The conference urged the United States to remove its quantitative restrictions against dairy products imports, which are in violation of its obligations under G.A.T.T., and authorized member nations to take retaliatory measures. Canada has protested against these restrictions on several occasions.

There were also important changes in the relative increases in export and import volume during the year. The expansion in exports was most marked in the first half-year, that in imports was concentrated in the second half, and especially in the fourth quarter, as the following statement reveals:

Period	Percentage Change from Previous Year	
	Export Volume	Import Volume
1Q	+ 15.5	+ 1.1
2Q	+ 19.2	+ 3.7
3Q	+ 5.0	+ 14.2
4Q	+ 6.9	+ 29.6

As a result of these influences the balance of trade remained at about the same level in all quarters, instead of showing a seasonal upturn towards the end of the year.

The direction of trade also altered. Exports to the United States were a lower proportion of the total in the second quarter than in any other, and increased steadily thereafter, while a lesser share of imports was drawn from that source in the second half-year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined after the heavy grain shipments of the second quarter, those to the Commonwealth in all quarters, while imports from the United Kingdom recovered after the low first quarter. Europe's share of both exports and imports increased in the second half-year, although the share of exports directed to that area declined in the fourth quarter. Generally the bilateral imbalance of trade was most pronounced in the early part of the year, and lessened considerably in the second half.

During the year the liberalization of the British West Indies trade restrictions was extended in keeping with an agreement made in 1951. This slightly aided Canadian exports to this area in 1952. In December an agreement for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment with Egypt became effective, but 1952 statistics do not reflect the effect of this change in tariff relations.

Government action also aided in easing the economic difficulties resulting from the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. An arrangement was made with the United Kingdom and New Zealand whereby a considerable quantity of beef which would normally have been sold in the United States was shipped to the United Kingdom. New Zealand beef under contract to the United Kingdom was diverted to the United States, and the proceeds of its sale used to pay Canada for the beef sent overseas. As soon as Canada was declared free of foot-and-mouth disease negotiations were undertaken with the various countries which had restricted imports of Canadian livestock and meats. The United States government announced in November that its import embargo would be removed in March of the following year. In 1953 more normal trade in these commodities should be possible.



TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Population .....</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>11, 045</b>	<b>12, 823</b>	<b>13, 447</b>	<b>13, 712</b>	<b>14, 009</b>	<b>14, 430</b>
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$	90.30	239.84	222.57	227.42	279.42	298.07
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	73.24	205.64	205.34	231.49	291.59	279.31
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	164.87	448.18	430.11	461.74	574.51	581.18
<b>Constant Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$'48	169.10	239.84	215.46	209.99	227.17	244.72
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	144.17	205.64	200.14	209.88	231.05	253.23
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	315.90	448.18	417.74	422.43	460.99	501.39

## International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Although Canada's population is relatively small, this country is one of the world's major trading nations. Early statistics published by the International Monetary Fund<sup>1</sup> show that in 1952 Canada ranked third among the trading nations of the world in both exports and imports. The six largest world traders were:

Country	Total Exports	Imports
	U.S. \$'000,000	
United States .....	15,164	11,632
United Kingdom .....	7,540	9,733
Canada .....	4,729	4,458
France .....	3,896	4,431
Federal Republic of Germany	3,990	3,818
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	2,426	2,424

Canada and Germany were the only ones of these countries to increase both exports and imports above the 1951 level, and the value of world trade declined some 3% in 1952.

Foreign trade is extremely important to the Canadian economy because of both geographic factors and the structure of the Canadian economy. Among the leading trading nations Canada ranked first in per capita trade in 1952, and of all countries having a large foreign trade only New Zealand seems to have had more trade per capita in that year. Commodity exports were equivalent to 19.0% of Canada's gross national product in the year, imports to 17.5%.

Although these percentages are high, and although Canada's per capita trade has increased significantly in recent years, there seems to be a long-term trend for exports and imports to form a

smaller proportion of the country's total production and consumption. The growth of population in Canada makes the domestic market more important to individual producers, and the diversification of production in Canada tends to slightly decrease dependence on imports. Nevertheless there is no sign that Canada's supply of exportable goods will cease to increase, nor that the Canadian market for foreign goods will cease to increase. It only appears that these increases may be slightly less rapid than that in Canadian production.

Over short periods of years indexes of foreign trade and domestic economic activity tend to move together. Table 4 presents several series relating to foreign trade and domestic conditions, and most of the year-to-year changes indicated, and even the changes from 1937 to 1952, show a high degree of similarity. One of the most interesting facts disclosed by the table is that import prices fell more rapidly than Canadian wholesale prices during 1952, and that the prices of goods sold abroad actually fell less in spite of the softness of the world market for many important commodities during the year. The greater long-term growth of gross national product and industrial production than of exports is also clearly indicated, as is the especially rapid increase in imports and investment in the last three years. In total, the picture presented is one of an economy expanding rapidly in many lines, at related rates of speed. This corresponds with non-statistical accounts of Canadian progress in recent years.

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A., monthly. Data quoted are from the May, 1952, issue, but are subject to revision.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

(1948 = 100)

	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	32.4	100.0	97.3	101.4	127.3	139.9
Imports .....	30.7	100.0	104.7	120.4	154.9	152.8
Total Trade .....	31.7	100.0	100.6	110.2	140.0	145.9
Gross National Product .....	34.3	100.0	105.4	116.7	137.4	147.2
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing .....	24.1	100.0	110.5	119.8	141.9	154.1
Cheques Cashed .....	43.6	100.0	108.5	124.7	139.0	155.2
Bank Deposits .....	37.5	100.0	107.1	111.7	115.7	121.1
<b>Price Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	53.4	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8
Imports .....	50.8	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.3
Wholesale Prices .....	55.7	100.0	102.5	109.2	124.2	116.9
Consumers' Prices .....	64.9	100.0	103.1	106.1	117.2	120.1
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	60.7	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9
Imports .....	60.2	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.1
Total Trade .....	60.7	100.0	97.5	100.8	112.4	125.9
Gross National Product .....	55.1	100.0	103.0	109.1	114.9	122.2
Industrial Production .....	55.0	100.0	101.7	107.7	115.4	118.6
Persons with Jobs .....	82.8	100.0	101.1	102.5	105.2	106.2
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles .....	45.7	100.0	95.4	93.3	108.9	115.9

## CHAPTER II

### TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were by a wide margin Canada's leading trading partners in 1952. The former country took 54% of Canada's exports and provided 74% of imports, while the latter took more than 17% of exports and provided 9% of imports. Trade with other countries was nevertheless greater proportionally than in the preceding years. In 1950 all other countries accounted for only 20.2% of Canada's total trade, but in 1951 and 1952 this proportion increased to 22.9% and 23.3% respectively.

In the immediate post-war period an even greater share of Canada's trade was conducted with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom—in 1946, 27.4% of our trade was with other countries. However as the need for relief and reconstruction goods abroad declined, the share of other countries in Canada's exports fell off. Although their share in imports increased this gain was insuff-

ficient to offset the decline in exports. After 1950, chiefly because of an increased need for Canadian materials for military and civilian production, and for Canadian grains due to smaller crops and greater populations abroad, these exports again increased, while imports from most other countries accounted for about the same proportion of the Canadian total. The concentration of Canadian trade in the markets of the United States and the United Kingdom therefore lessened, though remaining great.

It should be noted, however, that this decrease in the concentration of Canadian trade has been achieved only at the cost of a greater degree of bilateral disequilibrium. Throughout the post-war period balance of payments problems have plagued many countries, and a frequent remedy has been to attempt to reduce purchases from countries with which an import balance was being incurred. Cana-

**TABLE 5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom**

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1952

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics <sup>1</sup> , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)							
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Japan	Brazil	Cuba
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>							
1950.....	9,642.9	1,995.5	511.2	512.0	416.4	343.1	456.2
1951.....	13,462.5	2,587.5	901.0	712.1	597.7	699.8	539.8
1952.....	12,565.0	2,784.9	675.5	666.4	621.6	564.1	515.7
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1950.....	8,852.2	1,960.5	715.3	334.8	406.4	315.4	323.6
1951.....	10,967.4	2,275.4	910.6	465.9	417.8	326.0	323.6
1952.....	10,713.5	2,385.0	808.4	485.4	438.0	411.3	395.8
United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics <sup>3</sup> , Values in U.K. £'000,000)							
	Total	Australia	United States	Union of South Africa	Canada	New Zealand	India
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>							
1950.....	2,256.1	256.8	127.3	121.5	128.4	86.7	97.2
1951.....	2,706.7	325.7	153.1	166.8	140.1	111.2	115.9
1952.....	2,693.4	220.8	178.3	143.0	130.1	114.2	112.7
	Total	Canada	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Kuwait <sup>4</sup>	Denmark
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1950.....	2,608.2	180.2	211.4	219.7	133.9	—	100.9
1951.....	3,903.8	260.9	379.8	252.1	164.7	—	114.7
1952.....	3,481.5	319.5	315.7	224.9	165.7	137.4	118.0

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, March 23, 1953, and March 10, 1952.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, January, 1953.

4. A small oil-producing country in the Arabian peninsula not separately distinguished in Canadian statistics or in U.K. statistics prior to 1952.



dian exporters have from time to time been faced with such restrictions in many markets, and generally the greater the disequilibrium in our trade with countries having balance of payments difficulties, the darker lies the shadow of such restrictions.

Individually, no other country's share in Canada's exports or imports approaches those of the United States or the United Kingdom. Belgium and Luxembourg, our third ranking export market in 1952, took only 2.4% of Canada's exports. And only eleven countries, including these three, took 1% or more of total exports. Venezuela, our third ranking source of imports, provided 3.4% of the Canadian total, but no fourth country provided as much as 1%. Although the individual shares of most countries in Canadian trade remain small, several are increasing, and in the case of many products these countries are often Canada's chief markets or principal suppliers. The importance to Canada of trade with a particular country cannot be judged only by that country's proportion of our total trade.

Although Canada was the third ranking country in world trade in 1952, and accounted for some 6% of the world total, nevertheless trade with Canada is not of dominant importance to other leading world traders. Canada was again the chief export market and chief import source for the United States in 1952, but accounted for only slightly more than 22% of that country's exports and imports. While these proportions were higher than in either of the two previous years they were far below the proportions of Canadian export and import trade conducted with

the United States. Canada remained the fourth ranking market for United Kingdom exports, taking 4.8% of the total, and regained first place as a supplier of goods to the United Kingdom, providing 9.2% of that country's imports. However as in the case of the United States, Canada's share in the trade of the United Kingdom was well below that country's share in our trade. In the trade of most other countries Canada ranks well below the leading suppliers or markets, and accounts for only a small proportion of the national trade totals.

Few other leading trading nations show as great a degree of market concentration in their trade as does Canada. To a considerable degree Canada's resources were developed in direct response to the demands of the United States and United Kingdom markets. Language, close political and social ties, and in the case of the United States, contiguity, have tended to direct Canadian purchases to these sources. Most other leading world traders have developed their resources and industries over a longer period of time, and their trade has also been built up more gradually in response to diverse market demands. And most other recently developed regions, whose trade like Canada's often developed in a tight pattern related to specific demands, account for a much smaller share of total world trade. The indexes given below show how markedly greater is the concentration of Canada's trade than is that of the two most important trading nations. While the contrast with other countries would be less sharp, few would show a degree of concentration surpassing or even approaching that for Canada.

TABLE 6. Index of Market Concentration of Trade <sup>1</sup>

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Concentration of Domestic Exports:</b>							
Canada .....	46.8	46.6	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1	56.7
United States .....	22.3	21.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0	26.5
United Kingdom.....	18.7	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	17.5
<b>Concentration of Imports:</b>							
Canada .....	75.8	77.2	69.6	71.7	68.5	69.8	74.5
United States .....	23.8	25.5	26.4	28.0	26.5	25.5	26.6
United Kingdom.....	26.7	25.1	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2	19.0
<b>Concentration of Total Trade:</b>							
Canada .....	58.0	59.1	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4	65.0
United States .....	22.3	22.1	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9	26.3
United Kingdom.....	21.0	20.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1	18.0

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. V, p. 47. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.



## Trade with the United States

The total trade of the United States was slightly lower in 1952 than in 1951. That country's commercial exports (excluding goods financed under the mutual security programme) declined about 6% in terms of United States dollars, and imports were lower by somewhat over 2%. While the decrease in United States exports represented a real contraction in the volume of goods shipped the fall in imports was, as in the case of Canada, due to the price factor alone. United States import prices in terms of United States dollars averaged some 5% lower than in 1951, which indicates a slight increase in the total volume of that country's purchases from abroad.

Although United States trade with all countries declined in value in 1952, Canada's exports to and imports from that country increased. The gain in the Canadian dollar value of our exports to the United States was very small, amounting to only about 0.6% of the 1951 total. Not only did the value of this trade show little change, but the average price and overall volume of these exports did not change significantly. Exports of livestock and meats were cut off after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada led the United States to impose an embargo on such imports from this country. This removed from the 1952 total an important component of the 1951 total. However the volume of other exports to the United States increased sufficiently to compensate for the decline in meats and livestock. To a considerable extent this expansion was concentrated in the fourth quarter.

Imports from the United States showed a definite gain, increasing by 5.8% in their Canadian dollar value, and even more in volume. Although the aver-

age price of imports from the United States was lower than in 1952, this decline was due almost entirely to the higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar, and was considerably less than the 12.6% decline in the average price of imports from all countries. It seems likely that the volume of these imports was from twelve to fifteen percent above their 1951 level. As with exports, imports were especially high in the fourth quarter.

The import balance on trade with the United States reached \$628 million in 1952, and as a proportion of total trade increased from 9.3% in 1951, to 11.8%. Large receipts of convertible exchange from trade with overseas countries and heavy inflows of investment capital from the United States prevented this balance's depressing the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. Not only did Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars increase during the year, but private holdings of foreign exchange also increased.

The chief influences on Canadian trade with the United States have showed little change in the past year. In both countries defence production and a high level of consumption have kept most business active. Canada's investment boom has been an additional stimulus to imports for several years, and the higher value of the Canadian dollar in 1952 may have stimulated imports. This latter factor also hampered some exporters of goods whose Canadian dollar costs were high and rigid, and in 1952 the special United States embargo on Canadian livestock and meats further restricted exports. But most Canadian goods were not more affected by trade restrictions in the United States market than in previous years.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	529.6	580.3	581.5	606.3	541.8	571.5	556.3	637.3
Re-Exports .....	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.4	9.8	9.0	11.9	11.4
Imports .....	678.1	793.0	675.8	666.0	694.0	763.8	714.5	804.6
Total Trade .....	1,216.6	1,381.4	1,266.1	1,282.8	1,245.7	1,344.2	1,282.7	1,453.4
Trade Balance .....	- 139.5	- 204.7	- 85.5	- 49.3	- 142.3	- 183.4	- 146.3	- 155.9

Domestic Exports to the United States<sup>1</sup>

The United States took 53.6% of Canada's domestic exports in 1952, a smaller proportion than in 1950 and 1951, but greater than in earlier post-war years. The structure of these exports showed little basic change, but the shares of several groups in the total were affected by special factors. Large supplies of grains in Canada in recent years have tended to increase the proportion of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group, and de-

fence purchases in particular swelled the miscellaneous commodities proportion. The foot-and-mouth embargo led to a sharp reduction in the proportion of exports in the animal products group, and lower prices for such important commodities as wood pulp, lumber and shingles depressed the wood products proportion. The increased share of non-ferrous metals in these exports is more due to the gradually increasing dependence of the United States on imported supplies of base metals than to short-term factors.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

Wood products remained the most important commodity group in these exports, accounting for almost 47% of domestic exports to the United States in 1952. Newsprint paper was again the chief commodity exported, shipments increasing 1.6% in quantity and 5.9% in price. The United States took 90.3% of Canada's newsprint exports in 1952, a slight decrease from the 1951 proportion of 92.6%. Canada supplied 79% of United States newsprint requirements, about the same proportion as in other recent years. A slow, steady increase in United States newsprint consumption, prompted in large measure by a steady increase in advertising lineage, lies behind the growth in exports of this commodity. Although production has been rising, available capacity has been an important limiting factor affecting newsprint exports throughout most of the post-war period.

Wood pulp remained the second most important commodity in exports to the United States, although the quantity of these exports decreased 13.2% and their average price 6.3% from the 1951 level. Wood pulp was more plentiful in 1952 than in 1951, and demand was somewhat weaker due to the slump in the textile and packaging industries in the first half-year. The quantity of pulpwood exported dropped some 14.4%, although here average prices were some 8.4% above the 1951 level. The steady relaxation of controls on house-building in the United States facilitated an increase of about 4% in the volume of lumber exports to that market, but a decline in the average price of these lumber exports of about 6.5% kept the value below the 1951 figure. Exports of shingles declined even more sharply in price, and their quantity fell some 17%. In spite of these declines the United States took 79.1% of Canada's wood and paper exports in 1952, almost the same proportion as in 1951.

The non-ferrous metals group ranked second in importance in exports to the United States in 1952. Exports in this group are chiefly base metals in a primary or semi-fabricated state. Shipments of nickel to the United States increased 7.8% in quantity, of aluminum 9.9%, of zinc 24.7%, of copper 38.9%, and of lead 68.7%. The average prices received for lead and zinc were lower than in 1951, and only copper showed an appreciably higher price than in the previous year. The United States absorbed a greater proportion of Canada's total exports of copper and lead than in 1951, but there was little change in its share of nickel and zinc exports, and it took a smaller proportion of aluminum exports. The reimposition of United States tariff duties on lead and zinc in mid-1952 did not noticeably reduce shipments to that market in the second half-year. Greater production of most metals (except copper) facilitated an increase in exports to the United States without necessitating smaller shipments to other countries, although in the case of aluminum prior contracts between Canadian producers and the United Kingdom forced the United States government to make special arrangements with that country before Canadian aluminum could be procured. In 1952 for the first time in recent years there were heavy shipments of primary brass to the United States, largely under

international allocation, and sales of electrical apparatus, especially radio equipment, also increased sharply.

In the past few years the livestock population of the United States has grown, and sizable imports of Canadian feed grains and other fodders took place in 1952. Even the wheat sold to the United States was predominantly the lower feed grades, although some was also shipped for milling in bond and re-export. Large Canadian crops in recent years provided ample supplies to meet these demands, which were accentuated in 1952 by the results of drought in parts of the United States. The chief foods exported to the United States in 1952 were fresh and frozen fish, and lobsters and other shellfish. Exports of these commodities to the United States accounted for a major share of total exports of fish and fishery products in 1952, and the United States was the only important market for these particular classes of fish. Exports of canned meats, especially canned hams, also became large in 1952 as the more normal trade in fresh meats was disrupted.

On February 18, 1952, foot-and-mouth disease was tentatively identified in Saskatchewan, and a week later the presence of the disease was officially announced. The United States immediately imposed an embargo on imports of Canadian livestock, fresh meats, hay and straw to prevent the spread of the disease, and on March 3, Canada imposed import controls on all livestock and meats to preserve the Canadian market for Canadian producers during the period that export markets were closed. The disease was confined to a relatively small area, and was brought under control by summer. On August 19, the Canadian government declared the country free of the disease, and on November 28, the United States government announced that the import bans would be removed at the first of March, 1953. This brief outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease seriously affected Canada's exports to the United States. Exports of cattle to that country were valued at \$78.5 million in 1950 and \$62.6 million in 1951; in 1952 they totalled only \$4.0 million. Exports of fresh beef were valued at \$32.9 million and \$49.8 million in the two preceding years; in 1952 they totalled \$0.9 million. Arrangements were made at considerable expense to ship some Canadian beef to the United Kingdom, and to process some meat for sale in the United States, but nevertheless this outbreak seriously reduced Canadian exports in the year.

Changes in the other export groups were mixed, although the totals increased in all but fibres and textiles. Exports of farm implements (except tractors) increased slightly during the year, but fell off sharply in the second half. Shipments of pig iron and billets to the United States increased but there was a very abrupt drop in those of ferro-alloys, probably influenced by the steel strike in that country. Exports of machinery to the United States were greater than in earlier years, the increase being concentrated in metal-working machinery. Sales of fertilizers to the United States were greater than in 1951. But the sharpest increase was in exports of aircraft, chiefly for military use by the United States forces; these were almost five times as great as in 1951, and more than ten times as great as in 1950.



TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1949	1950	1951	1952
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	11.4	8.8	11.5	13.1	7.5	8.5	7.4	7.4
Animals and Animal Products .....	13.3	12.5	11.6	6.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	47.2	50.3	48.5	46.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.1
Iron and its Products .....	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.5	40.7	38.1	40.8	41.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	13.1	13.2	12.1	15.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	19.7	20.2	15.5	14.1
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.6
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.8	6.3	6.4	8.7	12.5

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

The importance of the United States market to Canada is emphasized by the high proportion of many export commodities sold there. Of the forty leading exports to the United States in 1950, that country

took more than 75% of 19, more than 50% of 13 others, and 50% or less of only 8. And each category contains manufactured goods, as well as industrial materials and foodstuffs.

### Imports from the United States<sup>1</sup>

If the United States is important as a market for Canadian exports it is even more predominant as a supplier of imports to Canada. No less than 73.9% of Canada's imports in 1952 came from this one country, and of the forty leading commodities imported from the United States that country supplied more than 75% of 35, and less than 60% of only 1.

There was less change in the structure of imports from the United States than of exports to that country. The gradual trend towards a lower proportion of non-metallic minerals in these imports continued, a reflection of greater Canadian self-sufficiency in fuels. Lower prices depressed the share of textiles in imports, and there was a decrease in demand for textiles as well, especially in the early part of the year. In the last quarter, however, the value of these textile imports increased sharply; together with larger imports of electrical apparatus they made the sharpest contribution to the increase in the value and volume of imports from the United States in that quarter. The only other change in the group structure which deserves comment is the sharp increase in importance of the miscellaneous commodities group resulting from greater imports of defence goods and the especially pronounced increase in imports by returning Canadian tourists.

Iron and steel products are the most important group of imports from the United States, and accounted for 41.3% of the 1952 total. Important in this group are industrial equipment, components and materials. The most notable increases here were in imports of internal combustion engines, especially aircraft engines for defence production, and in pipes,

tubes and fittings, especially large diameter pipe for pipelines. Heavy domestic investment in Canada kept non-farm machinery as our largest category of imports from the United States; within this item the chief increases were in mining and metallurgical machinery, from \$52.0 million in 1951 to \$63.4 million in 1952; in metal-working machinery from \$31.9 million to \$41.2 million; and in cranes, hoists and derricks from \$6.9 million to \$10.0 million. A few types of non-farm machinery showed small declines. Imports of farm machinery also increased in the year, although those of tractors fell off. High farm incomes since the war have permitted extensive mechanization and modernization of equipment by Canadian farmers. The chief decline in the group was in imports of rolling mill products due in part to the effects of the strike in the United States steel industry.

Non-metallic minerals are still second in importance in imports from the United States. These imports are chiefly fuels, and as Canadian oil production has expanded, and the substitution of oil for coal increased, they have become progressively less important. Only where increasing Canadian demand outran increasing Canadian refinery capacity, as in the case of fuel oils and gasoline, did imports of fuels from the United States in 1952 expand. Canadian-produced petroleum has come to supply part of the market formerly supplied by imports from the United States; although there are still imports of petroleum on both coasts and at Montreal and some other inland points these come chiefly from overseas countries.

Imports in the miscellaneous commodities group increased especially sharply in 1952. Aircraft and parts showed the greatest gain; these were chiefly

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

for defence use as were the goods in the non-commercial and free by order-in-council categories. Other important increases were in tourist purchases, and refrigerators and parts, which first became important when the emergency exchange conservation controls were being abolished in 1950, and which increased especially in the second half-year after credit controls were removed.

Changes in the other import groups were varied and were in some cases more influenced by price variations. The increase in imports of fresh vegetables was largely due to a greater volume of imports, although there was some price increase as well, but the apparent decline in imports of soya

beans was due to the price factor alone and the volume of imports of citrus fruits and vegetable oils from the United States increased, the latter quite sharply. The United States supplied a smaller part of Canada's imports of raw cotton than in 1951, as more favourable Mexican prices attracted purchasers, but lower prices accentuated the decline in these imports and masked part of the increase in imports of cotton fabrics. Imports of electrical apparatus continued to increase in volume under the pressure of Canada's investment programme, and imports of industrial chemicals have also grown in spite of greater domestic production in this field. The range of goods which Canada draws from the United States is wide, and over most of this range the post-war expansion of imports has apparently not yet ended.

### Trade with the United Kingdom

The trade of the United Kingdom was smaller in 1952 than in 1951. The value of exports in terms of sterling declined 0.5%, a drop of 6.2% in export volume more than offsetting an increase of 5.4% in United Kingdom sterling export prices. Imports fell much more sharply in sterling value, being 10.8% below the 1951 level. Here again lower volume was the dominant influence; it was 8.4% below that of 1951, and sterling import prices also declined 2.6%. Britain's import prices thus declined much less than did those of the United States and Canada, even allowing for the differences in currency. One significant change in the United Kingdom's trade pattern was clearly in evidence by the second half-year, a result of trade controls extended by the United Kingdom and other sterling countries in an effort to better their balance-of-payments positions. United Kingdom imports from non-sterling countries were much lower in the second than the first half-year, while United Kingdom exports to sterling area countries showed a sharp drop. The United Kingdom's balance with the non-sterling area was greatly improved, while that with the sterling area developed a moderate deficit.

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in 1952 were 18.1% above the Canadian dollar value recorded for 1951. This increase was entirely due to a greater volume of goods shipped, since the prices of goods which Canada exports to the United Kingdom seem to have averaged somewhat below the 1951 level. This is the second consecutive year that the volume

of exports to the United Kingdom has showed a marked increase. As in previous years, the range of goods exported remained relatively narrow. Exports in the second half-year were considerably lower than in the first half-year, reflecting at least in part efforts of the United Kingdom to conserve dollar exchange. In 1952 as compared with 1951 there was some diversion of United Kingdom purchases from the United States to Canada, especially in the case of wheat, and this made an important contribution to the increase in Canada's share of the United Kingdom's imports.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined in dollar value for the second consecutive year, the value for 1952 being 14.5% below that for 1951. But while the decline in 1951 was primarily a decrease in the volume of goods imported, that for 1952 seems to have been entirely due to the price factor. Some goods imported from the United Kingdom, especially textiles, declined much more in price than did most commodities in 1952. As a result of these changes Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom increased sharply in 1952, rising to 32.5% of total trade between the two countries from 20.3% in 1951. However in the last two quarters of the year the size of the balance declined.

The factors governing Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in 1952 resembled those important in 1951. Exports were again influenced by that

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	113.3	140.2	192.8	185.1	156.4	244.5	185.6	159.3
Re-Exports .....	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4
Imports .....	92.1	132.5	110.9	85.5	68.2	93.2	98.0	100.4
Total Trade .....	205.7	273.1	304.4	273.5	225.7	338.9	285.2	261.0
Trade Balance .....	+21.4	+8.1	+82.6	+102.5	+89.2	+152.6	+89.2	+60.3



country's defence and industrial requirements, and by the necessity of importing grains. The special arrangement by which Canadian beef moved to the United Kingdom also helped to swell the export total. Imports were again influenced by high Canadian investment and consumption levels, although the contraction of demand for textiles in the early part of 1952 limited imports in this field. Investment

goods and iron and steel products were more important in imports from the United Kingdom in 1952, and automobile imports were free from the effect of consumer credit controls in the second half-year. However the share of the United Kingdom in imports of most of these commodities remained small in 1952, and the share of that country in Canada's total imports declined.

### Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The United Kingdom increased its share in Canada's domestic exports from 16.1% in 1951 to 17.3% in 1952. There was little change in the structure of these exports. The shares of the main commodity groups were relatively constant, and the proportions of foods, industrial materials, and other commodities in these exports did not vary greatly. But trade in particular commodities showed some sharp swings in spite of the stability of these broad categories.

Thirty of the forty leading commodities exported to the United Kingdom in 1952 were industrial materials, and these accounted for 56% of domestic exports to that market. Chief among these were the non-ferrous metals. Exports of aluminum and zinc increased sharply in value, and were greater in volume by 34% and 15% respectively. The proportion of refined zinc in these exports increased as well. The increase in aluminum exports occurred in spite of the diversion by the United Kingdom of some aluminum for which it had contracted to the United States to relieve a shortage there. Nickel exports were up in value, although this increase was due to price alone. Shipments of copper and lead fell off, the former declining by 19% in volume, the latter by 24%. In spite of these declines sales of all important metals remained at a high level. The value of platinum exported to the United Kingdom for refining increased in 1952, but much of this metal later returns to Canada. Shipments of asbestos to the United Kingdom also increased in price and volume.

The bulk of Canada's forest products exports to the United Kingdom is also for industrial use. Exports of lumber to the United Kingdom were 5% less in quantity than in 1951, but a higher average quality of wood included raised their value by 4%. Exports of wood pulp also declined slightly from the 1951 peak, falling 3% in quantity and almost 7% in value. After two years of small shipments, exports of pit props increased sharply, and were greater than in any previous post-war year. Exports of most other wood materials were also greater. In the second half-year supplies from other sources were again more plentiful and their prices more competitive with Canadian prices; as a result shipments of most wood materials to the United Kingdom fell off. The only important wood export to the United Kingdom not an industrial material was newsprint paper. Exports of this commodity were much higher than in 1951 and were well maintained throughout the year.

Several other industrial materials were also important in exports to the United Kingdom. A sharp increase in United Kingdom purchases of ferro-alloys offset lower shipments to the United States in 1952, and kept total exports of this commodity at about the 1951 level. Shipments of other primary iron and steel also increased over the 1951 level. Exports of some other materials did decline; among the sharpest drops were those affecting fur skins and other hides and skins. Prices of these commodities were well below the 1951 level, and accounted for much of these declines, but the quantities exported also fell off.

Foods are also important in Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, and the five foods included in the forty leading exports to that country in 1952 accounted for 35% of the export total. Wheat is the chief of these; exports of wheat to the United Kingdom were greater than in 1951 and alone made up 25% of the export total. Poor 1951 crops in other exporting countries, especially Australia, caused the United Kingdom to increase its wheat purchases in Canada, and there was also a sharp diversion of purchases from the United States to this country. A small decline in wheat flour exports and a sharp drop in those of barley partly offset this gain. The other important food exported to the United Kingdom was beef. After the United States border was closed to Canadian beef in February, 1952, an agreement was made with the United Kingdom and New Zealand governments whereby New Zealand would sell the beef previously contracted for by the United Kingdom in the United States, and Canada would ship an equivalent amount of beef to the United Kingdom. New Zealand was paid for her beef in sterling by the United Kingdom; Canada received the dollar receipts from the sale of New Zealand beef in the United States. This arrangement helped to mitigate the economic effects of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada, and resulted in the first substantial shipments of Canadian beef to the United Kingdom since 1948.

The United Kingdom is not the dominant market for many Canadian exports. Of the forty principal commodities exported to the United Kingdom in 1952, that country took more than 75% of total exports of only five: unmanufactured tobacco, beef (due to special conditions noted above), spoolwood, match splints, and cadmium. Of these only two rank among Canada's leading exports to all countries. The United Kingdom took between 50% and 75% of exports of 7 other commodities, and between 25% and 50% of eight others. But in the case of half the leading commodities exported to the United Kingdom in 1952 that country's share in total exports of the commodity was less than 25%.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1949	1950	1951	1952
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	48.4	48.7	36.7	34.4	6.8	6.9	5.1	6.6
Animals and Animal Products .....	10.3	11.4	4.7	4.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	38.8	27.9	33.0	24.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	12.0	8.7	22.4	22.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Iron and its Products .....	3.1	2.1	3.1	5.1	26.5	36.8	30.1	34.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	21.0	25.0	28.8	29.9	6.9	9.5	10.1	12.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	8.7	7.5	7.8	7.6
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.4
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	6.6	4.6	6.0	8.3

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

### Imports from the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The structure of imports from the United Kingdom changed more in 1952 than did that of exports. There was a marked drop in the proportion formed by fibres and textiles, and increases in the relative shares of iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals and products and miscellaneous commodities. These changes were caused by alterations in prices and Canadian demand.

Both prices and demand acted to reduce the value of textile imports from the United Kingdom in 1952. Wool suffered most from these changes; imports of raw wool from the United Kingdom fell by 64% in value and 47% in quantity, of wool noils and tops by 73% in value and 43% in quantity. Other wool imports suffered more from price than quantity declines; although their quantity was greater than in 1951 the value of imports of wool fabrics declined by 10%, and price was also solely responsible for the lower value of imports of wool yarns and warps. The price declines affecting cotton were less extreme but still considerable, and here too several items, especially cotton yarns, showed pronounced declines in quantity. The market for fibres and textiles improved as the year wore on; in the second half imports of most items increased in quantity and prices stabilized or moved upwards. However in the full year imports of all eleven fibre and textile items included in Table XII were lower than in 1951.

Changes in the iron and steel group were mixed. Here prices were comparatively stable and the volume of imports seems to have increased somewhat. Imports of British machinery increased sharply, and the United Kingdom's share in Canada's machinery imports moved up from 6.5% to a still-modest 9.3%. Imports of internal combustion engines and parts also moved up sharply, the gain being concentrated in parts for aircraft engines. Elsewhere in the group

were some equally marked declines. Tight supplies of steel in Britain reduced her shipments of rolling mill products to Canada, and fewer automobiles and automobile parts were imported from the United Kingdom than in either of the preceding two years. The decline in imports of automobiles was due in part to an overestimate of the Canadian market for these goods in 1950, which resulted in large stocks of British cars accumulating in dealers' hands and customs warehouses. The credit controls imposed on automobile sales in the 1951 budget greatly restricted sales of low priced vehicles for a year. After these credit controls were removed in May, 1952, sales of British cars in Canada improved, but better supplies of competing vehicles prevented their recovering to the pre-control level. However at the end of 1952 there was no longer a burdensome surplus of unsold British cars in Canada, and prospects for larger imports were better than at the beginning of 1952 or even of 1951.

Imports of electrical apparatus from the United Kingdom increased in 1952, and there was a slight increase in that country's share of the Canadian market for these goods. Like machinery, electrical goods are required by Canada's heavy investment programme. Imports of platinum metals were greater than in 1951, but this is chiefly improvement trade: the re-import into Canada of metals sent abroad for refining. In the miscellaneous commodities group the chief increases are all traceable to defence requirements. In the non-metallic minerals group there was some recovery in imports of anthracite coal, but offsetting declines in pottery and chinaware and glass. In part the decrease in glass imports is due to the expansion of glass production in Canada by branches of British and United States firms.

Of the forty leading commodities imported from the United Kingdom in 1952, that country provided more than 75% of total imports of 5, more than 50% of 5 others, and more than 25% of 8 more. However

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

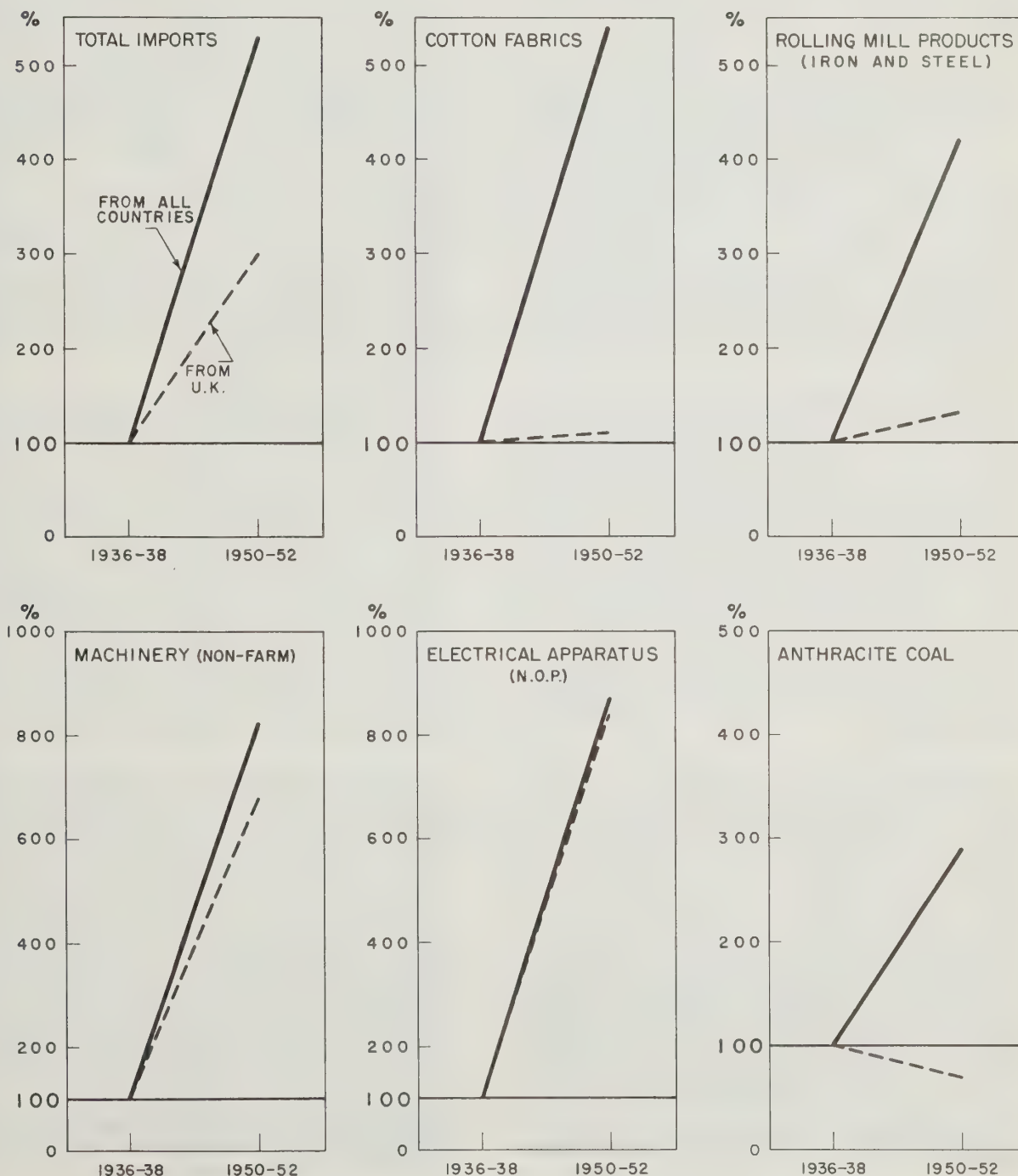


in the case of most of the United Kingdom's principal exports to Canada sales in the Canadian market could be greatly increased by more effective competition with other foreign suppliers. Chart II illustrates how British exporters in a few important

fields have not taken full advantage of Canada's expanding market for imports since the war. The British automobile industry is one of the very few which has increased its share in the Canadian market.

CHART II  
TRENDS IN SELECTED CANADIAN IMPORTS  
FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

1936-38=100



Trade with Other Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

The ten other countries which individually accounted for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports in 1952 are listed in Table II, and the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to a brief examination of trade with these countries. Space prevents a more extended discussion of trade with individual countries, but Table XIX gives the leading commodities exported to and imported from the thirty countries ranking highest in Canada's trade in 1952. Complete commodity detail of trade with the 126 countries distinguished in Canada's trade statistics can be obtained from the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

While trade with each of these countries is affected by special factors, nevertheless changes from 1951 to 1952 show several similarities. Exports to nine of these countries increased from 1951 to 1952, the average of the increases or decreases in all ten cases being +35%. Imports from nine of these countries decreased, the average of the individual changes being -20%. Total trade was greater in eight cases, and the size of the trade balance increased in eight cases, and was more active or less passive in nine. In most cases exports slackened in the last half-year, while imports stabilized or increased, and the trade balance was tending to decline at the year's end.

**VENEZUELA** again ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1952. Exports to that market expanded by 32% to reach \$35.9 million, while imports were slightly below the 1951 level. The import balance remained high at \$99.9 million, equivalent to 58% of total trade between the two countries. The principal import from Venezuela is crude petroleum; in 1952, 60.3% of Canada's imports of crude petroleum were drawn from this source, and this commodity formed 93.2% of our imports from the republic. The expansion of oil production in Canada has not seriously reduced the market for Venezuelan oil here, since Venezuela has always supplied those markets which can be reached economically from the seacoast, and oil from western Canada, because of transportation costs, can barely enter the fringe of this market in eastern Canada.

Venezuela's huge oil production has kept the country's currency hard throughout the post-war period. As a result the country is a good market for exports, but exporters must be prepared for stiff competition. Canada supplies chiefly foods and manufactures to Venezuela. Wheat flour, processed milk, and shell eggs were the principal foods exported to Venezuela in 1952; the last two commodities in particular have been increasing in importance in recent years. Exports of automobiles and trucks to Venezuela were much greater in 1952 than in 1951, and exports of rubber tires remained high. In part the heavy vehicles exports of 1952 may have been influenced by an oversupply in Canada during the period of domestic credit controls. Other important exports to Venezuela include machinery,

electrical apparatus, metal manufactures and newsprint paper. Competition, not regulation, is the chief factor limiting the range and value of Canada's exports to Venezuela. Exports in 1953 may benefit from several new Venezuelan tariff concessions negotiated with the United States in 1952 and extended to Canada on a most-favoured-nation basis, but under the new agreement some tires, for example, will pay a higher duty.

Exports to **BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG** were 10.5% above the 1951 level in 1952, but for the first time in recent years imports from that country declined in value, falling 15% from their 1951 peak. Most of the increase in exports occurred in the first half-year, and imports stabilized in the second half-year. Nevertheless the export balance on this trade increased sharply. Heavy exports of Canadian grains to Belgium in the past two years have been chiefly responsible for the record levels of exports. Wheat exports have been especially high because of shortages in other exporting countries in 1951-52, and exports of barley and flaxseed showed sharp increases in 1952. Belgium has been the principal overseas market for Canada's heavy flaxseed crops of 1951 and 1952; in the former year it took 56.6% of our flaxseed exports, in the latter year 61.6%. Canned fish, as well as grains, has been an important food export to Belgium.

As an important industrial country, Belgium is also an important importer of industrial materials. Chief among Canada's exports of these commodities to Belgium in 1952 were wood pulp, lead, zinc and asbestos. Exports of pulp and zinc were below the 1951 level in both quantity and price, and the increase in the value of asbestos shipments was due to price alone. The quantity of lead shipped increased by 26%, but lower prices held the value increase to 3.5%. In spite of the import restrictions on many dollar goods which Belgium imposed in the autumn of 1951 in an effort to increase her imports from E.P.U. countries, Canadian sales of automobiles and trucks to Belgium increased sharply in 1952. However exports of rubber tires, machinery, lumber and several other items fell off.

Lower prices for many commodities were chiefly responsible for the fall in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg. Textiles suffered most from lower prices, but larger shipments of some items maintained or even increased export values. The largest quantity increases were those in jute fabrics and wool carpets; in the case of jute fabrics the quantity received in 1952 was more than 3 times as great as in 1951. Imports of Belgian steel were lower than in 1951, both rolling mill products and pipes, tubes and fittings showing declines, but in the former case Belgium's share of Canada's imports increased from 11% to 11.5%, and Belgium was again second only to the United States as a source of rolling mill products. Belgium remained Canada's principal source of cut unset diamonds in 1952, her share in these imports changing little at 33%. As in the case of the United Kingdom, Belgium sent less glass to Canada in 1952 than in 1951.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XIX.



TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
<b>Venezuela:</b>								
Total Exports .....	5.1	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.0	11.4	8.9	7.6
Imports .....	27.1	31.3	40.4	37.9	29.8	30.4	38.7	36.9
Trade Balance .....	- 22.0	- 24.4	- 32.9	- 30.3	- 21.7	- 19.0	- 29.9	- 29.3
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>								
Total Exports .....	14.4	19.2	25.8	35.4	21.3	19.6	30.6	33.2
Imports .....	5.9	11.5	11.9	9.9	8.2	9.8	7.4	7.8
Trade Balance .....	+ 8.5	+ 7.8	+ 13.9	+ 25.5	+ 13.1	+ 9.8	+ 23.1	+ 25.4
<b>Germany, Federal Republic:</b>								
Total Exports .....	3.7	4.8	10.0	18.5	6.0	11.7	41.8	35.5
Imports .....	3.2	9.5	9.8	8.4	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.9
Trade Balance .....	+ 0.5	- 4.6	+ 0.2	+ 10.0	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 35.7	+ 28.6
<b>Brazil:</b>								
Total Exports .....	6.6	7.7	11.9	27.9	31.7	18.4	8.8	22.9
Imports .....	9.0	11.2	9.0	11.5	10.3	8.7	7.9	8.1
Trade Balance .....	- 2.4	- 3.5	+ 2.9	+ 16.4	+ 21.4	+ 9.7	+ 0.9	+ 14.7
<b>Japan:</b>								
Total Exports .....	13.0	25.4	15.9	22.0	18.6	22.8	22.7	38.7
Imports .....	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.0
Trade Balance .....	+ 10.2	+ 22.0	+ 12.9	+ 18.6	+ 16.3	+ 19.6	+ 19.2	+ 34.6
<b>India:</b>								
Total Exports .....	16.2	6.1	4.0	9.5	17.1	13.8	19.3	5.8
Imports .....	10.1	13.6	9.6	6.9	5.9	8.0	5.5	7.4
Trade Balance .....	+ 6.1	- 7.5	- 5.5	+ 2.6	+ 11.2	+ 5.8	+ 13.8	- 1.6
<b>Australia:</b>								
Total Exports .....	8.5	11.0	12.6	17.2	15.3	9.6	9.4	15.6
Imports .....	4.1	14.5	21.5	6.2	2.0	4.0	7.4	5.3
Trade Balance .....	+ 4.4	- 3.5	- 8.9	+ 11.0	+ 13.3	+ 5.6	+ 2.0	+ 10.3
<b>France:</b>								
Total Exports .....	5.6	7.8	16.5	16.7	15.3	15.6	8.3	9.3
Imports .....	4.6	5.8	7.9	5.7	4.1	5.3	4.6	5.1
Trade Balance .....	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.6	+ 11.1	+ 11.2	+ 10.4	+ 3.8	+ 4.1
<b>Italy:</b>								
Total Exports .....	3.6	11.9	23.9	9.6	9.8	16.2	13.0	14.0
Imports .....	2.9	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.9
Trade Balance .....	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+ 20.6	+ 5.9	+ 7.3	+ 13.3	+ 10.6	+ 10.1
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>								
Total Exports .....	9.0	14.5	16.4	13.3	15.4	15.4	10.4	6.8
Imports .....	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0
Trade Balance .....	+ 7.8	+ 12.6	+ 15.1	+ 12.3	+ 14.5	+ 14.4	+ 9.2	+ 5.7

The **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** ranked fifth in Canada's trade in 1952 due to a tremendous increase in exports to that country from some \$37 million in 1951 to almost \$95 million in 1952. This increase alone was equal to more than 1% of Canadian exports in the year. Wheat exports increased by almost \$30 million, and barley exports by almost \$31 million; these two commodities were chiefly responsible for the net increase in exports to Germany as changes elsewhere were mixed. Exports of pulpwood and wood pulp were reduced by greater competition from other suppliers and in the latter case

by lower prices as well. Exports of most metals also declined, but an increase in brass exports offset a decrease in copper, and shipments of iron ore increased substantially. Asbestos sales increased in quantity and value, and for the first time since the war Germany was an important market for Canadian pit props.

Imports from Germany were lower than in 1951, but improved somewhat in the second half-year. Imports of German rolling mill products fell off sharply, and machinery advanced to first place in German

sales to Canada. Most of the increase in machinery imports was concentrated in the metal-working machinery category. Other manufactured items have also tended to increase in importance; German industry is now in a better position to try and regain some of its overseas markets. The increase in non-commercial imports from Germany was due to greater imports of settlers' effects, rather than to defence requirements as in the case of some other countries.

**BRAZIL** ranked sixth in Canada's commodity trade in 1952, the second year the republic has held this position. Exports to Brazil again increased in 1952, rising almost 52% above their 1951 level, but the value of imports declined almost 14%. The export balance on this trade which appeared in 1951 increased sharply. Towards the end of the year Brazil again encountered difficulties in her international payments, and was forced to extend restrictions on imports.

Wheat was again important in exports to Brazil in 1952 due to the poor Argentine crop in 1951-52; these shipments were well above those of the preceding year and were especially large in the fourth quarter. The greatest increase, however, was in exports of automobiles and trucks, which totalled \$25.8 million in 1952, and \$9.2 million in 1951. Most of these motor vehicles were exported to Brazil in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952, the period in which the Canadian market for automobiles was restricted by credit controls. Investment goods were also important in exports to Brazil. Exports of electrical apparatus increased greatly over the 1951 level, and exports of farm machinery and non-farm machinery, while lower than in 1951, remained fairly high. There was also a large shipment of locomotives to Brazil in the fourth quarter. Exports of aluminum, lead, and wood pulp, though lower than in 1951, remained large by earlier standards, and those of copper and asbestos increased above the 1951 level.

Brazil remained Canada's leading supplier of coffee in 1952, both the value of these imports and their share in total coffee imports showing little change. Imports of iron ore and cocoa butter from Brazil increased sharply, but most of the other principal imports showed some declines. The value of imports of vegetable wax was reduced by lower prices, and that of vegetable oils was also affected by a smaller quantity of imports. The quantity of silex imported decreased, and Canadian purchases of rice and cocoa beans were to a greater extent drawn from the United States than in the previous year. Imports of tropical fibres from Brazil were reduced by smaller Canadian demand and lower prices in 1952.

Exports to **JAPAN** increased by 35% in 1952, and imports showed a modest gain of almost 5% in value. Foods were much more important in these exports than in 1951. Exports of barley to Japan increased from \$7.5 million to \$39.0 million, and those of wheat from \$29.5 million to \$36.5 million. The world shortage of rice, a staple in the Japanese diet, has led to increasing use of other grains in that country. Exports of wheat flour and beef to Japan also increased, the beef exports being especially noteworthy for their high average price. Exports of

several industrial materials to Japan fell off. Sales of wood pulp were much lower in quantity and value, and those of zinc and flaxseed were negligible in 1952 although large in 1951. These declines were partly offset by increased Japanese imports of iron ore, brass and asbestos from Canada in 1952.

Imports from Japan were generally along the same lines as in 1951. Rolling mill products remained the largest class of import, and unlike the case of most other countries, Japan increased her sales of these goods to Canada in 1952. Imports of citrus fruits also rose considerably. Imports of most Japanese textiles continued to decline in value, although their volume was probably as great as in 1951, and sales of pottery and chinaware in Canada were lower. In the last two years Japanese exports to Canada have been largely industrial materials and equipment and light manufactures, together with some textiles and specialty foods.

**INDIA** sharply increased her imports from Canada in 1952, but they were more concentrated on a few commodities than in previous years. Wheat made the chief contribution to this increase; imported supplies were necessary to relieve India's endemic food shortage, and part of the dollar exchange involved was provided under the Colombo plan. The only other large increase in Canada's exports to India was in ammunition. Sales of most other commodities were reduced in consequence of measures taken by India to conserve her supplies of dollar exchange. The fall in other exports was most pronounced in the fourth quarter, when wheat shipments were also low.

The value of imports from India in 1952 was one-third lower than in 1951. Price declines had an important influence on this change; imports of jute fabrics were greater in quantity than in 1951 but sharply lower prices reduced their total value, and the decline in the value of tea imports from India was likewise due to price alone. Cotton fabrics and vegetable oils showed the greatest quantity declines from 1951; the first of these was influenced by reduced Canadian demand, the second by a severe shortage of peanut oil in India. The volume of Canada's imports from India declined much less than their value, and towards the end of the year the decline was arrested.

Imports from **AUSTRALIA** fell more sharply in 1952 than those from any other major country. Both price and quantity declines were important. Imports of raw wool dropped only 21% in quantity, but their value was just 1/3 of the 1951 figure. Imports of wool noils and tops fell 65% in quantity but their value was only 17.5% of the 1951 figure. Imports of raw sugar from Australia were only about 1/4 the size of the previous year, and only 1/5 the value. Raisins were the only large import to increase in value, and here an increase of 50% in quantity was necessary to produce an increase of 1/3 in value. The collapse of Australian export prices has seriously reduced the country's foreign exchange receipts since the second quarter of 1951.

Canada's exports to Australia in 1952 reached about the same total as in 1951, although changes in shipments of individual commodities were pro-



nounced and varied. Automobiles and parts were the chief class of imports; there was some shift from shipments of complete vehicles to shipments of parts. Elsewhere the chief changes were the increase in shipments of newsprint and wood pulp, with an offsetting decline in lumber; and the increase in exports of copper and electrical apparatus, with an offsetting decline in aluminum. Canadian exports in some lines were affected by the import restrictions which Australia announced in March, 1952, but most materials and capital goods were not greatly affected by these measures.

Canadian exports to **FRANCE** were unusually high in the second half of 1951 and the first half of 1952. The 1951 wheat crop in France and North Africa was well below normal; as a result in the crop year 1951-52 this area was a net importer, rather than a net exporter, of wheat. In 1952 the crop in this area was relatively good, and the need for imported wheat largely disappeared. The large barley exports to France in 1951 were in response to a similar temporary shortage, and were negligible in 1952. Apart from such extraordinary shipments, most exports to France are industrial materials. The chief of these in 1952 were wood pulp, pulpwood, copper, zinc and asbestos. Shipments of the first two items were below the 1951 level due to more ample supplies and lower prices in other exporting countries; Canadian exports of wood pulp fell 30% in quantity, and lower prices raised the value decline to 40%. Shipments of metals and minerals to France increased. The only major manufacture exported to France in 1952 was electrical apparatus, chiefly radio equipment.

Imports from France were considerably lower than in 1951, but continued to include a wide variety of goods. All the leading textiles were lower in value, both price and quantity factors influencing these declines. Imports of rolling mill products also fell off, but remained Canada's leading import from France. Among the few items to increase were wines and liquors, and machinery.

The greater part of exports to **ITALY** in 1952 and 1951 was composed of grains. Wheat alone accounted for 53% of the 1952 domestic exports total, wheat flour for an additional 9%, and barley and rye together for 7%. Italy is normally a grain importing country, but her requirements have been particularly high in the last two years and have been to a greater extent than usual drawn from Canada. Cured fish, especially salt cod, is another important food export, but the 1952 value was below that for 1951. Some industrial materials are also sent to Italy; in 1952 the largest gains were in shipments of brass (which partly offset a decline in copper exports), rolling mill products, and aluminum.

Imports from Italy were lower than in 1951 due chiefly to a sharp decline in purchases of wool textiles from that country. Machinery imports increased, especially those of sewing machines and metal-working machinery, and this commodity took first place in imports from Italy in 1952. Other imports from Italy cover a wide range of goods; agricultural specialties are especially important. A majority of the leading commodities showed value gains in 1952.

Exports to the **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** declined in 1952, especially in the second half-year. The chief declines were in shipments of lumber and automobiles; exports of wheat remained high and there were important increases in sales of newsprint, farm implements, linseed and flaxseed oil, and aluminum. During 1952 import controls imposed as part of the Union's attempts to improve its exchange position reduced the range of commodities exported to that market and also the volume of shipments of many commodities.

Imports from the Union were even lower than in 1951. Industrial diamonds were almost the only commodity to show an increase, and the decrease in imports of wool was especially pronounced. Canada's export balance on trade with the Union was equal to no less than 84% of total trade in 1952.

## CHAPTER III

### TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe, to the Commonwealth and to Latin America were greater in value in 1952 than in 1951. The combined shares of these three areas in total exports rose from 20.7% in 1951 to 23.8% in 1952. However the individual share of the Commonwealth in exports was slightly lower than in the previous year due to a marked decline in exports in the second half-year. The increase in the value of exports to all three areas resulted from an increase in the volume of goods shipped, not from higher export prices. The volume of exports to both Europe and Latin America was probably greater than in any previous post-war year, although that of exports to the Commonwealth was well below the pre-1950 level.

Imports from Europe and the Commonwealth were lower in value than in 1951, but those from Latin America showed a small increase. The combined share of these three areas fell from 18.5% of the 1951 total to 15.4% of the 1952 figure. Only Latin America slightly increased its share in Canada's import trade. Volume changes also varied. The volume of imports from Latin America was substantially higher than in 1951, while that of imports from Europe showed little change. Imports from the Commonwealth fell significantly in volume. Goods from the Commonwealth also dropped most sharply in price.

The balance of trade with all three areas was more active than in 1951 or 1950. With Europe it has risen from 30% of total trade in 1950 to 52% in 1952.

With the Commonwealth it has risen from 7.5% of total trade in 1951 to 22% in 1952, and has changed from passive to active. While the import balance with Latin America was only 1.9% of total trade in 1952, its lowest post-war proportion, the imbalance of trade with most individual countries in the area became more pronounced. If trade with Venezuela is excluded, there was an export balance on trade with Latin America in 1952 equivalent to 23% of total trade, an even greater degree of imbalance than in trade with the Commonwealth.

Several important influences affected these changes, though in varying measure in each case. Good Canadian grain crops together with poor 1951-1952 crops in many other countries greatly stimulated exports, especially in the first half-year, and in the same period our credit controls contributed to the creation of an increased exportable surplus of some commodities, notably motor vehicles. In the second half-year stiffer competition in many lines, notably the wood products field, and more widespread trade controls directed against the dollar area, especially by Commonwealth countries, tended to reduce Canadian exports. Imports were affected by lower Canadian demand in some lines, especially textiles, and by price resistance on the part of Canadian buyers. Inventory adjustments also seem to have influenced imports of many materials. In the latter part of the year these factors declined in importance, and imports from all three areas tended to increase.

#### Trade with Europe<sup>1</sup>

Exports to Europe in 1952 totalled \$475.8 million, 37% above the value recorded in the previous year, while imports, at \$151.3 million, were almost 15% lower than in 1951. Over the year as a whole there was little pronounced change in the average prices of our exports to Europe, although they probably fell off slightly. Import prices, on the other hand, probably declined by more than the all-countries average change of 12.6%. The expansion in export values thus seems to have been due entirely to a greater volume of goods shipped to Europe, while the decline in imports was almost wholly if not entirely caused by lower Canadian dollar prices for European goods.

Only a negligible part of Canada's trade with Europe was conducted with the Soviet Union and its close allies. In 1951 and 1952 domestic exports to these countries were valued at only \$642,000 and \$566,000 respectively, while imports were valued at \$6.8 million and \$7.2 million respectively. The small increase in imports from these countries in

1952 was due entirely to much larger imports of raw furs from Russia; imports from Czechoslovakia and Poland, which have recently been Canada's chief suppliers in this zone, were sharply below these received in 1951.

Foods, especially grains, played an even more important role in exports to Europe than in 1951, and the increase in exports to Europe was concentrated almost exclusively in this class of goods. Of our forty leading exports to Europe in 1951, 7 were foods, 21 industrial materials, and 12 other goods, and in 1952 the relative numbers in each class included in the forty leading exports were little changed at 9, 20, and 11 respectively. But the value and percentage share of trade in these categories changed in a much different fashion, as is shown by the following statement:

Year	Foods	Industrial Materials	Others
		\$'000,000	
1951.....	171.0	117.8	22.1
1952.....	298.0	120.6	25.5
	% of forty leading exports		
1951.....	55.0	37.9	7.1
1952.....	67.1	27.2	5.7

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV, and XIX.



Not all the industrial materials sent to Europe are of mineral origin. Exports of forest products are also substantial, though here most commodities showed declines in 1952. Due to sharper competition and lower prices the value of pulp exports to France, Germany and Italy fell considerably, and sales of lumber to Belgium and the Netherlands were much lower than in 1951. An important drop in the chemicals group was in sales of primary plastics, especially to France. The largest increase among these other industrial materials was in sales of flaxseed; these increased due to larger Canadian crops in the preceding year, and Europe took almost 86% of Canada's total flaxseed exports.

The heavy shipments of foods to Europe were due chiefly to ample grain supplies in Canada together with short supplies in Europe and in some other grain exporting countries. Wheat, barley, rye and oats were all important in these exports, and most of the countries of north-western and southern Europe imported one or more of these grains from Canada in greater quantities than in 1951. This grain was sold for convertible exchange rather than partly financed by loans as in the immediate post-war period of heavy exports to Europe. In 1952, for the first time in recent years, European countries together took more Canadian wheat than did the United Kingdom, and they also accounted for more than half our barley exports. Besides grains, the chief foods sent to Europe were canned and cured fish. Shipments of canned fish (chiefly salmon) to Belgium and France were greater than in 1951, but those to Italy, and sales of cured fish to both Italy and Portugal, were lower than in that year.

Metals were again chief among the industrial materials exported to Europe in 1952. Sales of all remained at high levels, exports of nickel (chiefly a movement in ore for refining in Norway and re-export) showing an especially marked advance. Copper exports to Germany, Italy and Sweden were lower than in 1951, but the first two of these countries and the Netherlands sharply increased imports of primary brass from Canada. Besides the non-ferrous metals, exports of iron ore and iron and steel rolling mill products to Europe showed a marked increase, and asbestos was another important mineral export.

There were several noteworthy changes among other exports to Europe. Sales of automobiles and trucks were well above 1951, shipments to Belgium being particularly high. Sales of farm implements and tractors were lower than in 1951; European markets are now being supplied in part from branch plants of a Canadian concern. Shipments of electrical apparatus, especially radio apparatus, to France and Italy were much higher than in 1951, and there was also a sharp increase in private relief shipments to some countries, especially Greece.

Iron and steel products were again Canada's chief class of import from Europe, but their value and volume were lower than in 1951. Smaller imports of rolling mill products from Belgium, France and Germany, especially in the second half-year, made the chief contribution to this decline, and there was also a sharp decrease in imports of well casing from Belgium, although imports of pipes, tubes and fittings remained greater than in years prior to 1951. Shipments of machinery and tools from Germany and Sweden, and of machinery from Switzerland and Italy were greater than in 1951, however, and there was also a marked increase in receipts of ferro-alloys from Norway.

Imports of clocks and watches, chiefly from Switzerland, were above their low 1951 value, and the Netherlands and Switzerland also increased shipments of electrical apparatus to Canada. Imports of cement from Germany and Belgium reached a higher total than in 1951, and receipts of refined tin from the low countries were also greater, lower prices concealing the size of this increase. The large total of non-commercial imports from Europe was not defence goods, but chiefly settlers' effects; immigration from Europe has been high in recent years. Imports of fibres and textiles from Europe declined more sharply than any other class of goods; both price and volume factors contributed to these declines which were especially concentrated in the first half-year, and which affected most European countries.

Several agricultural specialties are imported from Europe; sales of most of these items to Canada increased in 1952. Exotic cheeses imported from Europe accounted for 59% of Canada's cheese im-

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	43.3	63.2	113.9	125.5	80.1	101.4	143.9	148.5
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Imports .....	30.1	49.2	50.5	47.3	32.6	37.8	37.1	43.8
Total Trade .....	73.7	112.8	164.7	173.3	113.1	139.7	181.4	192.9
Trade Balance .....	+13.5	+14.3	+63.7	+78.7	+47.9	+64.1	+107.2	+105.3

ports in the year; 60% of our imported wines and 69% of imported brandy also came from Europe. Nuts, preserved fruits, pickles and florist stock are other specialty items; these compete to only a minor extent with Canada's staple agricultural industry. The

few large declines in the animal products group were in commodities also produced in Canada. In 1952 Swedish and Danish butter was not needed to alleviate a shortage of Canadian butter, and imports of canned fish from Norway also fell off.

### Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland<sup>1</sup>

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland increased to \$287.6 million in 1952, 8.8% above the value of the previous year. Imports, on the other hand, dropped very sharply; at \$185.2 million they equalled only 60% of the 1951 total. The average prices of exports to Commonwealth countries seem to have been somewhat lower than in 1951; as in the case of Europe the increase in export values was therefore due entirely to a greater volume of goods shipped. Import prices, on the other hand, were only slightly over two-thirds of their 1951 level. This price decline was chiefly responsible for the drop in import values although the volume of goods received was 10% - 15% less than in the preceding year.

After the prices of many important Commonwealth products fell sharply during the first half of 1951 there was a marked deterioration in the exchange reserves of the sterling area. The preceding period of high prices had left many countries of the area with swollen consumers' incomes and import demands, and consumers' incomes and imports did not tend to fall as rapidly as these countries' export income. Early in 1952 at a conference in London the sterling area countries agreed to take steps to improve the balance of their trade in order that the sterling area as a whole might be in balance with the rest of the world by the second half of 1952, and in the following months several countries intensified their import restrictions, which had in many cases been relaxed after the prosperous second half of 1950. Largely as a result of these measures Canadian exports to most sterling area countries were reduced in the second half of 1952. Most of these countries are included in the Commonwealth and Ireland group; of the 33 countries in this group 24 reduced purchases from Canada in the second half

of 1952, and one other made no purchases from Canada in 1952. Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland of thirty of the forty leading commodities listed in Table XV were lower in the second than in the first half-year, and the value of total exports to this area fell by 20%.

Agricultural and animal products, chiefly foods, accounted for more than 40% of exports to the Commonwealth in 1952, a much higher proportion than in other recent years. Increased shipments of wheat, especially to India, were the chief reason for this increase; India's purchases of Canadian wheat were partly financed by a grant under the Colombo plan. Ireland and the Union of South Africa were other large purchasers of wheat in 1952, and large shipments of wheat flour went to the British West Indies, Hong Kong and Ceylon. The British West Indies also took more cured fish from Canada than in 1951, and was the principal Commonwealth market for canned fish. Smaller shipments to Malaya and Singapore of canned fish and processed milk reduced the value of these items in the year. Tobacco was the chief non-food commodity in these groups purchased by the Commonwealth, the British West Indies and Australia its principal markets.

Both industrial materials and manufactures are important in the other groups, although many Canadian manufactures face rigid barriers in parts of the Commonwealth market. Exports of automobiles, trucks and parts to the Commonwealth were very high in 1952, although those of passenger automobiles fell off due especially to smaller shipments to the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. Other important markets for these goods include Australia, India, Pakistan, Malaya and Singapore. Before World War II the Commonwealth was the dominant foreign market for Canada's automobile industry, but trade controls have reduced its importance, and the Latin American market was first in 1952. Also in the

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	54.1	59.2	68.8	79.8	84.5	73.5	67.0	59.8
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Imports .....	62.0	85.2	106.7	53.0	42.0	50.1	50.7	42.4
Total Trade .....	116.4	145.0	176.0	133.8	127.6	124.1	118.3	102.8
Trade Balance .....	-7.6	-25.5	-37.4	+27.8	+43.6	+23.9	+16.9	+18.0



manufactures category, shipments of machinery to the Commonwealth increased in 1952, especially those of metal-working machinery to Pakistan and mining machinery to British Guiana. Sales of newsprint paper, chiefly to Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were much greater than in 1951, and shipments of ammunition to India and Pakistan also grew. But a wide variety of other items, especially in the textiles, paper and chemical products categories were lower than in 1951.

Exports of industrial materials to the Commonwealth showed little change in total in 1952. Those of metals held up well, copper and its alloys showing an especially pronounced increase which was due only in part to prices. Sales of lumber showed a very marked decline; Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa all reduced their purchases of Canadian lumber in 1952, although sales to Ireland increased. The decline in exports in the second half-year affected these as other commodities.

The decrease in imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 affected most of the leading commodities obtained from that area, and involved both lower prices and smaller quantities of goods. In illustration of these changes the following statement shows for twelve of Canada's chief imports from this area (including the ten leading commodities imported in each of 1951 and 1952), the value of imports received in 1951 as recorded in the trade statistics, the 1952 quantity valued at 1951 prices, and the 1952 value as recorded in the statistics. Changes from column 1 to column 2 of the statement indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The twelve commodities included cover 84.9% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1951, and 77.3% of the 1952 total.

Commodity	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices	'52 Quantity at '51 Prices	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined..	73.0	56.1	42.8
Rubber crude, etc.	54.3	39.6	21.6
Tea, black .....	20.3	21.3	17.7
Wool, raw .....	41.0	34.6	13.0
Jute fabrics, etc.	13.8	17.8	10.7
Bauxite ore .....	11.1	11.9	10.6
Tin blocks, etc...	9.1	6.5	5.8
Petroleum, crude, etc. ....	8.8	7.1	5.8
Fruits, dried .....	3.8	5.4	5.0
Cocoa beans .....	4.3	5.3	4.8
Coffee, green .....	5.1	4.6	4.4
Vegetable oils, etc.	5.9	1.2	0.9
Total .....	260.6	211.4	143.1

The average prices at which all twelve commodities were imported in 1952 were lower than in 1951; the weighted average price decline for the

twelve was 32.3%. In five cases the quantity of goods received was greater than in 1951, but only three increases were greater than 10%, and for the twelve commodities the weighted average quantity decrease was 18.9%. The value decline for these twelve items was 45.1% whereas for all imports from the Commonwealth it was only 39.7%; the average price and volume changes affecting all imports from the Commonwealth were therefore somewhat lower than in the case of these twelve. It seems likely that the average decrease in the price of all these imports was about 30%, and that the net decrease in the quantity of goods received was between 10% and 15%.

The countries most affected by these sharp declines were Australia, New Zealand, India, the Federation of Malaya, and Jamaica. Imports of wool and sugar from Australia fell especially sharply, purchases of tinned fruits were lower, and a steep price decline reduced the value of raisin imports. New Zealand was equally affected by lower wool imports, and purchases of butter from that country also fell off. India's sales of tea and jute fabrics to Canada were affected by lower prices, and a shortage of peanut oil prevented any sizable shipment of vegetable oils to this country. Lower prices for rubber and tin, and smaller imports of these commodities reduced Malaya's earnings from sales to Canada, and imports of sugar from Jamaica were sharply below these of 1951.

Other Commonwealth countries also felt the effects of these declines. Purchases of crude petroleum from Brunei and Trinidad were lower than in 1951, those of manganese oxide from the Gold Coast and of chrome ore from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa were also reduced. British East Africa, our principal Commonwealth source of coffee, had its sales affected by lower prices; imports from Ceylon were also reduced by lower rubber purchases. Although imports from many Commonwealth countries revived towards the end of 1952, and total imports from the area were slightly higher in the second half-year, Canada's large export balance on this trade continues to strain the dollar-earning capacity of these countries.

Although the Commonwealth accounted for only 4.6% of Canada's total imports in 1951 it was the principal source of a number of important commodities. Sugar, rubber, tea, spices, sausage casings, wool, and bauxite ore are important Canadian imports in most years, and in 1952 more than 70% of Canada's imports of each of these commodities was drawn from the Commonwealth. In the case of more than a third of the commodities included among our forty leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 this area provided more than half of our total imports. To a considerable extent, therefore, Canadian imports from the Commonwealth are somewhat limited by the size of the Canadian market, but tend to grow and fluctuate with the market.

Trade with Latin America<sup>1</sup>

In 1952 total exports to Latin America rose 31% above their 1951 record value to reach \$273.6 million, and imports, at \$284.2 million, also surpassed the previous year's record by almost 4%. In the case of exports, an increase in the volume of goods shipped seems to have been largely responsible for the value gain, although the prices of the goods which Latin America buys from Canada may have averaged slightly higher than in 1951. The prices of imports from Latin America declined in 1952 by about the same amount as the average for imports from all countries; the volume of these imports was some 17% above that of the previous year, a substantially greater gain than that shown by the all-country average.

This increase in trade was not evenly distributed among the twenty republics. The lion's share of the increase in exports went to Brazil, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela, and shipments to a few countries were lower than in 1951. Much of the increase in imports was in purchases from Cuba, Mexico and Colombia, and there was a particularly sharp drop in imports from Argentina.

Manufactured goods are of particular importance in exports to Latin America; on the whole this market has been less affected by trade restrictions since the war than have most others. Automobiles were the chief manufacture exported to this market in 1952, and Latin America took more Canadian automobiles than did the Commonwealth, formerly our chief export market for them. Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela were the chief buyers. Automobile exports to Latin America were especially heavy while credit controls limited the domestic market, and before Brazil was forced by exchange problems at the end of the year to limit her imports. Machinery, both farm and non-farm is another important export. Brazil's imports of both classes of machinery were lower than in 1951, and Uruguay's imports of farm machinery declined, but Mexico and Colombia made heavy purchases of non-farm machinery, and Argentina of farm machinery and tractors. The major part of the electrical apparatus exported to Latin America

in 1952 went to Brazil, required by heavy investment in the public utilities field there, but sales to several other countries were also important. Sales of ships were greater than in 1951; these were transferred to Panama and Honduras.

Foods are also important in these exports. Wheat exports were particularly heavy due to the poor Argentine crop in 1951-52; Brazil, Peru and Bolivia were the largest markets and increased their purchases most. Wheat flour is also important. Venezuela was the chief market in 1952, sales to Cuba and Ecuador declining. A large quantity of malt was sold to Cuba, and that country and Uruguay increased their imports of Canadian seed potatoes. The Caribbean countries, especially Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, were a good market for cured fish. Venezuela increased its purchases of shell eggs and processed milk, and Peru and Cuba were also important markets for the latter commodity.

Other important items in these exports included newsprint paper, for which Mexico and Cuba were the chief markets, and wood pulp. The decline in the latter commodity was due chiefly to smaller shipments to Brazil. Exports of metals and minerals were also significant, and went to a variety of markets. Canadian exports to Latin America in 1952 were probably more varied than those to other trading areas, but in only a few cases did Latin America take the major part of an important export commodity, or was Canada the supplier of more than a small part of Latin American requirements of a commodity. There is therefore considerable scope for expansion of exports to that area.

The price change affecting imports from Latin America was probably closer to the all-country average than in the case of any other trading area. The following statement includes the leading eleven imports from Latin America in each of 1951 and 1952 for which prices were readily obtainable. As in the statement in the preceding section, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The commodities included in the statement cover 87.9% of imports from the area in 1951, 88.3% of the 1952 total.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1951				1952			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	36.7	43.1	52.3	76.0	78.5	69.8	53.9	70.2
Re-Exports .....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Imports .....	61.5	72.3	68.6	71.2	65.2	71.7	73.7	73.7
Total Trade .....	98.3	115.6	121.2	147.5	143.9	142.0	127.8	144.1
Trade Balance .....	- 24.7	- 29.0	- 16.1	+ 5.0	+13.5	- 1.4	- 19.6	- 3.3



Commodity	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices	'52 Quantity at '51 Prices	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc. ....	125.9	141.7	127.2
Coffee, green .....	42.3	47.3	45.0
Bananas, fresh....	19.6	20.7	20.9
Sugar, unrefined..	4.1	28.1	16.8
Cotton, raw .....	1.1	10.9	9.2
Fuel oils .....	10.4	8.3	7.9
Manila, sisal etc.	11.1	7.8	7.9
Nuts .....	5.1	5.5	5.3
Vegetables, fresh	3.3	4.7	3.1
Meats, canned ....	3.8	2.6	2.8
Iron ore .....	1.1	1.4	2.4
Silex etc. ....	2.5	0.7	1.6
Vegetable oils, etc.	10.3	1.1	0.9
Total .....	240.6	280.8	250.9

Lower prices were exhibited by eight of the thirteen commodities; in the case of iron ore the apparent price increase was in large measure due to the higher average quality of the ore received in 1952, but this does not distort the total calculation appreciably. The weighted average price decrease for these thirteen commodities was 10.7%. Quantity increases also occurred in eight cases; as a result of the relatively higher quality of iron ore received in 1951 the true increase in quantity is understated in this case, but the effect on the total is minute. The weighted average quantity increase shown by these thirteen commodities was 16.7%. The increase in value of these thirteen imports was 4.3%, in the case of all imports from Latin America 3.8%; only a downward adjustment of a decimal point or two is necessary to adjust the sample price and volume changes to correspond with the total value change.

Natural products are especially important in imports from Latin America. Coffee comes chiefly from Brazil and Colombia; the latter country accounted for most of the increase in coffee imports from this area in 1952. Imports of bananas from Honduras and Panama were higher than in 1951, but those from Costa Rica and Ecuador declined. Cuba and the Dominican Republic supplied most of the raw sugar

imported from Latin America, and Cuba all of the refined sugar. Normally the Canadian tariff of \$1.50 or more per hundred pounds excludes imports of Cuban refined sugar, but prices in Cuba were so depressed in part of 1952 that this sugar could be sold in Canada, duty paid, at a price competitive with that produced in Canada. Mexico was Canada's chief supplier of nuts and fresh vegetables in Latin America, and due to a more favourable relation between Mexican and United States prices for cotton in 1952 greatly increased shipments of this commodity to Canada. Brazil, Mexico and Haiti supplied Canada with tropical fibres, but imports of these were lower than in 1951 and purchases of canned meats and hides and skins from Argentina and Uruguay also fell off. The decline in canned meats was due to Canada's meat surplus in 1952, that in hides to much lower prices and inventory adjustments.

Minerals are also important in these imports. Petroleum from Venezuela is the chief import from Latin America, and purchases of fuel oils from that source are also substantial. Several non-ferrous ores come from Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Mexico, and crystallized quartz from Brazil. The latter country is also Canada's principal supplier of vegetable wax, especially carnauba wax. Manufactures are generally unimportant in these imports, an interesting exception (though still at the materials stage) being our growing imports of synthetic tire fabric yarns from Cuba.

Latin America accounted for more than 70% of our total imports of eight of the forty chief imports from that area in 1952, and between 50% and 70% of the total for two others. The expansion of imports from Latin America is therefore somewhat less restricted by the size of the Canadian market than is the case with the Commonwealth. A considerable number of Latin American goods are competitive with United States and Commonwealth products. Competition among these alternative sources of supply for some products has been close in recent years, as is indicated by several shifts of Canadian imports from one area to another.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

#### Basic Determinants of Trade

The long run forces determining trade are often neglected in discussions of recent trade developments. They are nevertheless of great importance, and account for the close similarities of trade in successive years in spite of sharp changes in current economic or political considerations. Geographic factors are basic to trade in the long run; economic and demographic trends are also important.

Climate and resources are the most important geographic influences on trade. Types of soil, rainfall and temperature affect especially the range of agricultural and forest products which can be produced in any country. A wide range of these products is needed by modern industry, and those which cannot be domestically produced must be imported or industrial output will be affected. A wide range of these products is also demanded by consumers in countries with high standards of living, and again few countries can produce most domestically. Mineral deposits are also important. Few countries can produce most of the minerals they require; imports provide an alternative source of supply to mines. Topography is important. Countries with sizable rivers flowing through uneven terrain have available a source of power which can greatly stimulate industrial development, and compensate for shortages of mineral or vegetable fuels. The study of world geography can aid greatly the understanding of world trade.

While geography itself is almost a static force, its impact on trade is far from static. Resources may exist which are not known, or which cannot be economically utilized at a particular period of time. There have been several new resources discovered or developed in Canada in recent years which are already somewhat altering our trade pattern. Most

noticeable in its effects is the development of western Canada's oil resources. Iron ore is another mineral of which Canadian production is rapidly increasing under the impact of new discoveries and heavy investment, titanium dioxide another example. And year-to-year variations in such things as rainfall and temperature can greatly affect agricultural production in particular years and hence our trade in agricultural products.

Demographic and economic factors are also varied in aspect. Where population is sparse, extractive industries are likely to be more important than fabricating industries. This is especially true if small populations occupy large areas rich in resources. The traditions of a people, its inherited skills, tastes and taboos, will also influence the types of occupation in which it is likely to engage readily. The capital and capital equipment available in a community also affect economic activity; without it complex modern heavy production would not be possible, and countries without capital find it usually accumulates slowly at first, especially if political conditions are unsettled. While capital, like commodities, can be imported, conditions favourable to the increase of capital at home are often a prerequisite to obtaining it from abroad. Capital can, to a considerable extent, be substituted for both labour and resources in production, and it widens the possible range of economic activity in any environment.

These forces, like the geographic forces discussed above, can also change over long periods of time. Population can grow rapidly both through natural increase and immigration, as has been the case in Canada in recent years. With an increase in population can come changes in the range of indus-

• **TABLE 15. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups**

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1949	1950	1951	1952
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	25.8	20.4	22.8	27.5	13.7	15.3	13.3	12.1
Animals and Animal Products .....	11.3	11.7	8.9	5.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	12.1	11.5	11.8	8.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	29.2	35.7	35.7	31.8	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Iron and its Products .....	9.8	8.1	8.7	9.5	32.3	30.9	32.6	34.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	14.3	14.7	14.6	16.4	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	19.4	19.3	16.8	15.9
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	5.7	5.4	7.3	10.6



tries in which it is profitable to engage. With a large population and a broader economic structure the range of exportable goods is likely to increase, the variety of imports required is likely to grow.

The specialization of national production depends on these geographic, demographic and economic factors, and others as well, and it is on the specialization of national production that trade depends. Unless distorted by political factors, economic forces usually lead to specialization in those lines of production in which a country can most efficiently use its resources, labour and capital. The Canadian economy has been subjected to relatively little basic distortion; year after year a major share of the

productive resources of Canada have been devoted to extractive and allied industries producing, processing and distributing staple commodities for markets at home and abroad. A wide variety of materials and manufactures are not produced to a great extent in Canada not because they could not be produced, but because it is on the whole more profitable to produce basic commodities instead. The Canadian economy today is based upon the exchange of efficiently produced surpluses for goods which could only less efficiently (if at all) be produced in Canada; this has provided Canada both with an accumulation of capital with which to broaden and diversify the economy and with the world's second highest standard of living.

### Trade by Component Material Groups<sup>1</sup>

The classification according to which Canadian trade statistics are usually presented is by component material. Individual commodities are classified by items and groups according to the material from which they are chiefly made. The main groups of this classification are not only the basis on which the trade statistics are presented, but are also the framework within which (after slight modifications) Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated.

The stability of the proportions of exports and imports which fall within each main group year after year is quite pronounced. In spite of wide variations in crop yields, in circumstances affecting demand in Canada and abroad, and in prices, most variations are relatively small and show few long-run trends. The stability of these proportions is due largely to the operation of basic forces such as are outlined above. Over short periods of time (measured in years, not months) there is little real basic change in the goods which Canada wants and can obtain from other countries, or in the goods which other countries want and can obtain from Canada. The more important trend-changes which appear to have been developing in recent years are a gradual increase in the proportion in exports of non-ferrous metals, due to the rapid growth in production of these commodities in Canada and their increasing use in modern industry, and a more rapid decline in the proportion of non-metallic minerals in imports, due to the revolutionary expansion of Canada's oil production.

Other changes in the proportion of trade included in the various main groups of the classification have been due to more temporary factors. The sharp increase in agricultural products exports in 1952 was affected by two main influences. The Canadian grain crop in 1951 was high, that of 1952 was at a record level; at the same time crops in other important exporting and consuming countries, especially in 1951-52, were low. These circumstances do not occur frequently, and rarely coincide, and the record grain exports of 1952 must likewise be considered somewhat unusual. The extremely low proportion of

exports in the animal products group in 1952 was caused by the barriers to trade resulting from the brief occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada; this same factor affected the share of imports in that group slightly. Lower prices and stiffer competition from other countries than was the case in the preceding two years reduced the very high share of wood products in exports. Prices were also the chief influence in reducing the share of fibres and textiles in imports. The increase in the share of miscellaneous commodities in purchases from abroad is due chiefly to sharply higher imports of some defence items included in this group.

The stable proportions of exports and imports included in the various component material groups do not imply few fluctuations in the value of trade in individual commodities. Fluctuations here are the rule, rather than the exception, as can readily be seen by glancing at the last column of Tables VII and VIII. And most of these fluctuations are considerable. Over a third of the commodities included in Canada's forty leading exports and imports in 1952 differed from their 1951 value by more than 20%. Less than a third failed to change by as much as 10%.

Both price and volume fluctuations contributed to these changes in value, and these were pronounced in the case of both exports and imports as is shown by Tables XX - XXIII. Import prices and export prices both averaged lower than in 1951, with the decline in import prices being especially pronounced. Most of the individual commodities for which import prices are given in Table XXII show price declines, while changes in export prices were more mixed. The following statement compares the direction and extent of price declines among exports and imports shown in the tables:

Price Change, 1951 to 1952	Number of Commodities	
	Exports	Imports
- 50% or more .....	1	3
- 25% but less than - 50% .....	1	4
- 10% but less than - 25% .....	6	10
decline less than - 10% .....	15	23
unchanged .....	1	1
increased .....	18	5
Total .....	42	46

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables VII, VIII, and XX - XXIII.

TABLE 16. Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First five commodities .....	37.7	43.4	45.4	45.8	45.5	27.6	26.8	25.7	25.8	25.9
Second five commodities .....	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.7	14.2	12.1	12.8	13.1	11.9	12.9
Third five commodities .....	8.4	6.9	8.0	8.1	8.6	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.8
First Fifteen Commodities....	59.0	63.9	67.0	66.5	68.2	48.7	48.0	46.6	45.2	46.6

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in constructing this table.

The sharp change in the terms of trade reflected by these variations had pronounced effects on Canada's balance of trade in 1952. Lower import prices were especially important in reducing the value of purchases from the United Kingdom, Europe and the Commonwealth.

The increase in the respective volumes of exports and imports in 1952 did not differ greatly, and as might be expected changes affecting the individual export commodities presented in the detailed tables of Part II did not differ appreciably in direction and extent of change from those affecting imports. Fluctuations were extremely sharp, however, as is indicated by the following statement:

Volume Change, 1951 to 1952	Number of Commodities	
	Exports	Imports
+ 25% or more .....	6	5
+ 10% but less than + 25% .....	9	13
increase less than + 10% .....	7	9
decline less than - 10% .....	4	7
- 10% but less than - 25% .....	9	10
- 25% or more .....	7	2
Total .....	42	46

While sizeable year-to-year fluctuations in trade in individual commodities are to be expected, especially where imports represent a marginal source of supply

and exports a marginal market (or a marginal supply to the foreign purchaser), nevertheless the magnitude of these changes was unusually high in 1952.

Several influences have contributed to the sharp price and volume fluctuations affecting commodity trade in the past two years. Particularly important from the price standpoint have been stockpiling activities in some countries and military purchases in many. Volume has also been influenced by speculation, especially in the form of fluctuations in inventories, by Canada's huge grain crops, and by the restrictions on the meat trade mentioned above. To have extraordinary influences affecting trade in particular years has been the rule rather than the exception in the post-war period, but in 1951 and 1952 their effects have been especially pronounced.

Throughout these changes, however, Canada has remained predominantly an exporter of staple products. As in the case with most other such countries a small number of commodities accounts for a very high proportion of total exports, and the commodity concentration of export trade has been increasing since dollar shortages became an acute post-reconstruction problem after 1948. Import trade is more varied, and the leading "commodities" in Canada's imports are more heterogeneous than in the case of exports. There was little pronounced change in the commodity concentration of imports in 1952; in the past three years, however, this has been measurably less than in the period when the emergency exchange conservation controls were at their peak.

### Other Classifications of Canadian Trade

No single classification can satisfactorily serve all of the many uses to which trade statistics may be put. For some analytical purposes it is desirable that the classification studied should clearly state those facts of greatest interest in connection with specific problems. At other times it is desirable to have a classification which permits ready comparison between various sets of statistics. Four major re-groupings of the items in Canada's export and import statistics are published annually to help meet such needs, but individual users of the statistics often are faced with the problem of re-grouping the items to suit their own purposes.

Possibly the most significant of these secondary classifications of Canadian trade is that according to the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup>. Most countries quite naturally classify their national trade statistics in the manner which seems most appropriate for the uses to which the statistics are put in the country itself. But for many purposes it is necessary to compare the trade statistics of different countries, and differences

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, second edition, New York, 1951.



TABLE 17. Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup>

Section Title	Total Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Food .....	1,042.4	1,246.3	26.3	28.6	398.9	376.9	9.8	9.4
Beverages and Tobacco.....	73.2	79.3	1.8	1.8	22.2	25.5	0.6	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible .....	1,152.5	1,094.8	29.1	25.1	535.2	382.1	13.1	9.5
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....	17.5	27.3	0.4	0.6	535.0	503.2	13.1	12.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats.....	10.1	8.0	0.3	0.2	45.3	24.2	1.1	0.6
Chemicals .....	157.7	146.5	4.0	3.4	205.9	198.6	5.0	4.9
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material ....	1,159.3	1,307.6	29.2	30.0	862.8	812.3	21.1	20.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment .....	300.0	399.0	7.6	9.2	1,107.0	1,256.2	27.1	31.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....	31.2	27.0	0.8	0.6	245.0	267.4	6.0	6.6
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities..	19.1	20.0	0.5	0.5	127.2	181.6	3.1	4.5

1. For further detail of trade on this basis see Part II, Tables XXIX and XXX.

between national classifications greatly increase the difficulty of this task. In May, 1950, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the S.I.T.C., which had been drawn up at their request by an international group of experts, and urged member nations to make use of it either by adopting it as a primary classification for national statistics or by converting national data to it for international use. At the same time international organizations were urged to use the S.I.T.C. in framing requests for statistical data to individual countries.

Adoption of the S.I.T.C. has been widespread. Eighteen important trading countries supplied trade statistics on this basis to the United Nations in 1952, and these data are published by the Statistical Office in its *Commodity Trade Statistics*<sup>1</sup> series. Several countries have adopted or are adopting the S.I.T.C. for use as a national classification. Its appearance has greatly simplified the task of providing much statistical material to international agencies.

The groups of the S.I.T.C. bring out clearly several differences in structure between Canada's exports and imports. Exports fall predominantly into three groups: foods, crude materials, and single-material manufactures which are in our case largely processed materials, especially wood and paper and minerals. Imports are more widely distributed among the groups, but machinery and transport equipment is of special importance, and other manufactured goods and fuels are also large categories. Like the component material groups, the shares of the various S.I.T.C. groups in exports and imports are remarkable more for their stability than for their variations. Some changes receive greater prominence here: the

sharp increase in imports of machinery and transport equipment, especially aircraft, in 1952; the decrease in imports and exports of crude materials due chiefly to the fact that the greatest price declines occurred here; the increase in exports of foods, especially grains, in spite of lower prices. But the S.I.T.C., like Canada's component material classification, is a general classification, rather than one designed to emphasize specific aspects of trade.

Three classifications of Canadian trade designed for special uses are published in the annual report *Trade of Canada* and summarized here in Table 18. The first of these classifies trade by origin: by the nature of the primary activity which provided the materials for the commodity; the second on the basis of value added by manufacture; the third on the basis of the use to which commodities are most likely to be put.

These classifications also throw further light on the structure of Canada's trade. The classification by origin emphasizes the importance of forest products in exports, while the high percentages of imports in the mineral origin and mixed origin groups reflect the greater importance of manufactures in import trade. The classification by degree of manufacture also stresses this latter point, but does not make clear the higher degree to which manufactured imports are processed than are manufactured exports. Such products as newsprint paper and wheat flour form a large proportion of Canada's "fully or chiefly manufactured" exports, while in imports such commodities as machinery, vehicles, and electrical apparatus are more typical. The purpose classification emphasizes the importance of producers' materials in exports; they accounted in 1951 and 1952 for some 75% of the total. While materials were also important in imports their share of the total was only about half as great, and producers' equipment and consumers' goods were of much greater importance than in exports.

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, quarterly, New York.

TABLE 18. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture and by Purpose<sup>1</sup>

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
<b>By Origin:</b>								
Farm Origin .....	1,118.0	1,302.3	28.6	30.3	1,075.0	858.2	26.3	21.3
Wild Life Origin .....	29.9	24.5	0.8	0.6	11.8	11.2	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin .....	123.4	116.8	3.1	2.7	9.5	9.2	0.2	0.2
Forest Origin .....	1,399.2	1,366.9	35.7	31.8	140.0	138.5	3.4	3.4
Mineral Origin .....	1,088.2	1,296.3	27.8	30.1	2,383.2	2,421.7	58.4	60.1
Mixed Origin .....	155.8	194.4	4.0	4.5	465.4	591.7	11.4	14.7
<b>By Degree of Manufacture:</b>								
Raw Materials .....	1,157.4	1,399.4	29.6	32.5	1,006.1	856.4	24.6	21.2
Partially Manufactured .....	1,259.8	1,241.2	32.2	28.9	304.0	233.2	7.5	5.8
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .....	1,497.2	1,660.5	38.2	38.6	2,774.8	2,940.9	67.9	73.0
<b>By Purpose:</b>								
Producers' Materials .....	2,915.6	3,282.3	74.5	76.3	1,609.6	1,341.7	39.4	33.3
Producers' Equipment .....	232.0	243.1	5.9	5.6	756.1	815.1	18.5	20.2
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants .....	21.6	28.2	0.6	0.7	284.8	277.8	7.0	6.9
Transport .....	119.1	180.2	3.0	4.2	374.7	473.4	9.2	11.8
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry .....	14.4	14.9	0.4	0.3	37.0	37.8	0.9	0.9
Consumers' Goods .....	466.8	432.7	11.9	10.1	752.4	769.8	18.4	19.1
Live Animals for Food .....	45.8	2.8	1.2	0.1	2	0.9	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified .....	99.2	116.9	2.5	2.7	270.3	314.0	6.6	7.8

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1952, Volume I, Tables 27-33.*

2. Negligible.

### Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade<sup>1</sup>

The primary purpose of Canada's export and import price indexes is to facilitate the interpretation of Canada's external trade statistics. Specifically, they attempt to measure period-to-period price change affecting the trade statistics in order to isolate the respective contributions of the price and volume components to changes in the value of trade.

This aim imposes two requirements on the indexes. First, the prices used to compile an index for any period must as far as possible be the prices which have affected the value of trade recorded for that period. Where suitable unit values can be obtained this requirement creates no serious problem. Where other forms of price must be used care must be taken to ensure that these prices are entered in the index at the same time as transactions concluded at these prices would be reflected in the trade statistics. This normally requires that quoted prices be lagged before use. The prices must also represent approximately the same stage of marketing as do trade statistics values.

The second requirement, which is common to all price index work, is that the sample of prices chosen for use in the index must as far as possible be representative of the whole range of commodities which the index is intended to cover, and that they must be weighted in accordance with their respective importance. One of the most important questions with respect to the export and import price indexes arises out of this requirement: when there are such marked year-to-year fluctuations in the relative

value of the various commodities in trade, how can one be sure that the index has not become unrepresentative.

To check on the representativeness of the sample it is necessary to keep the trade statistics under constant observation. Where commodities sharply increase in relative importance it may be necessary to add new prices to the index, when others become unimportant it may be necessary to delete them from the index. There have in fact been relatively few changes in the sample of commodities included in the post-war export and import indexes, and it appears that the sample included is fairly representative of the commodities important in trade in any post-war year to date. The most important commodity which is not properly represented in the sample to date is aircraft and parts, because of the great difficulty of obtaining a suitable price series for aircraft. However in no post-war year have aircraft accounted for more than 0.9% of exports, or more than 2.4% of imports.

A more difficult matter is to estimate the validity of the weighting system. A system of fixed weights, based on the pattern of trade in the base-year (1948), is used in the calculation of the regularly published indexes of export and import prices. Fixed weights are technically desirable in the calculation of short-period indexes. They reduce the time and staff required for the calculations by removing the necessity of calculating new weights for the trade of each month, quarter or year. They also prevent incomparability between indexes for successive short periods of time which can arise if current weights are used through seasonal or random variations in

1. Reference to the detailed price tables of Part II, Tables XX and XXII, will aid in following this discussion.



the month-to-month composition of trade. With fixed weight indexes valid comparisons can be made between index numbers for successive periods, as well as between current periods and the base period. Technically, with current-weight indexes, the only proper comparisons are with the base period, although comparisons between successive periods are often made with such indexes.

To check on the validity of the fixed-weight series, currently weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually. Exactly the same price sample and price relatives are used as in the current-weight series, and the method of imputation for items not directly represented in the indexes is also identical<sup>1</sup>. The only cause of difference between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that differences in the relative weights of the various items in the current-weight series from those in the base-weight series may not be important in all cases. The impact of these differences will be significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion between the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would make no difference whether base weights, current weights or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would in any case be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, however, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The weights used in the fixed-base-weight index were obtained in the following manner. The 1948 value of trade in each item included in the sample was expressed as a percentage of the total value of trade in 1948. The percentages corresponding to the items within each group were then multiplied by a constant for each group to raise the sum of the item percentages in each group to the percentage which the value of trade in that group in 1948 bore to total trade in 1948. In the regular calculations, these adjusted percentages (weights) are multiplied by the price relatives corresponding to individual commodities to obtain weighted relatives; the weighted relatives are then summed and divided by the sum of their weights to obtain sub-group, group and total indexes.

The moving-current-weight index is calculated as follows. For each group the current-year value of trade in each commodity is entered on the worksheets, and beside it is entered the corresponding 1948-base price relative as used in the base-weight index calculation. For each commodity the price

relative is divided into the current value and multiplied by 100 to obtain a constant base-year dollar value. The current year and base year columns are summed, and the sum of the current dollar values divided by that of the constant dollar values to obtain a group price index. To combine the group indexes, the total current value of trade in each group is deflated by the group price index and this total is summed with those for other groups and divided into the total current dollar value of trade to obtain the total index.

In this calculation the "weights", in a sense which parallels the use of the term in the base-weight index discussion, are the constant dollar values.

It should be noted that the difference between base and current weights, as the terms are used here, is caused only by relative changes over time in the quantities of various commodities traded. The implicit weighting which arises through variations in the relative price levels of individual commodities in successive years affects both indexes equally, and is not a cause of difference between the base-weight and current-weight series.

Table 19 presents the fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices in the post-war years. The similarity of the total indexes in all years is remarkable. In the case of exports the only significant discrepancy between the two series occurred in 1950 and 1951, and was due almost entirely to the phenomenal increase in grain exports in these years. The 1951-52 level of grain exports does not seem likely to be permanent; if not this discrepancy should be reduced in 1953. The size of the discrepancy does not seem sufficient to invalidate the fixed-weight export price indexes for this period, although if it persists through further periods it would probably be desirable to readjust the fixed weights for the period after 1950.

The total import index shows only one significant difference between the base-weight and current-weight series. This was in the year 1951, a year of extremely high prices for certain raw materials, but a year of rapidly falling quantities of imports of these same goods. Wool and rubber were the chief commodities influencing this discrepancy. When these prices returned to a more normal relation with other prices in 1952 the discrepancy between the indexes on the total level again became insignificant.

In all three cases of significant differences between the base-weight and current-weight total indexes, the base-weight series was higher than the current-weight series. This relation between the two need not always hold. If most of those commodities in the indexes which rise most rapidly in price relative to the general average, also show less increase in volume than the general average (and vice versa), then the fixed-weight index will be higher than the current-weight index. If, on the other hand, those commodities showing the greatest relative price increase also show the greatest relative quantity

1. The structure of the base-weight index is described in *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945 - June, 1950*, (1948 = 100), D.B.S., 1950, Reference Paper No. 8.

**TABLE 19. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices**  
(1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Calendar Year						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>							
Agricultural and Animal Products							
Base Weights .....	84.8	95.1	100.0	103.4	105.6	114.8	107.6
Current Weights .....	83.2	94.5	100.0	104.4	105.8	109.7	103.0
Fibres and Textiles							
Base Weights .....	66.1	84.5	100.0	103.4	112.8	139.8	120.0
Current Weights .....	64.9	84.7	100.0	104.1	112.2	135.4	119.8
Wood Products and Paper							
Base Weights .....	75.4	92.0	100.0	97.9	105.0	122.4	122.4
Current Weights .....	75.9	92.0	100.0	98.3	104.9	122.4	122.0
Iron and Steel and Products							
Base Weights .....	82.3	88.3	100.0	111.4	113.7	126.2	131.4
Current Weights .....	81.0	89.4	100.0	109.8	112.9	126.2	129.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products							
Base Weights .....	76.1	86.9	100.0	105.8	115.1	137.9	142.5
Current Weights .....	73.9	85.6	100.0	105.9	113.9	137.7	140.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products							
Base Weights .....	77.2	88.4	100.0	112.4	120.4	131.7	143.1
Current Weights .....	77.2	88.4	100.0	113.3	123.2	135.6	147.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer							
Base Weights .....	84.2	89.8	100.0	104.9	104.2	116.7	119.3
Current Weights .....	83.6	89.9	100.0	105.8	102.4	115.1	116.0
Miscellaneous							
Base Weights .....	84.2	90.0	100.0	103.7	112.0	132.3	129.7
Current Weights .....	78.2	87.8	100.0	103.9	115.5	133.2	125.9
<b>Total Domestic Exports:</b>							
Base Weights .....	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8
Current Weights .....	79.0	91.4	100.0	103.5	107.8	120.8	118.6
<b>IMPORTS</b>							
Agricultural and Animal Products							
Base Weights .....	82.1	92.7	100.0	98.7	108.2	122.4	102.1
Current Weights .....	82.5	92.6	100.0	97.5	108.3	121.1	101.7
Fibres and Textiles							
Base Weights .....	70.2	87.3	100.0	100.3	109.3	158.6	108.5
Current Weights .....	69.3	88.3	100.0	99.6	111.0	154.0	110.4
Wood Products and Paper							
Base Weights .....	84.4	92.1	100.0	105.7	111.6	118.4	115.3
Current Weights .....	83.6	92.6	100.0	105.8	111.9	118.3	114.7
Iron and Steel and Products							
Base Weights .....	77.1	88.3	100.0	107.0	116.1	122.5	117.3
Current Weights .....	76.4	88.4	100.0	106.9	115.9	122.0	117.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products							
Base Weights .....	82.5	93.1	100.0	105.4	106.9	121.2	120.5
Current Weights .....	80.6	91.5	100.0	104.9	106.1	121.1	120.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products							
Base Weights .....	67.8	79.2	100.0	101.6	104.4	108.8	101.7
Current Weights .....	66.9	78.9	100.0	101.0	104.1	108.2	101.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer							
Base Weights .....	83.5	97.6	100.0	100.0	102.8	117.2	109.2
Current Weights .....	80.2	96.6	100.0	99.5	100.9	116.3	110.6
Miscellaneous							
Base Weights .....	93.2	95.3	100.0	97.6	121.5	166.6	123.5
Current Weights .....	89.0	93.0	100.0	96.8	117.2	142.5	110.9
<b>Total Imports:</b>							
Base Weights .....	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.3
Current Weights .....	76.3	88.2	100.0	102.1	110.1	123.4	110.6



increase (and vice versa), then the fixed-weight series will fall below the current-weight series. In general, however, relative price and quantity changes for most commodities over time tend to be negatively correlated.

Discrepancies between the base-weight and current-weight series at the group level are more frequent and larger than in the case of the total index. This indicates that the composition of trade within groups is more likely to change significantly than is the composition of total trade, and that the group indexes are therefore somewhat less accurate than the total indexes. However in most cases these differences seem to be due to special factors affecting trade in individual years; in general their analysis does not reveal the sort of pronounced and persistent change which would require a shift in the weighting pattern of the fixed-weight index. The analysis of four cases may help to clarify these relationships.

First to be examined is the problem of the discrepancy in the export group agricultural and animal products in 1951-52. In these years the price relatives of grains were generally lower than the average for all commodities in the group, those of cattle, meats and cheese generally higher. At the same time the quantities of grains shipped increased sharply, while those of the animal products noted fell off, especially in 1952. The following statement shows the weights which these categories of commodities have in the fixed-weight index, and the nature of the difference in their weight in the current-weight index in these two years:

Commodity	Weight in Base-Weight Index	Weight in Current-Weight Index	
		1951	1952
% of group total			
Grains .....	38.6	58.6	70.0
Flour .....	15.3	13.3	11.5
Meats .....	13.7	3.4	1.9
Cattle .....	8.2	3.5	0.2
Cheese .....	1.5	1.0	0.1
All Others .....	22.7	20.2	16.3
Group Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reference to Table XX will show the extent to which these groups of commodities differed in relative prices from the group average. Besides indicating the abnormal change in the composition of trade within this group due to recent heavy grain crops and the foot-and-mouth bans, the percentages illustrate how great are the changes in weighting necessary to distort the index significantly at the group level so long as the difference among the price changes of the various items in the group is not extreme. The fact that the difference among price relatives in the group was greater in 1951 than in 1952 had more effect in distorting the relation between the two indexes than had the sharper weighting differences of the later year.

The second case to be examined is the only one in the table which seems to be persistent and increasing: that in the non-metallic minerals and

products group of exports in 1950-1952. The relative price level of asbestos in the last three years has been significantly above the group average, and exports of this commodity have been increasing in importance within the group. The weight of this and other commodities in the group within the indexes has been as follows:

Year and Index	Asbestos	Others	Group Total
% of group total			
Base-weight .....	62.1	37.9	100.0
Current-weight:			
1950 .....	76.1	23.9	100.0
1951 .....	72.4	27.6	100.0
1952 .....	76.9	23.1	100.0

In this particular case price and volume movements are positively correlated, and the base-weight index therefore tends to understate the full extent of the price rise affecting this group of commodities. However due to the minor importance of this group in total exports the effect of this change has been of minor importance at the total level.

The third case is that of the import group, fibres and textiles, in the period 1949-52. Here we have the only case where the two indexes indicate a difference in the direction of average price movement between two years (a negligible difference which is within the margin of error to which these indexes are subject), and also certain pronounced changes in the relation between the two indexes in succeeding years. The chief changes in weights and relative prices have affected cotton, wool and synthetic fibres and fabrics; the relative weights of these commodities in the group total have been approximately as follows:

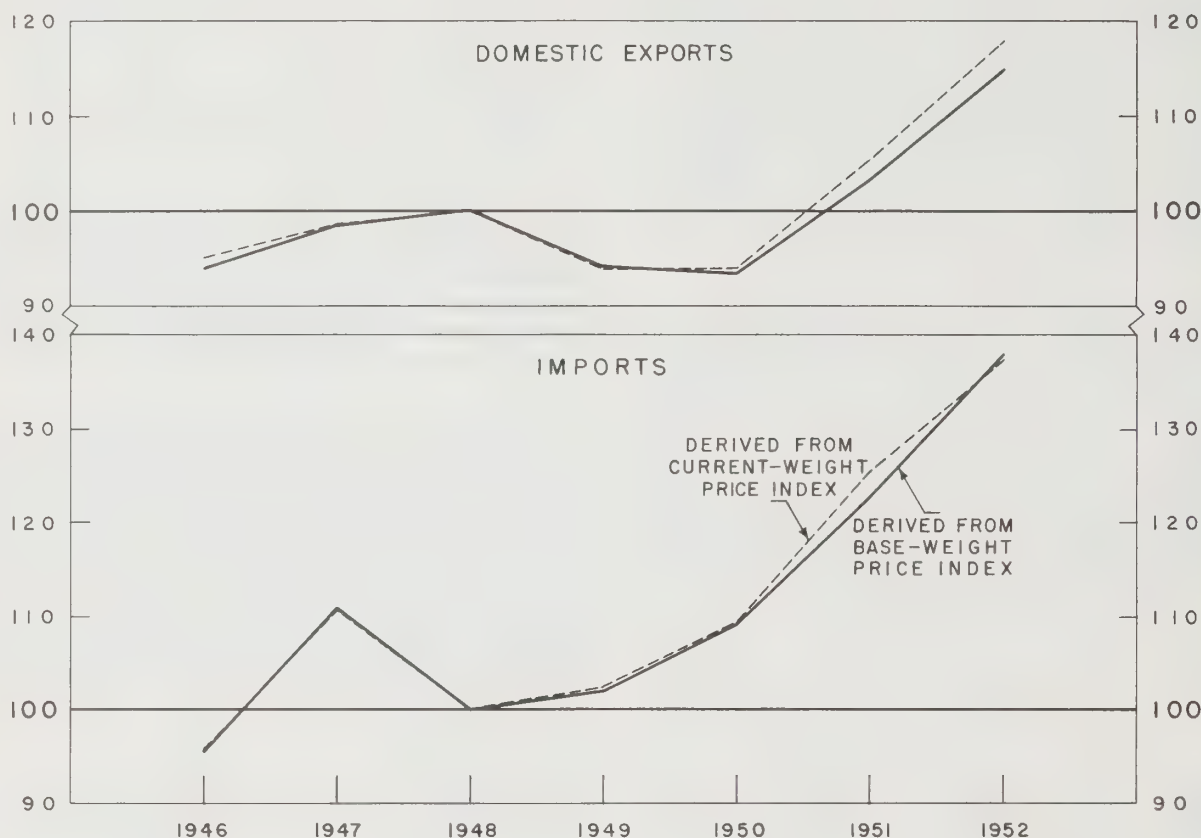
Year and Index	Cotton	Wool	Synthetics
% of group total			
Base-weight .....	35.5	38.2	8.1
Current-weight:			
1949 .....	43.6	33.6	9.0
1950 .....	44.7	33.6	4.8
1951 .....	43.2	31.3	7.0
1952 .....	37.9	28.2	9.9

In 1949 the price relative of cotton was lower than the group total, that of wool higher, and the weight shift in the current-weight index therefore slightly depressed the group average. In 1950 wool prices were relatively high, those of synthetics (and other items) relatively low, but the weight of these latter items was more greatly reduced with respect to the base year than was the case with wool, and the current-weight index rose above the base-weight series. In 1951 the relative price of wool was extremely high, those of all other items below the group average. As the weight of wool in the current-weight series was lower than in the base-weight series, the current-weight index again fell below the other. In 1952 the price of wool was relatively low, those of synthetics and cotton relatively higher, and these higher items had greater weight in the current

### CHART III

#### INDEXES OF PHYSICAL VOLUME OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DERIVED FROM BASE-WEIGHT AND CURRENT-WEIGHT PRICE INDEXES

1948=100



than in the fixed-weight series. The analysis of this case reveals that even a persistent change in relative weights, as in the case of wool and cotton, does not necessarily produce a consistent discrepancy between base-weight and current-weight indexes.

The last case to be examined is that of the miscellaneous group in imports in the period 1950-52. This includes the only instances where the difference between the two series is sufficient to seriously invalidate the results of the base-weight calculation for the group (although again the effect on the total index was negligible except in 1951, and even then the discrepancy in the fibres and textiles group was chiefly responsible for the differences between the index totals). Crude rubber was chiefly responsible for this discrepancy; changes in its weight were as follows:

Year and Index	Crude Rubber	Others	Group Total
	% of group total		
Base-weight .....	26.0	74.0	100.0
Current-weight:			
1950 .....	9.3	90.7	100.0
1951 .....	6.9	93.1	100.0
1952 .....	3.2	96.8	100.0

In each of these years, and especially in 1951, the price of crude rubber was very far above the group average. Its much greater weight in the fixed-weight series resulted in the group total's seriously overstating the real price increase affecting the commodities in this group.

This analysis has emphasized two major points: that a considerable shift in the relative importance of various commodities in trade combined with sharp changes in the relative prices of the commodities affected is necessary if the accuracy of the price indexes is to be noticeably impaired even on the group level. Except in the case of the miscellaneous imports total in 1951 and 1952 these circumstances have not occurred together in sufficient force to destroy the validity of any group index, although they may require slight qualifications in the interpretation of the calculations in a few other cases. In no cases were the total indexes invalidated. Considering the limitations imposed by the size of the sample of commodities in the price index (only about 125 prices are used in each), and by the quality of the data, it is apparently not yet essential to revise the weights of the fixed weight series

especially to allow for major changes in the structure of trade. However a revision of the weights and of the method of allocating the weight of items not directly represented in the series is being studied in connection with the conversion of the series to the Bureau's general post-war reference base (1949 = 100).

The slight differences in the two price series are reflected in differences between the volume indexes derived from each. Chart III illustrates the movement of the total volume indexes derived from the base-weight and current-weight price series. In no year do these appear sufficient to seriously qualify the validity of the indexes, although the published volume series appear to have tended to slightly understate the actual increase in the volume of trade in recent years.



## CHAPTER V

### STATISTICAL NOTES

#### Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. Three monthly bulletins, *Domestic Exports*, *Imports for Consumption*, and *Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade*, contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and trading areas. Two monthly reports, *Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce*, and *Imports Entered for Consumption* contain detailed statistics of trade for the month and the elapsed period of the year presented in commodity-by-country form. Two quarterly reports, *Articles Exported to Each Country*, and *Articles Imported from Each Country*, contain complete detail of trade for the elapsed period of the current year and the preceding year, but present it in country-by-commodity form.

The annual report of Canada's trade statistics is prepared by the External Trade Section and published under the title *Trade of Canada* (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes II and III give complete revised commodity-by-country detail of the year's exports and imports, with comparative figures for previous years. Volume I contains a comprehensive range of summary and analytical tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948* and in annual reports titled *The Canadian Balance of International Payments* prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. Textual comment on and analysis of the trade statistics appears in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, the *Canada Year Book*, and the *Canada* handbook.

#### Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics – Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other changes.

- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country pos-



sesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.

(6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.

(7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** At the time when Newfoundland was united with Canada the United States controlled, under leases negotiated with the United Kingdom during the war, certain military bases in the province. Goods imported into Canada by the United States government for use at these bases were given special treatment by Cana-

dian customs authorities and at first did not enter Canadian import statistics. In April, 1951, a special item established in the Canadian tariff provided for the duty-free entry into Canada of goods for the use of any N.A.T.O. government. This removed the need for special treatment of imports for the use of United States forces stationed at their Newfoundland bases, and these goods have since been included in import statistical item 9196. The effect of this change on the total value of imports has been small; in the last eight months of 1951 these imports were valued at only approximately \$1.6 million, and in the calendar year 1952 at only approximately \$3.7 million.

Another change will affect the treatment of improvement and repair trade in Canadian statistics. In the past the practice has been to attempt to include this trade in the statistics at added value only. Thus if a machine was returned to the United States for repairs then brought back into Canada no entry would appear in the export statistics and the import statistics would record only the cost of the repair work done. Or if ore was exported from Canada for refining and the refined metal returned, the only entry would be in the import statistics, and would equal the difference in value between the ore and the refined metal. While it is relatively easy to trace the international movement of articles in the repair trade, it is extremely difficult to apply the added value principle to improvement trade on the basis of data available to customs officers. As a result the greater part of Canada's improvement trade has had to be recorded in the statistics at full value.

Effective January 1, 1953, all improvement trade will be recorded in the statistics at its full value. Thus ore exported from Canada for refining will be included in the export statistics at its actual value and if the metal is returned to Canada it will be entered in the import statistics at its actual value. Parallel treatment will be given to goods imported for processing and later re-exported. This change is in keeping with a suggestion made by the United Nations Statistical Office. However repair trade continues to be recorded in Canadian statistics at added value only.

### Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume<sup>1</sup>

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from

the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. When the price indexes have been calculated they are then divided into indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyres' type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is  $\frac{\sum(P_1Q_0)}{\sum(P_0Q_0)}$  where  $P_1$  and  $P_0$

represent the prices of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively and  $Q_0$  represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The  $\sum$  sign indicates summation over the whole range of commodities priced. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to  $\frac{\sum(Q_1P_1)}{\sum(Q_0P_1)}$ .

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been made. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resulting volume in-

dexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

TABLE 20. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports by Adjusted Groups<sup>1</sup>

Commodity groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural and Animal Products .....	990.5	1,213.2	1,403.7	522.8	583.7	522.6
Fibres and Textiles .....	29.6	36.9	27.7	364.5	483.5	359.4
Wood Products and Paper .....	1,112.9	1,399.1	1,366.8	95.9	132.4	129.4
Iron and Steel and Products .....	273.2	350.4	417.5	977.6	1,328.1	1,402.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	457.3	569.9	706.7	219.7	297.4	304.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	103.7	131.5	143.5	608.4	681.4	638.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	100.5	131.7	124.6	161.5	195.0	190.8
Miscellaneous .....	50.7	81.9	110.5	222.8	375.7	464.1
<b>Adjusted total .....</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>	<b>3,914.5</b>	<b>4,301.1</b>	<b>3,173.2</b>	<b>4,077.1</b>	<b>4,011.6</b>
Deductions <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	1.0	7.8	18.9
<b>Published total .....</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>	<b>3,914.5</b>	<b>4,301.1</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>	<b>4,084.9</b>	<b>4,030.5</b>

1. These totals are used in calculating indexes of the value, price and volume of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

### Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country, as well as movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military

equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real considera-



tion received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

**TABLE 21. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics**  
(Values in \$'000)

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
<b>Non-Commercial:</b>						
Settlers' effects .....	10,875	12,758	14,788	12,391	22,892	25,744
Bequests, donations, gifts .....	3,495	4,620	3,932	827	627	775
Contractors' outfits .....	1	0	0	2	2	2
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives .....	3	3	3	1,329	1,252	1,663
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments .....	3	3	3	1,029	7,773	18,913
<b>Special:</b>						
Motion picture films .....	1,405	1,989	1,909	1,586	1,849	2,286
Advertising matter .....	2	2	2	4,507	4,663	5,143
Tourist purchases .....	2	2	2	33,090	47,071	66,682
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>14,371</b>	<b>17,378</b>	<b>18,721</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>32,544</b>	<b>47,095</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports or imports .....</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>15,776</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>20,629</b>	<b>54,757</b>	<b>86,127</b>	<b>121,206</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports or imports .....</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>3.01</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not available.

3. Not included in domestic exports.

#### Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold's moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office: all gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. Before this date, shipments of newly-mined gold and of monetary gold were excluded; but comparatively small commercial shipments of old gold, and shipments of all gold products were included. The effect of this change in statistical practice on the trade totals has been negligible; shipments of commercial gold were small in previous years as were shipments of gold products. The only exception to the above mentioned international criterion remaining in Canada's statistics is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series

is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safekeeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. In practice, most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 4.8% in the period 1948-1952).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. To the end of 1951, the United States had been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but with the development of commercial sales other countries are now taking an increased proportion of the total.

### Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F.

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these

goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

**TABLE 22. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade**  
(Values in \$'000,000)

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>Total Exports:</b>						
Recorded Value of total exports .....	849	3,110	3,022	3,157	3,963	4,356
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border <sup>1</sup> .....	33	149	140	142	177	201 <sup>2</sup>
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b.....	882	3,259	3,162	3,299	4,140	4,557
Percent added by freight and other charges .....	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
<b>Imports:</b>						
Recorded value of imports .....	678	2,637	2,761	3,174	4,085	4,030
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border <sup>1</sup> .....	87	267	240	297	335	350 <sup>2</sup>
Estimated value of imports c.i.f.....	765	2,904	3,001	3,471	4,420	4,380
Percent added by freight and other charges .....	12.8	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.7

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.

### "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities are recorded in statistics at the time

when they enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports). Under the Special Trade system those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country. Those exports are recorded which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952*, pp. 35-36.



The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not

Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country, Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepot trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated for the year 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 23. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepot trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

TABLE 23. General Trade Totals for Canadian Trade, 1952  
(Values in \$'000,000)

	Total Exports	Total Imports
Recorded value of trade .....	4,356	4,030
Imports into warehouse <sup>1</sup> (+) .....	—	120
Imports out of warehouse <sup>1</sup> (-) .....	—	116
Exports out of warehouse <sup>1</sup> (+) .....	13	—
Values adjusted to General Trade basis .....	4,369	4,034
Percent added by warehouse trade adjustment .....	0.3	0.1
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border <sup>2</sup> .....	201	350
General Trade totals on f.o.b. — c.i.f. basis .....	4,570	4,384
Percent added by warehouse trade and transportation charge adjustments .....	4.9	8.8

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

### The Index of Concentration<sup>1</sup>

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among

these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If  $P_1$  represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of  $N$  markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2}{N}} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are 0 and 100.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the in-

dex would be  $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$ . If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be  $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$ . However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while the others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be  $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$ . Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

### Notes Included in Preceding Issues

Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)

Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries (Calendar Year 1951, p. 44)

Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

**PART II**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES**





# A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

**TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1952**

Year <sup>1</sup>	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1868.....	52,702	25,350 <sup>2</sup>	17,906 <sup>2</sup>	67,090	22,660	37,617	- 14,388	- 3	- 3
1873.....	85,944	38,232	38,660	124,509	45,189	67,997	- 38,565	- 6,957	- 29,337
1878.....	79,155	25,100	45,918	90,396	48,003	37,253	- 11,241	- 22,903	+ 8,665
1883.....	97,454	41,171	47,011	121,861	55,147	51,680	- 24,407	- 13,976	- 4,669
1888.....	90,185	42,555	40,085	100,672	46,440	39,168	- 10,486	- 3,886	+ 917
1893.....	114,431	39,789	64,080	115,171	52,340	42,529	- 740	- 12,550	+ 21,551
1898.....	159,530	41,082	104,999	126,307	74,825	32,043	+ 33,222	- 33,743	+ 72,955
1903.....	225,230	71,210	131,202	225,095	129,071	58,793	+ 135	- 57,861	+ 72,409
1908.....	263,369	96,920	134,477	352,541	205,310	94,417	- 89,172	- 108,390	+ 40,060
1913.....	277,068	150,962	177,982	671,207	436,887	138,743	- 394,139	- 285,926	+ 39,239
1919.....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920.....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921.....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922.....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923.....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924.....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925.....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926.....	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 198,183	+ 295,737
1927.....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928.....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929.....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930.....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931.....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932.....	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933.....	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934.....	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935.....	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936.....	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937.....	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938.....	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939.....	935,922	389,754	328,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940.....	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941.....	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942.....	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943.....	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+ 1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944.....	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945.....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 <sup>4</sup>	1,202,418	121,693 <sup>4</sup>	+ 1,711,824 <sup>4</sup>	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 <sup>4</sup>
1946.....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 <sup>4</sup>	1,405,297	141,341 <sup>4</sup>	+ 474,601 <sup>4</sup>	- 496,720	+ 457,458 <sup>4</sup>
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951.....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952.....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292

1. Statistics for 1868-1906 relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, those for 1908-1918 to the fiscal year ending March 31, those for 1919-1952 to the calendar year.

2. Domestic exports only; total exports not available prior to 1873.

3. Not available.

4. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Domestic Exports</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949 .....	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950 .....	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951 .....	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952 .....	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	—	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1948 ..... 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949 ..... 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 ..... 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 ..... 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 ..... 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	—	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	—	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	—	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	—	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
<b>Total Exports</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949 .....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950 .....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951 .....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952 .....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	—	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1948 ..... 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	22,994
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949 ..... 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 ..... 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 ..... 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 ..... 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	—	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	—	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	—	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	—	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1952 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Palestine is included with "Others" in 1948, although this country was in the Commonwealth for most of that year.

**TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952 – Concluded**

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Imports</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949 .....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950 .....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951 .....	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952 .....	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	—	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1948 ..... 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	20,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	58,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,063	53,993	7,965
1949 ..... 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,540	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950 ..... 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 ..... 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952 ..... 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	—	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	—	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	—	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	—	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
<b>Trade Balance</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948 .....	+473,083	-283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+ 93,638	+246,810	-96,142	+ 77,824
1949 .....	+261,246	-427,836	+401,811	+ 8,636	+116,181	+145,236	-65,653	+ 82,870
1950 .....	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 88,710	-66,930	+ 14,308
1951 .....	-121,472	-479,015	+214,736	—	- 42,589	+170,250	-64,746	+ 79,891
1952 .....	+325,492	-627,918	+391,292	—	+102,444	+324,482	-10,644	+145,836
1948 ..... 1Q	+ 94,985	-107,862	+115,010	+ 7,826	+ 23,131	+ 62,010	-22,258	+ 17,128
2Q	+ 53,804	-120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+ 13,747	+ 54,687	-24,941	+ 11,725
3Q	+112,767	- 37,466	+ 79,160	+12,972	+ 14,328	+ 63,529	-30,983	+ 11,227
4Q	+211,528	- 17,959	+ 89,124	+11,561	+ 42,432	+ 66,584	-17,960	+ 37,745
1949 ..... 1Q	- 553	-132,772	+ 63,194	+ 8,636	+ 30,685	+ 23,298	-15,235	+ 21,641
2Q	+ 29,606	-175,501	+110,962	—	+ 37,046	+ 47,080	- 7,730	+ 17,748
3Q	+ 64,022	-123,419	+114,290	—	+ 28,750	+ 39,283	-19,379	+ 24,496
4Q	+168,172	+ 3,856	+113,365	—	+ 19,700	+ 35,575	-23,309	+ 18,985
1950 ..... 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	—	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	-19,772	+ 16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	—	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	—	- 22,733	+ 21,406	-24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	—	- 23,269	+ 33,981	-16,154	- 4,710
1951 ..... 1Q	-124,240	-139,509	+ 21,449	—	- 7,590	+ 13,486	-24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	-215,517	-204,706	+ 8,124	—	- 25,460	+ 14,324	-29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	—	- 37,358	+ 63,720	-16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+202,323	- 49,257	+102,546	—	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952 ..... 1Q	+ 85,702	-142,328	+ 89,228	—	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	-183,370	+152,573	—	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	-146,298	+ 89,205	—	+ 16,895	+107,189	-19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	-155,922	+ 60,287	—	+ 18,002	+105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1952 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Palestine is included with "Others" in 1948, although this country was in the Commonwealth for most of that year.



TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Percent of Total Domestic Exports
1950	1951	1952		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States .....	2,020,988	2,297,675	2,306,955	1,113,307	1,193,648	+ 0.4	53.6
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	469,910	631,461	745,845	400,976	344,869	+ 18.1	17.3
3	3	3	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	66,351	94,457	104,376	40,809	63,567	+ 10.5	2.4
9	4	4	Japan .....	20,533	72,976	102,603	41,334	61,269	+ 40.6	2.4
23 <sup>1</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup>	5	Germany, Federal Republic .....	8,873 <sup>1</sup>	37,028 <sup>1</sup>	94,863	17,642	77,221	+ 156.2	2.2
14	5	6	Brazil .....	15,806	53,684	81,367	49,934	31,433	+ 51.6	1.9
6	11	7	India .....	31,520	35,737	55,423	30,566	24,857	+ 55.1	1.3
15	8	8	Italy .....	15,476	48,763	52,645	25,914	26,731	+ 8.0	1.2
5	7	9	Australia .....	35,446	49,079	49,697	24,882	24,815	+ 1.3	1.2
11	9	10	France .....	18,403	46,538	48,264	30,879	17,385	+ 3.7	1.1
4	6	11	Union of South Africa .....	42,561	52,736	47,852	30,659	17,193	- 9.3	1.1
25	15	12	Netherlands .....	8,617	26,191	41,508	12,623	28,885	+ 58.5	1.0
13	13	13	Mexico .....	17,624	29,880	39,641	20,624	19,017	+ 32.7	0.9
10	12	14	Norway .....	18,924	32,198	39,002	20,013	18,989	+ 21.1	0.9
8	14	15	Venezuela .....	25,457	26,982	35,683	19,297	16,386	+ 32.2	0.8
7	16	16	Switzerland .....	26,435	25,345	26,918	10,855	16,063	+ 6.2	0.6
12	19	17	Cuba .....	18,005	20,424	24,181	13,630	10,551	+ 18.4	0.6
18	18	18	Ireland .....	13,321	20,921	23,058	10,492	12,566	+ 10.2	0.5
2	2	19	Yugoslavia .....	818	2,739	22,613	1,130	21,483	+ 725.6	0.5
42	2	20	Egypt .....	3,716	2,466	19,363	2,140	17,223	+ 685.2	0.5
20	17	21	New Zealand .....	10,983	21,757	18,844	10,911	7,933	- 13.4	0.4
40	39	22	Peru .....	3,744	5,054	16,405	8,260	8,145	+ 224.6	0.4
21	20	23	Philippines .....	10,829	15,598	16,045	7,151	8,894	+ 2.9	0.4
24	42	24	Pakistan .....	8,681	4,486	16,016	8,302	7,714	+ 257.0	0.4
16	22	25	Colombia .....	14,806	12,311	13,756	6,217	7,539	+ 11.7	0.3
37	23	26	Sweden .....	4,250	12,125	12,198	6,751	5,447	+ 0.6	0.3
19	25	27	Israel .....	12,126	11,816	11,940	6,969	4,971	+ 1.0	0.3
22	35	28	Panama .....	9,019	5,961	11,359	5,370	5,989	+ 90.6	0.3
29	28	29	Trinidad and Tobago .....	7,476	9,950	11,034	5,897	5,137	+ 10.9	0.3
28	27	30	Jamaica .....	7,495	10,213	10,591	6,036	4,555	+ 3.7	0.2
30	21	31	Chile .....	6,864	13,751	10,090	4,098	5,992	- 26.6	0.2
2	36	32	Denmark .....	923	5,587	9,881	3,851	6,030	+ 76.9	0.2
26	24	33	Hong Kong .....	8,004	12,033	9,582	5,377	4,205	- 20.4	0.2
2, 3	31 <sup>3</sup>	34	Lebanon .....	1,462 <sup>3</sup>	7,036 <sup>3</sup>	9,355	2,817	6,538	+ 33.0	0.2
17	29	35	Argentina .....	13,360	8,883	8,227	3,819	4,408	- 7.4	0.2
27	30	36	Puerto Rico .....	7,643	8,120	7,328	3,655	3,673	- 9.8	0.2
38	26	37	Malaya and Singapore .....	4,097	10,796	7,067	5,166	1,901	- 34.5	0.2
2	48	38	Bolivia .....	2,267	3,484	6,398	3,966	2,432	+ 83.6	0.1
39	37	39	British Guiana .....	4,052	5,308	6,356	2,843	3,513	+ 19.7	0.1
31	34	40	Hawaii .....	6,830	6,418	6,280	3,380	2,900	- 2.2	0.1

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1951

44	38	41	Indonesia .....	3,052	5,227	6,250	5,204	1,046	+ 19.6	0.1
2	32	44	Uruguay .....	1,918	6,868	5,429	2,166	3,263	- 21.0	0.1
33	40	2	Portugal .....	5,641	4,665	4,026	1,702	2,324	- 13.7	0.1
2	33	2	French Africa .....	1,927	6,748	3,226	2,650	576	- 52.2	0.1

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1950 and 1951.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Includes Syria in 1950 and 1951.



TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Percent of Total Imports
1950	1951	1952		1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States .....	2,130,476	2,812,927	2,976,962	1,457,798	1,519,164	+ 5.8	73.9
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	404,213	420,985	359,757	161,420	198,337	- 14.5	8.9
3	3	3	Venezuela .....	87,264	136,718	135,758	60,130	75,628	- 0.7	3.4
8	6	4	Brazil .....	28,178	40,627	35,103	19,032	16,071	- 13.6	0.9
10	8	5	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	22,795	39,095	33,216	18,020	15,196	- 15.0	0.8
4	7	6	India .....	37,262	40,217	26,822	13,939	12,883	- 33.3	0.7
7	4	7	Malaya and Singapore .....	28,852	57,980	25,473	15,454	10,019	- 56.1	0.6
5	15	8	Mexico .....	32,974	18,013	23,937	14,327	9,610	+ 32.9	0.6
11	11	9	British Guiana .....	21,735	25,025	23,660	8,687	14,973	- 5.5	0.6
22 <sup>1</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup>	10	Germany, Federal Republic .....	11,026 <sup>1</sup>	30,936 <sup>1</sup>	22,629	9,652	12,977	- 26.9	0.6
17	12	11	France .....	14,669	23,974	19,117	9,398	9,719	- 20.3	0.5
6	5	12	Australia .....	32,803	46,228	18,712	6,020	12,692	- 59.6	0.5
37	31	13	Cuba .....	4,134	8,333	18,615	10,193	8,422	+ 123.4	0.5
19	24	14	Colombia .....	13,342	13,063	18,004	8,225	9,779	+ 37.8	0.4
28	21	15	Netherlands .....	8,896	14,010	16,495	6,588	9,907	+ 17.7	0.4
18	16	16	Switzerland .....	14,464	16,398	16,396	7,387	9,009	- 0.0	0.4
2 <sup>1</sup>	18 <sup>3</sup>	17	Lebanon .....	62 <sup>3</sup>	16,381 <sup>3</sup>	15,171	4,971	10,200	- 7.4	0.4
21	10	18	New Zealand .....	11,855	30,107	14,231	10,388	3,843	- 52.7	0.4
20	25	19	Japan .....	12,087	12,577	13,162	5,558	7,604	+ 4.7	0.3
13	17	20	Ceylon .....	17,604	16,396	12,492	6,651	5,841	- 23.8	0.3
14	28	21	Netherlands Antilles .....	17,336	10,809	11,747	4,460	7,287	+ 8.7	0.3
26	20	22	Italy .....	9,373	14,217	11,735	5,495	6,240	- 17.5	0.3
15	19	23	Trinidad and Tobago .....	15,205	15,082	9,660	4,599	5,061	- 36.0	0.2
16	27	24	British East Africa .....	15,067	10,864	9,593	5,090	4,503	- 11.7	0.2
12	14	25	Jamaica .....	19,080	18,041	9,204	4,302	4,902	- 49.0	0.2
40	30	26	Costa Rica .....	3,378	8,785	8,740	4,488	4,252	- 0.5	0.2
25	23	27	Barbados .....	10,057	13,409	8,666	3,832	4,834	- 35.4	0.2
35	26	28	Sweden .....	5,145	11,808	8,611	4,539	4,072	- 27.1	0.2
38	35	29	Peru .....	3,961	5,588	8,050	4,235	3,815	+ 44.1	0.2
9	13	30	Arabia .....	28,115	22,659	7,559	4,257	3,302	- 66.6	0.2
24	34	31	Fiji .....	10,194	5,993	6,487	2,010	4,477	+ 8.2	0.2
2	2	32	Dominican Republic .....	1,180	1,126	6,000	1,718	4,282	+ 432.9	0.1
27	33	33	Gold Coast .....	8,999	7,112	5,523	3,809	1,714	- 22.3	0.1
29	29	34	Philippines .....	6,425	8,954	5,423	2,458	2,965	- 39.4	0.1
32	40	35	Honduras .....	5,621	4,027	4,643	1,975	2,668	+ 15.3	0.1
23	22	36	Argentina .....	10,913	13,955	4,374	1,752	2,622	- 68.7	0.1
39	32	37	Spain .....	3,558	7,114	4,260	1,920	2,340	- 40.1	0.1
36	36	38	Union of South Africa .....	4,964	5,372	4,165	1,907	2,258	- 22.5	0.1
33	43	39	Panama .....	5,478	3,492	4,125	1,746	2,379	+ 18.1	0.1
2	48	40	Norway .....	1,405	2,977	3,857	1,663	2,194	+ 29.6	0.1

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1951

30	37	43	Czechoslovakia .....	6,036	4,668	3,559	1,522	2,037	- 23.8	0.1
31	39	2	Guatemala .....	5,781	4,618	2,080	1,428	652	- 55.0	0.1
2	38	2	Other British East Indies .....	47	4,623	1,772	1,115	657	- 61.7	4

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1950 and 1951.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Includes Syria in 1950 and 1951.

4. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland .....	55,055	9,229 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
United States .....	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	2,306,955	1,113,307	1,193,648
Alaska .....	865	1,008	959	2,264	1,249	554	695
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	1,432	1,208	1,061	1,186	1,279	633	646
Greenland .....	88	27	134	206	303	96	207
Commonwealth Countries.....	55,055	9,229	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries .....	1,503,371	1,505,702	2,023,142	2,301,330	2,309,787	1,114,590	1,195,197
<b>Total, North America .....</b>	<b>1,558,426</b>	<b>1,514,931</b>	<b>2,023,142</b>	<b>2,301,330</b>	<b>2,309,787</b>	<b>1,114,590</b>	<b>1,195,197</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda .....	4,102	3,616	2,991	3,693	3,158	1,486	1,672
British Honduras .....	1,151	600	491	572	381	177	204
Bahamas .....	3,636	2,268	1,937	2,136	2,353	1,218	1,135
Barbados .....	5,654	5,013	2,974	4,584	3,912	2,048	1,864
Jamaica .....	12,350	9,033	7,495	10,213	10,591	6,036	4,555
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	6,177	4,515	3,213	4,229	4,276	2,211	2,065
Trinidad and Tobago .....	17,105	12,325	7,476	9,950	11,034	5,897	5,137
American Virgin Islands .....	116	126	156	181	167	87	80
Costa Rica .....	1,216	1,859	2,312	2,175	2,612	1,360	1,252
Cuba .....	10,987	14,391	18,005	20,424	24,181	13,630	10,551
Dominican Republic .....	2,386	2,194	2,954	4,060	4,643	2,604	2,039
El Salvador .....	1,103	927	1,467	2,002	2,230	1,421	809
French West Indies.....	538	70	39	40	47	26	21
Guatemala .....	1,548	1,697	2,401	2,365	1,896	1,090	806
Haiti .....	1,393	1,602	2,513	2,588	3,417	2,114	1,303
Honduras .....	677	678	613	3,575	1,736	513	1,223
Mexico .....	15,045	15,411	17,624	29,880	39,641	20,624	19,017
Netherlands Antilles .....	2,175	2,003	4,464	1,834	1,541	955	586
Nicaragua .....	* 701	638	756	1,097	1,185	690	495
Panama .....	4,123	13,632	9,019	5,961	11,359	5,370	5,989
Puerto Rico .....	2,300	5,962	7,643	8,120	7,328	3,655	3,673
Commonwealth Countries.....	50,176	37,370	26,577	35,378	35,704	19,072	16,632
Foreign Countries.....	44,309	61,190	69,967	84,302	101,983	54,137	47,846
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>94,485</b>	<b>98,560</b>	<b>96,544</b>	<b>119,680</b>	<b>137,688</b>	<b>73,210</b>	<b>64,478</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana.....	8,229	5,676	4,052	5,308	6,356	2,843	3,513
Falkland Islands.....	1	7	1	2	31	1	31
Argentina .....	16,680	2,902	13,360	8,883	8,227	3,819	4,408
Bolivia .....	1,046	1,908	2,267	3,484	6,398	3,966	2,432
Brazil .....	28,601	17,259	15,806	53,684	81,367	49,934	31,433
Chile .....	4,495	3,633	6,864	13,751	10,090	4,098	5,992
Colombia .....	8,406	8,012	14,806	12,311	13,756	6,217	7,539
Ecuador .....	1,308	1,727	1,432	2,713	2,030	1,097	933
French Guiana .....	129	129	5	4	3	2	1
Paraguay .....	369	133	110	167	112	60	52
Peru .....	2,529	7,050	3,744	5,054	16,405	8,260	8,145
Surinam .....	695	960	863	934	1,097	634	463
Uruguay .....	4,201	2,282	1,918	6,868	5,429	2,166	3,263
Venezuela .....	16,935	27,689	25,457	26,982	35,683	19,297	16,386
Commonwealth Countries.....	8,229	5,683	4,053	5,310	6,387	2,843	3,544
Foreign Countries.....	85,393	73,684	86,631	134,835	180,597	99,549	81,048
<b>Total, South America .....</b>	<b>93,622</b>	<b>79,367</b>	<b>90,684</b>	<b>140,145</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>102,392</b>	<b>84,592</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom.....	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	745,845	400,976	344,869
Austria .....	3,110	3,706	2,369	2,166	5,216	2,726	2,490
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	33,035	56,525	66,351	94,457	104,376	40,809	63,567
Denmark .....	7,748	3,109	923	5,587	9,881	3,851	6,030
France .....	92,963	36,004	18,403	46,538	48,264	30,879	17,385
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	13,214	23,451	8,873	37,028	94,863	17,642	77,221
Iceland .....	1,845	743	847	700	833	544	289
Ireland .....	9,257	9,052	13,321	20,921	23,058	10,492	12,566
Netherlands .....	43,684	13,759	8,617	26,191	41,508	12,623	28,885
Norway .....	23,429	21,736	18,924	32,198	39,002	20,013	18,989
Sweden .....	7,207	5,516	4,250	12,125	12,198	6,751	5,447
Switzerland .....	19,389	32,281	26,435	25,345	26,918	10,855	16,063
Commonwealth Countries.....	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	145,845	400,976	344,869
Foreign Countries.....	254,881	205,883	169,313	303,255	406,119	157,186	248,933
<b>Total, North-Western Europe.....</b>	<b>941,795</b>	<b>910,839</b>	<b>639,223</b>	<b>934,716</b>	<b>1,151,964</b>	<b>558,162</b>	<b>593,802</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar.....	15	336	329	648	353	249	104
Malta.....	3,250	3,905	4,680	2,150	3,111	1,594	1,517
Greece .....	9,663	2,615	1,833	2,703	4,415	1,588	2,827
Italy .....	32,379	12,567	15,476	48,763	52,645	25,914	26,731
Portugal .....	5,181	8,405	5,641	4,665	4,026	1,702	2,324
Azores and Madeira .....	77	101	210	259	224	132	92
Spain.....	596	387	5,642	742	3,579	2,309	1,270
Commonwealth Countries.....	3,265	4,241	5,009	2,798	3,464	1,842	1,622
Foreign Countries.....	47,895	24,075	28,802	57,132	64,888	31,645	33,243
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>51,160</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>33,811</b>	<b>59,930</b>	<b>68,352</b>	<b>33,487</b>	<b>34,865</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania.....	90	0	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria .....	123	279	215	8	2	1	2
Czechoslovakia.....	11,395	3,030	2,179	492	367	178	189
Estonia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	2,280	607	600	3,129	2,694	1,712	982
Germany, Eastern.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Hungary .....	820	75	86	30	81	58	23
Latvia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania .....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Poland .....	5,804	1,945	1,432	94	69	8	61
Roumania .....	440	338	122	11	45	43	2
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	112	93	182	7	1	1	1
Yugoslavia.....	2,250	734	818	2,739	22,613	1,130	21,483
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>23,313</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>25,873</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>22,741</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden.....	2,653	57	31	25	127	119	8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	42	37	75	34	104	91	13
Arabia.....	2	3,142	875	1,414	2,149	1,085	1,064
Egypt .....	10,205	4,762	3,716	2,466	19,363	2,140	17,223
Ethiopia .....	74	42	54	198	54	37	17
Iran .....	684	11,987	993	1,000	585	409	176
Iraq .....	831	472	70	1,062	313	238	75
Israel .....	5,036	12,709	12,126	11,816	11,940	6,969	4,971
Italian Africa.....	1	92	184	3	6	6	1
Jordan.....	2	211	46	1,071	105	12	93
Libya .....	5	11	374	2,029	854	443	411
Lebanon.....	6,094	3,278	1,462	7,036	9,355	2,817	6,538
Syria .....					580	319	261
Turkey .....	2,012	14,121	3,744	2,962	4,791	2,116	2,675
Commonwealth Countries.....	2,695	94	105	59	231	210	21
Foreign Countries.....	24,941	50,827	23,644	31,058	50,095	16,591	33,504
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>27,636</b>	<b>50,921</b>	<b>23,749</b>	<b>31,117</b>	<b>50,326</b>	<b>16,802</b>	<b>33,524</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.  
2. Not listed separately.



TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	1,710	2,159	4,353	3,470	5,825	4,117	1,708
India .....	33,698	72,551	31,520	35,737	55,423	30,566	24,857
Pakistan .....	7,775	18,097	8,681	4,486	16,016	8,302	7,714
Malaya and Singapore .....	9,288	5,437	4,097	10,796	7,067	5,166	1,901
Hong Kong .....	8,256	10,099	8,004	12,033	9,582	5,377	4,205
Other British East Indies .....	16	2	32	1	13	5	8
Afghanistan .....	43	14	52	97	272	91	181
Burma .....	173	54	30	279	1,023	547	476
China .....	29,128	13,801	2,057	367	1,156	727	429
French East Indies .....	498	177	69	223	327	156	171
Indonesia .....	7,959	4,640	3,052	5,227	6,250	5,204	1,046
Japan .....	8,001	5,860	20,533	72,976	102,603	41,334	61,269
Korea .....	23	233	1,143	213	335	157	178
Philippines .....	9,810	13,983	10,829	15,598	16,045	7,151	8,894
Portuguese Asia .....	104	162	103	107	282	170	112
Thailand .....	609	752	1,200	2,378	1,976	810	1,166
Commonwealth Countries .....	60,744	108,345	56,687	66,522	93,926	53,533	40,393
Foreign Countries .....	56,348	39,677	39,070	97,464	130,270	56,346	73,924
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>117,092</b>	<b>148,022</b>	<b>95,757</b>	<b>163,986</b>	<b>224,196</b>	<b>109,879</b>	<b>114,317</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa .....	3,473	1,730	849	1,444	1,031	558	473
Northern Rhodesia .....	606	553	395	281	467	325	142
Southern Rhodesia .....	2,711	2,665	1,202	2,669	2,195	1,787	408
Union of South Africa .....	83,248	77,713	42,561	52,736	47,852	30,659	17,193
Other British South Africa .....	6	15	5	27	12	1	11
Gambia .....	26	8	12	26	9	5	4
Gold Coast .....	2,072	1,489	581	980	254	169	85
Nigeria .....	876	1,068	247	796	865	365	500
Sierra Leone .....	717	303	219	200	159	107	52
Other British West Africa .....	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
Belgian Congo .....	2,241	2,459	2,471	4,318	5,900	4,066	1,834
French Africa .....	2,747	2,243	1,927	6,748	3,226	2,650	576
Liberia .....	129	119	109	1,373	203	147	56
Madagascar .....	408	227	117	102	97	51	46
Morocco .....	1,700	1,268	1,700	3,381	4,630	3,329	1,301
Portuguese Africa .....	3,258	3,604	2,702	2,827	2,088	1,028	1,060
Canary Islands .....	12	49	237	107	825	5	820
Spanish Africa .....	54	95	62	75	64	33	31
Commonwealth Countries .....	93,741	85,543	46,070	59,159	52,844	33,976	18,868
Foreign Countries .....	10,550	10,064	9,323	18,931	17,033	11,309	5,724
<b>Total, Other Africa .....</b>	<b>104,291</b>	<b>95,607</b>	<b>53,393</b>	<b>78,090</b>	<b>69,878</b>	<b>45,285</b>	<b>24,593</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	38,257	35,363	35,446	49,079	49,697	24,822	24,815
New Zealand .....	18,375	14,489	10,983	21,757	18,844	10,911	7,933
Fiji .....	492	598	234	802	519	76	443
Other British Oceania .....	156	61	15	82	71	70	1
French Oceania .....	153	295	737	626	424	260	164
Hawaii .....	5,867	8,211	6,830	6,418	6,280	3,380	2,900
United States Oceania .....	318	182	205	191	198	105	93
Commonwealth Countries .....	57,280	50,511	46,678	71,720	69,131	35,940	33,191
Foreign Countries .....	6,339	8,788	7,771	7,235	6,902	3,744	3,158
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>63,619</b>	<b>59,299</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>78,955</b>	<b>76,033</b>	<b>39,684</b>	<b>36,349</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>1,018,099</b>	<b>1,005,972</b>	<b>655,089</b>	<b>872,407</b>	<b>1,007,533</b>	<b>548,393</b>	<b>459,140</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,780</b>	<b>2,314,848</b>	<b>2,322,177</b>	<b>1,121,087</b>	<b>1,201,090</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>4,301,081</b>	<b>2,096,622</b>	<b>2,204,459</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland .....	11,091	918 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
United States .....	1,805,763	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	2,976,962	1,457,798	1,519,164
Alaska .....	1,323	1,218	976	1,483	2,333	1,125	1,208
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	11	12	18	25	48	25	23
Greenland .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Commonwealth Countries .....	11,091	918	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries .....	1,807,097	1,953,090	2,131,470	2,814,436	2,979,344	1,458,948	1,520,396
<b>Total, North America .....</b>	<b>1,818,188</b>	<b>1,954,008</b>	<b>2,131,470</b>	<b>2,814,436</b>	<b>2,979,344</b>	<b>1,458,948</b>	<b>1,520,396</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda .....	139	144	87	82	317	168	149
British Honduras .....	834	295	445	458	26	9	17
Bahamas .....	648	818	532	346	406	284	122
Barbados .....	6,387	7,080	10,057	13,409	8,666	3,832	4,834
Jamaica .....	9,557	16,577	19,080	18,041	9,204	4,302	4,902
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	308	297	395	956	216	100	116
Trinidad and Tobago .....	9,027	14,575	15,205	15,082	9,660	4,599	5,061
American Virgin Islands .....	46	14	12	166	0	0	0
Costa Rica .....	3,109	2,119	3,378	8,785	8,740	4,488	4,252
Cuba .....	22,606	6,562	4,134	8,333	18,615	10,193	8,422
Dominican Republic .....	17,270	3,822	1,180	1,126	6,000	1,718	4,282
El Salvador .....	1,166	1,054	848	1,183	771	647	124
French West Indies .....	57	123	1	1	2	0	2
Guatemala .....	8,209	5,743	5,781	4,618	2,080	1,428	652
Haiti .....	176	1,026	1,769	3,020	1,928	1,293	635
Honduras .....	6,182	6,986	5,621	4,027	4,643	1,975	2,668
Mexico .....	27,258	25,494	32,974	18,013	23,937	14,327	9,610
Netherlands Antilles .....	7,286	3,713	17,336	10,809	11,747	4,460	7,287
Nicaragua .....	172	179	339	596	501	244	257
Panama .....	1,226	2,572	5,478	3,492	4,125	1,746	2,379
Puerto Rico .....	1,583	523	931	1,276	846	464	382
Commonwealth Countries .....	21,900	39,786	45,801	48,374	28,495	13,294	15,201
Foreign Countries .....	96,346	59,931	79,781	65,444	83,936	42,982	40,954
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>118,246</b>	<b>99,717</b>	<b>125,582</b>	<b>113,818</b>	<b>112,431</b>	<b>56,276</b>	<b>56,155</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana .....	15,380	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	8,687	14,973
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	5,746	3,324	10,913	13,955	4,374	1,752	2,622
Bolivia .....	0	2,049	2,442	1,848	3,551	2,075	1,276
Brazil .....	20,559	21,163	28,178	40,627	35,103	19,032	16,071
Chile .....	332	598	1,353	2,153	3,282	1,680	1,602
Colombia .....	8,668	12,588	13,342	13,063	18,004	8,225	9,779
Ecuador .....	889	1,137	1,473	2,438	2,751	1,109	1,642
French Guiana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay .....	230	374	350	343	346	111	235
Peru .....	1,989	2,465	3,961	5,588	3,050	4,235	3,815
Surinam .....	873	326	228	1,141	528	237	291
Uruguay .....	714	1,069	2,770	3,763	1,863	424	1,439
Venezuela .....	94,758	91,697	87,264	136,718	135,758	60,130	75,628
Commonwealth Countries .....	15,380	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	8,687	14,973
Foreign Countries .....	134,758	136,790	152,275	221,641	213,413	99,009	114,404
<b>Total, South America .....</b>	<b>150,138</b>	<b>159,145</b>	<b>174,010</b>	<b>246,666</b>	<b>237,073</b>	<b>107,696</b>	<b>129,377</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom .....	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	161,420	198,337
Austria .....	281	382	964	3,191	2,917	803	2,114
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	13,661	19,022	22,795	39,095	33,216	18,020	15,195
Denmark .....	9,585	1,893	1,406	3,730	2,167	876	1,291
France .....	12,648	13,309	14,669	23,974	19,117	9,398	9,719
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	1,729	7,134	11,026	30,936	22,629	9,652	12,977
Iceland .....	76	52	233	26	50	14	36
Ireland .....	85	71	148	785	462	308	154
Netherlands .....	5,831	6,688	8,896	14,010	16,495	6,588	9,907
Norway .....	1,103	1,212	1,405	2,977	3,857	1,663	2,194
Sweden .....	2,763	3,474	5,145	11,808	8,611	4,539	4,072
Switzerland .....	7,444	10,902	14,464	16,398	16,396	7,387	9,009
Commonwealth Countries .....	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	161,420	198,337
Foreign Countries .....	55,206	64,139	81,149	146,931	125,918	59,249	66,669
<b>Total, North-Western Europe .....</b>	<b>354,708</b>	<b>371,589</b>	<b>485,362</b>	<b>567,916</b>	<b>485,675</b>	<b>220,669</b>	<b>265,006</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Malta .....	5	22	20	47	51	17	34
Greece .....	144	135	203	174	197	96	101
Italy .....	6,981	9,048	9,373	14,217	11,735	5,495	6,240
Portugal .....	1,177	1,351	1,698	1,980	1,798	892	906
Azores and Madeira .....	364	554	387	410	285	153	132
Spain .....	2,586	2,427	3,558	7,114	4,260	1,920	2,340
Commonwealth Countries .....	5	22	22	47	51	17	34
Foreign Countries .....	11,252	13,515	15,218	23,896	18,275	8,555	9,720
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>23,943</b>	<b>18,326</b>	<b>8,572</b>	<b>9,754</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria .....	1	1	4	4	2	2	0
Czechoslovakia .....	4,809	6,401	6,036	4,668	3,559	1,522	2,037
Estonia .....	4	11	30	116	31	28	3
Finland .....	39	45	217	158	234	99	135
Germany, Eastern .....	2	2	2	2	492	109	383
Hungary .....	103	76	36	121	279	158	121
Latvia .....	1	4	3	33	36	31	5
Lithuania .....	2	2	0	12	16	14	2
Poland .....	22	183	357	1,430	556	385	171
Roumania .....	19	3	19	22	13	10	3
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	4	11	80	358	2,234	481	1,753
Yugoslavia .....	5	45	122	149	101	70	31
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>4,644</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden .....	5,531	884	12	22	7	7	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	36	25	53	58	76	42	34
Arabia .....	2	12,127	28,115	22,659	7,559	4,257	3,302
Egypt .....	1,490	155	659	711	462	430	32
Ethiopia .....	38	49	31	31	21	21	0
Iran .....	959	288	192	521	1,168	391	777
Iraq .....	799	1,418	1,201	2,132	924	520	404
Israel .....	49	504	490	929	1,161	523	638
Italian Africa .....	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Jordan .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon .....	28	429	62	16,381	15,171	4,971	10,200
Syria .....					72	60	12
Turkey .....	1,064	1,207	1,280	1,757	2,719	1,669	1,050
Commonwealth Countries .....	5,567	909	65	80	82	49	33
Foreign Countries .....	9,993	16,177	32,033	45,124	29,256	12,842	16,414
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>15,560</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>32,098</b>	<b>45,204</b>	<b>29,338</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>16,448</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.  
2. Not listed separately.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1952	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	11,182	11,635	17,604	16,396	12,492	6,651	5,841
India .....	33,400	26,233	37,262	40,217	26,822	13,939	12,883
Pakistan.....	1,306	1,193	1,706	2,233	191	111	80
Malaya and Singapore.....	21,878	16,187	28,852	57,980	25,473	15,454	10,019
Hong Kong .....	1,866	2,989	2,203	3,001	3,711	1,637	2,074
Other British East Indies .....	52	21	47	4,623	1,772	1,115	657
Afghanistan .....	0	3	109	51	19	19	0
Burma .....	6	32	0	4	4	0	4
China .....	3,912	3,347	5,299	1,929	1,286	1,083	203
French East Indies.....	9	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	2,261	1,454	728	1,052	893	458	435
Japan .....	3,144	5,551	12,087	12,577	13,162	5,558	7,604
Korea .....	0	1	35	<u>1</u>	8	4	4
Philippines .....	6,442	4,203	6,425	8,954	5,423	2,458	2,965
Portuguese Asia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand.....	79	72	1,181	1,938	764	451	353
Commonwealth Countries.....	69,684	58,260	87,674	124,449	70,460	38,908	31,552
Foreign Countries.....	15,853	14,664	25,863	26,505	21,559	9,991	11,568
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>85,537</b>	<b>72,924</b>	<b>113,537</b>	<b>150,954</b>	<b>92,019</b>	<b>48,898</b>	<b>43,120</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa.....	9,543	6,094	15,067	10,864	9,593	5,090	4,503
Northern Rhodesia .....	19	59	51	9	15	10	5
Southern Rhodesia .....	484	798	401	1,496	1,459	805	654
Union of South Africa.....	3,816	3,862	4,964	5,372	4,165	1,907	2,258
Other British South Africa .....	<u>1</u>	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	<u>1</u>
Gambia .....	0	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	9,751	6,709	8,999	7,112	5,523	3,809	1,714
Nigeria .....	4,939	2,593	1,486	898	1,764	767	997
Sierra Leone .....	5	10	294	49	6	6	0
Other British West Africa .....	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo.....	1,644	703	1,481	3,052	990	410	580
French Africa .....	112	17	543	398	404	37	367
Liberia .....	7	7	0	183	29	29	0
Madagascar.....	28	9	8	29	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Morocco .....	346	142	704	1,071	1,049	508	541
Portuguese Africa.....	77	212	109	198	576	254	322
Canary Islands .....	7	11	6	16	22	11	11
Spanish Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	28,558	20,124	31,262	25,801	22,525	12,392	10,133
Foreign Countries.....	2,221	1,100	2,851	4,947	3,070	1,250	1,820
<b>Total, Other Africa.....</b>	<b>30,779</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>30,748</b>	<b>25,595</b>	<b>13,642</b>	<b>11,953</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	27,415	27,429	32,803	46,228	18,712	6,020	12,692
New Zealand .....	11,603	8,910	11,855	30,107	14,231	10,388	3,843
Fiji.....	8,275	7,997	10,194	5,993	6,487	2,010	4,477
Other British Oceania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania .....	0	417	476	360	1	0	1
Hawaii .....	796	361	495	1,414	3,473	1,220	2,253
United States Oceania .....	0	85	115	0	210	210	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	47,293	44,336	54,852	82,328	39,431	18,418	21,013
Foreign Countries.....	796	863	1,086	1,774	3,683	1,430	2,253
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>48,089</b>	<b>45,199</b>	<b>55,938</b>	<b>84,102</b>	<b>43,114</b>	<b>19,848</b>	<b>23,266</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>503,980</b>	<b>494,158</b>	<b>645,624</b>	<b>727,089</b>	<b>544,462</b>	<b>253,185</b>	<b>291,277</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>	<b>2,133,005</b>	<b>2,817,265</b>	<b>2,983,824</b>	<b>1,460,816</b>	<b>1,523,008</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>4,030,468</b>	<b>1,950,349</b>	<b>2,080,119</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.



## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

### B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan. — June	July — Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>636,898</b>	<b>894,210</b>	<b>1,183,496</b>	<b>489,916</b>	<b>693,580</b>	<b>+ 32.4</b>
1	Wheat .....	325,614	441,043	621,292	263,244	358,048	+ 40.9
7	Barley .....	23,442	58,822	145,684	30,576	115,108	+147.7
8	Wheat flour .....	93,839	113,854	116,055	57,381	58,674	+ 1.9
13	Oats .....	16,571	53,899	68,240	25,472	42,768	+ 26.6
15	Whisky .....	41,682	54,039	54,254	22,989	31,265	+ 0.4
27	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	14,034	25,319	29,483	13,679	15,804	+ 16.4
32	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	10,552	16,413	22,221	19,322	2,899	+ 35.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>365,775</b>	<b>348,033</b>	<b>237,942</b>	<b>111,498</b>	<b>126,444</b>	<b>- 31.6<sup>1</sup></b>
16	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	49,711	53,363	52,852	23,579	29,273	- 1.0
26	Beef and veal, fresh .....	34,219	50,965	30,323	9,101	21,222	- 40.5
28	Fish, cured .....	28,616	27,588	25,538	11,754	13,784	- 7.4
30	Fur skins, undressed .....	23,792	28,316	23,507	14,269	9,238	- 17.0
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>29,573</b>	<b>36,858</b>	<b>27,697</b>	<b>17,623</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>- 24.9</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>1,112,945</b>	<b>1,399,076</b>	<b>1,366,787</b>	<b>694,210</b>	<b>672,577</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>
2	Newsprint paper .....	485,746	536,372	591,790	283,825	307,965	+ 10.3
3	Planks and boards .....	290,847	312,198	295,949	153,020	142,929	- 5.2
4	Wood pulp .....	208,556	365,133	291,863	170,853	121,010	- 20.1
14	Pulpwood .....	34,768	68,103	64,820	29,398	35,422	- 4.8
34	Posts, poles and piling .....	3,988	6,017	20,846	4,615	16,231	+246.5
35	Shingles .....	32,401	27,483	20,002	10,537	9,465	- 27.2
39	Plywoods and veneers .....	12,315	18,046	18,655	9,794	8,861	+ 3.4
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>251,109</b>	<b>342,299</b>	<b>406,946</b>	<b>228,326</b>	<b>178,620</b>	<b>+ 18.9</b>
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	78,512	96,873	95,692	61,975	33,717	- 1.2
18	Automobiles, freight .....	8,827	24,873	48,832	33,516	15,316	+ 96.3
19	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	25,644	40,271	47,378	23,691	23,687	+ 17.6
20	Automobiles, passenger .....	19,365	38,490	43,634	30,094	13,540	+ 13.4
25	Ferro-alloys .....	17,075	31,347	30,380	16,545	13,835	- 3.1
29	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	21,331	14,433	25,032	9,721	15,311	+ 73.4
31	Iron ore .....	13,310	18,576	22,333	4,663	17,670	+ 20.2
36	Rolling mill products .....	7,121	11,806	18,844	9,942	8,902	+ 59.6
40	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	12,036	15,763	18,549	9,616	8,933	+ 17.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>457,262</b>	<b>569,870</b>	<b>706,732</b>	<b>364,785</b>	<b>341,947</b>	<b>+ 24.0</b>
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	103,206	120,853	155,106	76,887	78,219	+ 28.3
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	105,300	136,689	150,982	78,435	72,547	+ 10.5
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	82,990	81,691	100,806	47,585	53,221	+ 23.4
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	58,710	83,669	96,283	57,158	39,125	+ 15.1
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	38,105	45,290	49,676	24,442	25,234	+ 9.7
23	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	11,089	17,729	33,892	16,798	17,094	+ 91.2
24	Platinum metals and scrap .....	21,215	30,359	30,627	15,652	14,975	+ 0.9
33	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,465	4,059	21,136	1,022	20,114	+420.7
38	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	4,597	5,497	18,685	9,827	8,858	+239.9
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>103,655</b>	<b>131,529</b>	<b>143,474</b>	<b>71,970</b>	<b>71,504</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	62,752	80,333	86,510	42,227	44,283	+ 7.7
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>100,525</b>	<b>131,690</b>	<b>124,565</b>	<b>64,603</b>	<b>59,962</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>
21	Fertilizers, chemical .....	38,874	35,734	42,293	21,427	20,866	+ 18.4
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>60,644</b>	<b>60,895</b>	<b>103,441</b>	<b>53,690</b>	<b>49,751</b>	<b>+ 69.9</b>
22	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	4,383	7,524	37,503	22,228	15,275	+398.4
37	Non-commercial items .....	14,371	17,378	18,720	8,521	10,199	+ 7.7
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To All Countries</b> .....	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>4,301,080</b>	<b>2,096,622</b>	<b>2,204,458</b>	<b>+ 9.9</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>2,481,967</b>	<b>3,216,213</b>	<b>3,686,265</b>	<b>1,775,379</b>	<b>1,910,886</b>	
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>79.6</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>86.7</b>	

1. A major influence on this sharp decline was the drop in exports of cattle following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country. Exports of cattle in these years were as follows (value in \$'000):

	1950	1951	1952
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	17,440	18,751	2,686
Cattle, chiefly for beef .....	61,686	44,314	1,592



TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>484,475</b>	<b>542,641</b>	<b>489,192</b>	<b>235,755</b>	<b>253,437</b>	- 9.8
14	Sugar, unrefined .....	77,208	77,100	59,546	23,247	36,299	- 22.8
17	Coffee, green .....	41,664	48,438	50,775	25,609	25,166	+ 4.8
24	Vegetables, fresh .....	23,259	26,295	37,969	28,086	9,883	+ 44.4
28	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	34,361	64,973	29,287	17,285	12,002	- 54.9
30	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	24,532	26,699	26,712	13,575	13,137	+ 0.1
38	Nuts .....	22,373	22,780	21,077	10,919	10,159	- 7.5
39	Bananas, fresh .....	19,442	19,598	20,939	9,658	11,281	+ 6.8
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>86,968</b>	<b>125,562</b>	<b>85,540</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>41,040</b>	- 31.9
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>364,509</b>	<b>483,520</b>	<b>359,440</b>	<b>175,543</b>	<b>183,897</b>	- 25.7
12	Cotton, raw .....	88,461	94,315	65,956	36,431	29,525	- 30.1
16	Cotton fabrics .....	45,901	54,984	53,248	25,770	27,478	- 3.2
26	Wool fabrics .....	31,719	38,567	32,213	15,273	16,940	- 16.5
32	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	19,667	25,000	26,091	10,645	15,446	+ 4.4
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>100,366</b>	<b>137,047</b>	<b>134,554</b>	<b>62,817</b>	<b>71,737</b>	- 1.8
27	Paperboard, paper and products .....	23,434	34,831	29,921	14,330	15,591	- 14.1
29	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	19,441	25,133	28,385	13,664	14,721	+ 12.9
40	Logs, timber and lumber .....	14,415	23,210	20,798	10,551	10,247	- 10.4
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>980,229</b>	<b>1,332,251</b>	<b>1,406,627</b>	<b>731,564</b>	<b>675,063</b>	+ 5.6
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	226,249	328,741	360,969	180,357	180,612	+ 9.8
3	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	158,405	195,177	190,337	101,208	89,129	- 2.5
4	Rolling mill products .....	93,639	173,127	143,133	87,496	55,637	- 17.3
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	47,068	80,314	126,332	71,816	54,516	+ 57.3
7	Tractors and parts .....	108,320	125,562	119,253	73,184	46,069	- 5.0
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	53,322	69,529	78,044	41,557	36,487	+ 12.2
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	35,394	43,183	57,261	22,790	34,471	+ 32.6
19	Automobiles, passenger .....	75,329	56,632	49,484	23,505	25,979	- 12.6
31	Iron ore .....	16,802	22,671	26,519	6,127	20,392	+ 17.0
35	Tools .....	13,484	19,117	22,566	10,777	11,789	+ 18.0
36	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts .....	14,941	18,911	22,444	7,243	15,201	+ 18.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>215,527</b>	<b>290,848</b>	<b>296,875</b>	<b>134,936</b>	<b>161,939</b>	+ 2.1
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	82,585	120,101	139,567	62,027	77,540	+ 16.2
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>611,741</b>	<b>684,535</b>	<b>641,885</b>	<b>285,072</b>	<b>356,813</b>	- 6.2
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	203,996	233,148	210,036	98,217	111,819	- 9.9
8	Coal, bituminous .....	118,788	115,275	99,571	46,437	53,134	- 13.6
13	Fuel oils .....	45,909	58,389	64,908	24,864	40,044	+ 11.2
20	Coal, anthracite .....	54,265	51,238	49,430	21,330	28,100	- 3.5
23	Gasoline .....	39,783	33,444	39,148	12,537	26,611	+ 17.1
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>158,221</b>	<b>191,812</b>	<b>187,713</b>	<b>91,068</b>	<b>96,645</b>	- 2.1
18	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	37,161	43,940	49,824	24,020	25,804	+ 13.4
34	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	17,553	22,413	23,020	9,925	13,095	+ 2.7
37	Drugs and medicines .....	18,901	22,981	22,111	13,076	9,035	- 3.8
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>172,218</b>	<b>296,638</b>	<b>428,642</b>	<b>189,098</b>	<b>239,544</b>	+ 44.5
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	10,942	41,438	95,212	50,750	44,462	+ 129.8
11	Tourist purchases .....	30,090	47,071	66,682	23,348	43,334	+ 41.7
21	Non-commercial items .....	15,575	32,544	47,095	21,521	25,574	+ 44.7
22	Refrigerators and parts .....	15,353	30,620	43,891	18,296	25,595	+ 43.3
25	Parcels of small value .....	9,359	22,025	33,691	14,851	18,840	+ 53.0
33	Goods free by order in council, n.o.p. ....	2,334	13,079	23,691	5,979	17,712	+ 31.1
	<b>Total Imports From All Countries</b> .....	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>4,030,468</b>	<b>1,950,349</b>	<b>2,080,119</b>	- 1.3
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>2,031,421</b>	<b>2,602,593</b>	<b>2,707,137</b>	<b>1,328,282</b>	<b>1,378,855</b>	
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	United States Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>176,937</b>	<b>263,443</b>	<b>301,307</b>	<b>119,507</b>	<b>181,800</b>	<b>+ 14.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>
6	Wheat .....	28,486	65,036	72,533	31,634	40,899	+ 11.5	11.7
7	Oats .....	14,977	44,379	60,975	23,757	37,218	+ 37.4	89.4
13	Whisky .....	33,492	44,177	44,243	18,527	25,716	+ 0.1	81.5
18	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	12,927	24,399	28,147	13,077	15,070	+ 15.4	95.5
19	Barley .....	19,437	17,523	27,305	3,764	23,541	+ 55.8	18.7
33	Rye .....	9,942	5,677	10,267	3,257	7,010	+ 80.9	59.7
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>253,333</b>	<b>265,528</b>	<b>147,966</b>	<b>74,351</b>	<b>73,615</b>	<b>- 44.3<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>62.2</b>
10	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	49,519	53,062	52,378	23,409	28,969	- 1.3	99.1
21	Fur skins, undressed ..	19,446	20,418	18,976	10,700	8,276	- 7.1	80.7
23	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	15,249	14,613	16,970	9,581	7,389	+ 16.1	96.9
34	Meats, canned .....	3,462	5,653	9,982	4,511	5,471	+ 76.6	89.8
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>18,343</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>- 11.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>1,016,396</b>	<b>1,114,581</b>	<b>1,081,016</b>	<b>524,383</b>	<b>556,633</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	463,156	496,852	534,373	254,870	279,503	+ 7.6	90.3
2	Wood pulp .....	191,006	276,761	225,082	122,611	102,471	- 18.7	77.1
3	Planks and boards .....	249,599	196,780	190,983	85,590	105,393	- 2.9	64.5
8	Pulpwood .....	33,963	59,331	55,051	26,421	28,629	- 7.2	84.9
20	Shingles .....	31,619	26,231	19,518	10,272	9,246	- 25.6	97.6
24	Plywoods and veneers .....	11,952	14,694	16,569	7,983	8,586	+ 12.8	88.8
40	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	6,358	8,634	6,896	3,584	3,312	- 20.1	61.3
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>136,445</b>	<b>169,188</b>	<b>172,701</b>	<b>96,379</b>	<b>76,322</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	63,739	76,072	77,647	52,577	25,070	+ 2.1	81.1
22	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	21,303	14,267	18,491	8,674	9,816	+ 29.6	73.9
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	7,350	12,445	16,005	7,476	8,529	+ 28.6	33.8
29	Ferro-alloys .....	11,073	21,660	12,520	8,889	3,631	- 42.2	41.2
32	Iron ore .....	12,329	13,121	11,396	2,120	9,276	- 13.1	51.0
38	Tractors and parts .....	8,598	8,395	7,215	4,700	2,515	- 14.1	61.2
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>267,043</b>	<b>278,009</b>	<b>349,650</b>	<b>167,435</b>	<b>182,215</b>	<b>+ 25.8</b>	<b>49.5</b>
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	76,184	92,416	99,850	52,053	47,797	+ 8.0	66.1
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	38,918	45,043	51,848	27,266	24,582	+ 15.1	53.8
12	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	39,495	30,074	50,183	15,022	35,161	+ 66.9	49.8
14	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	49,176	39,897	42,033	19,877	22,156	+ 5.4	27.1
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	30,696	24,001	35,790	17,771	18,019	+ 49.1	72.0
26	Silver ore and bullion .....	9,242	15,533	15,255	9,197	6,058	- 1.8	98.8
28	Platinum metals and scrap .....	9,651	14,930	13,012	6,185	6,827	- 12.8	42.5
31	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,193	1,811	11,401	4,160	7,241	+ 529.5	53.9
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,683	3,497	8,634	5,782	2,852	+ 146.9	25.5
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>73,983</b>	<b>89,926</b>	<b>96,640</b>	<b>48,918</b>	<b>47,722</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	44,185	54,058	53,575	27,057	26,518	- 0.9	61.9
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	11,244	17,068	14,017	7,270	6,747	- 17.9	79.2
39	Coal and coke .....	8,258	5,280	7,142	2,950	4,192	+ 35.3	78.1
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>58,499</b>	<b>67,253</b>	<b>75,107</b>	<b>37,293</b>	<b>37,814</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>
15	Fertilizers, chemical .....	28,595	30,801	37,469	18,889	18,580	+ 21.6	88.6
37	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	5,393	8,483	7,743	3,837	3,906	- 8.7	58.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>20,009</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>65,125</b>	<b>34,096</b>	<b>31,029</b>	<b>+ 115.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	2,356	5,814	33,943	20,870	13,073	+ 483.8	90.5
30	Non-commercial items .....	8,060	10,102	11,772	4,785	6,987	+ 16.5	62.9
35	Electrical energy .....	6,102	7,938	9,174	5,183	3,991	+ 15.6	100.0 <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United States</b> .....	<b>2,020,988</b>	<b>2,297,675</b>	<b>2,306,955</b>	<b>1,113,307</b>	<b>1,193,648</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,691,416</b>	<b>1,926,929</b>	<b>2,036,364</b>	<b>986,140</b>	<b>1,050,224</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>83.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>88.0</b>		

1. The sharp decline in these exports in 1952 was due chiefly to the embargos on imports of live cattle and fresh meats from Canada imposed by the United States government as a result of the brief outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country. The commodities chiefly affected were (values in \$'000):

	1950	1951	1952
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	16,896	18,348	2,449
Cattle, chiefly for beef .....	61,593	44,202	1,514
Beef and veal, fresh .....	32,944	49,770	945

2. A very small amount of electrical energy is also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	United States Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>180,072</b>	<b>208,451</b>	<b>220,647</b>	<b>109,429</b>	<b>111,218</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>
19	Vegetables, fresh .....	20,918	22,677	34,054	24,573	9,481	+ 50.2	89.7
26	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	21,739	25,304	25,243	13,350	11,893	- 0.2	94.5
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	19,506	15,991	15,046	8,798	6,248	- 5.9	78.8
40	Soya beans .....	12,139	16,437	14,029	4,085	9,944	- 14.6	100.0 <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>57,240</b>	<b>73,546</b>	<b>49,696</b>	<b>26,989</b>	<b>22,707</b>	<b>- 32.4</b>	<b>58.1</b>
38	Fur skins, undressed .....	16,859	13,840	14,525	8,307	6,218	+ 4.9	73.4
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>151,776</b>	<b>220,966</b>	<b>197,369</b>	<b>96,972</b>	<b>100,397</b>	<b>- 10.7</b>	<b>54.9</b>
11	Cotton, raw .....	68,502	93,080	56,470	31,971	24,499	- 39.3	85.6
16	Cotton fabrics .....	31,056	39,419	44,898	22,365	22,533	+ 13.9	84.3
35	Synthetic fibre fabrics .....	5,007	8,457	16,076	6,594	9,482	+ 90.1	89.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>92,330</b>	<b>125,630</b>	<b>123,517</b>	<b>58,208</b>	<b>65,309</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>
24	Paperboard, paper and products .....	22,014	32,758	28,061	13,400	14,661	- 14.3	93.8
25	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	18,951	24,626	27,743	13,347	14,396	+ 12.7	97.7
31	Logs, timber and lumber .....	13,731	21,934	19,961	10,029	9,932	- 9.0	96.0
36	Books, printed .....	13,481	13,913	15,128	6,907	8,221	+ 8.7	82.3
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>811,008</b>	<b>1,146,844</b>	<b>1,230,801</b>	<b>644,868</b>	<b>585,933</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	204,984	296,978	314,085	158,588	155,497	+ 5.8	87.0
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	154,108	189,341	186,556	99,450	87,106	- 1.5	98.0
4	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	40,663	72,075	116,262	67,218	49,044	+ 61.3	92.0
5	Tractors and parts .....	100,099	119,183	113,442	70,235	43,207	- 4.8	95.1
6	Rolling mill products .....	73,930	120,309	105,660	62,817	42,843	- 12.2	73.8
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	52,477	68,408	76,711	41,004	35,707	+ 12.1	98.3
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	29,389	31,470	44,667	17,470	27,197	+ 41.9	78.0
22	Automobiles, passenger .....	6,338	30,077	29,735	16,681	13,054	- 1.1	60.1
27	Iron ore .....	15,971	21,329	24,197	5,473	18,724	+ 13.4	91.2
30	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts .....	14,189	18,291	21,454	6,657	14,797	+ 17.3	95.6
34	Tools .....	10,897	14,900	17,314	8,368	8,946	+ 16.2	76.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>135,686</b>	<b>192,827</b>	<b>198,039</b>	<b>88,070</b>	<b>109,969</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	71,645	103,561	118,823	53,976	64,847	+ 14.7	85.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>430,859</b>	<b>435,856</b>	<b>419,453</b>	<b>188,300</b>	<b>231,153</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>
7	Coal, bituminous .....	118,515	115,274	99,465	46,437	53,028	- 13.7	99.9
12	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	90,139	59,596	54,406	30,137	24,269	- 8.7	25.9
13	Fuel oils .....	29,099	39,754	50,485	17,730	32,755	+ 27.0	77.8
15	Coal, anthracite .....	49,561	47,840	45,048	19,834	25,214	- 5.8	91.1
21	Gasoline .....	32,851	30,319	32,801	11,189	21,612	+ 8.2	83.8
39	Brick and tile .....	9,978	14,873	14,128	6,964	7,164	- 5.0	89.7
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>134,603</b>	<b>165,061</b>	<b>166,249</b>	<b>81,578</b>	<b>84,671</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>88.6</b>
14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	31,391	37,765	45,741	21,972	23,769	+ 21.1	91.8
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	16,968	21,348	22,412	9,572	12,840	+ 5.0	97.4
32	Drugs and medicines .....	16,450	20,172	18,936	11,597	7,339	- 6.1	85.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>136,904</b>	<b>243,748</b>	<b>371,191</b>	<b>163,384</b>	<b>207,807</b>	<b>+ 52.3</b>	<b>86.6</b>
8	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	9,126	38,134	90,719	48,587	42,132	+ 137.9	95.3
10	Tourist purchases .....	32,718	46,782	66,293	23,273	43,020	+ 41.7	99.4
18	Refrigerators and parts .....	14,626	29,676	43,478	18,074	25,404	+ 46.5	99.1
20	Parcels of small value .....	9,294	21,300	32,943	14,549	18,394	+ 54.7	97.8
23	Non-commercial items .....	9,335	16,649	28,579	12,245	16,334	+ 71.7	60.7
29	Goods free by order in council, n.o.p. ....	2,111	12,801	21,757	5,914	15,843	+ 70.0	91.8
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	15,018	17,918	17,324	8,908	8,416	- 3.3	91.8
	<b>Total Imports From The United States</b> .....	<b>2,130,476</b>	<b>2,812,927</b>	<b>2,976,962</b>	<b>1,457,798</b>	<b>1,519,164</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,525,773</b>	<b>1,984,563</b>	<b>2,164,657</b>	<b>1,078,646</b>	<b>1,086,011</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>		

1. A very small amount of soya beans was also imported from Hong Kong.



TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	United Kingdom Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>228,795</b>	<b>231,585</b>	<b>256,458</b>	<b>138,887</b>	<b>117,571</b>	<b>+ 10.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>
1	Wheat .....	173,651	159,179	189,575	96,123	93,447	+ 19.1	30.5
4	Wheat flour .....	40,963	43,005	39,265	19,711	19,554	- 8.7	33.8
10	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	8,320	13,491	18,601	17,098	1,503	+ 37.9	83.7
24	Barley .....	0	8,053	2,688	1,481	1,207	- 66.6	1.8
31	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) .....	158	0	2,150	2,150	0	+ 1	13.4
34	Apples, fresh .....	3,681	1,900	1,581	1,581	0	- 16.8	23.2
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>53,346</b>	<b>29,860</b>	<b>35,948</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>22,943</b>	<b>+ 20.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>
8	Beef and veal, fresh .....	0	2	28,223	7,911	20,312	+ 1	93.1
19	Fur skins, undressed .....	3,999	7,314	4,049	3,227	822	- 44.6	17.2
39	Leather, unmanufactured .....	858	1,254	1,191	569	622	- 5.0	26.7
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>- 19.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>40,687</b>	<b>141,181</b>	<b>165,045</b>	<b>97,796</b>	<b>67,249</b>	<b>+ 16.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>
3	Planks and boards .....	20,353	78,964	81,958	54,470	27,488	+ 3.8	27.7
6	Wood pulp .....	13,129	37,771	35,208	24,595	10,613	- 6.8	12.1
13	Newsprint paper .....	1,862	7,488	14,576	6,439	8,137	+ 94.7	2.5
14	Posts, poles and piling .....	479	2,566	13,530	2,801	10,729	+427.3	64.9
18	Pulpwood .....	768	3,230	5,031	1,763	3,268	+ 55.8	7.8
25	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	204	2,407	2,626	2,024	602	+ 9.1	23.3
27	Railway ties .....	59	169	2,494	516	1,978	+ 1	74.5
29	Logs and square timber .....	512	727	2,368	1,322	1,046	+225.7	39.1
30	Spoolwood .....	1,581	931	2,169	82	2,087	+133.0	78.9
32	Plywoods and veneers .....	34	2,635	1,813	1,603	210	- 31.2	9.7
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>19,914</b>	<b>37,951</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>23,309</b>	<b>+ 90.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
12	Ferro-alloys .....	5,237	8,773	16,814	7,035	9,779	+ 91.7	55.3
17	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	0	134	6,471	1,016	5,455	+ 1	25.9
21	Rolling mill products .....	82	2,331	3,867	3,011	856	+ 65.9	20.5
22	Iron ore .....	707	3,796	3,681	840	2,841	- 3.0	16.5
28	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	0	2,420	301	2,119	+ 1	57.8
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	537	987	1,194	176	1,018	+ 21.0	2.5
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>117,401</b>	<b>181,635</b>	<b>222,860</b>	<b>121,550</b>	<b>101,310</b>	<b>+ 22.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	39,224	57,226	90,528	45,716	44,812	+ 58.2	58.4
5	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	12,537	27,831	36,508	23,267	13,241	+ 31.2	37.9
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	18,997	32,324	33,745	16,618	17,127	+ 4.4	22.4
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	29,275	28,583	24,764	15,324	9,440	- 13.4	24.6
11	Platinum metals and scrap .....	11,564	15,319	17,391	9,390	8,001	+ 13.5	56.8
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,157	12,246	8,788	5,264	3,524	- 28.2	17.7
20	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	1,748	4,049	4,020	2,625	1,395	- 0.7	51.9
26	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	33	195	2,564	364	2,200	+ 1	7.6
35	Cadmium .....	832	1,970	1,447	1,346	101	- 26.5	96.3
40	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	3	6	1,079	342	737	+ 1	18.8
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>13,073</b>	<b>13,770</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	4,761	6,372	7,981	3,439	4,542	+ 25.3	9.2
23	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,461	4,289	3,650	2,527	1,123	- 14.9	20.6
36	Carbon and graphite electrodes .....	333	692	1,386	854	532	+100.3	49.1
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>5,993</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>- 6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
33	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	583	1,181	1,599	837	762	+ 35.4	12.1
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>+ 19.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
37	Non-commercial items .....	2,014	1,337	1,385	495	890	+ 3.6	7.4
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>469,910</b>	<b>631,461</b>	<b>745,845</b>	<b>400,976</b>	<b>344,869</b>	<b>+ 18.1</b>	<b>17.3</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>404,698</b>	<b>580,725</b>	<b>720,377</b>	<b>386,256</b>	<b>334,121</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	United Kingdom Share of item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>27,960</b>	<b>21,316</b>	<b>23,725</b>	<b>9,275</b>	<b>14,450</b>	<b>+ 11.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
13	Whisky .....	6,867	7,394	7,395	2,915	4,480	+ 0.0	65.7
16	Confectionery, including candy .....	4,553	3,096	4,591	1,622	2,969	+ 48.3	67.3
34	Cereal foods and bakery products .....	1,758	2,361	2,190	716	1,474	- 7.2	56.9
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>- 20.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>
23	Leather, unmanufactured .....	4,788	5,372	3,537	1,603	1,934	- 34.2	46.4
35	Leather footwear and parts .....	1,761	2,132	2,092	767	1,325	- 1.9	40.0
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>112,913</b>	<b>139,094</b>	<b>86,432</b>	<b>39,775</b>	<b>46,657</b>	<b>- 37.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>
2	Wool fabrics .....	28,320	32,699	29,417	13,932	15,485	- 10.0	91.3
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	13,129	13,706	10,485	4,164	6,321	- 23.5	40.2
10	Wool noils and tops .....	25,824	36,681	10,096	4,407	5,689	- 72.5	94.9
15	Cotton fabrics .....	7,617	7,203	5,203	2,250	2,953	- 27.8	9.8
20	Carpets and mats, wool .....	5,296	6,492	4,263	1,810	2,453	- 34.3	54.8
22	Cotton yarns, threads and cords .....	4,057	7,677	3,558	2,035	1,523	- 53.7	36.6
24	Wool yarns and warps .....	3,565	4,481	3,126	1,108	2,018	- 30.2	81.6
26	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	2,673	3,929	2,976	1,853	1,123	- 24.3	62.1
32	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	2,311	3,362	2,296	352	1,944	- 31.7	20.2
33	Wool, raw .....	3,947	6,240	2,270	1,219	1,051	- 63.6	12.6
39	Cloth, coated and impregnated .....	3,131	2,590	1,870	913	957	- 27.8	16.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>126,553</b>	<b>122,539</b>	<b>55,670</b>	<b>66,969</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	17,277	21,373	33,533	15,720	17,813	+ 56.9	9.3
3	Automobiles, passenger .....	68,366	26,507	19,637	6,822	12,815	- 25.9	39.7
6	Rolling mill products .....	13,957	19,927	13,679	6,969	6,710	- 31.4	9.6
9	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	5,737	9,713	10,435	4,745	5,690	+ 7.4	18.2
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	6,310	8,076	9,817	4,443	5,374	+ 21.6	7.8
14	Tractors and parts .....	8,138	6,228	5,620	2,884	2,736	- 9.8	4.7
17	Castings and forgings .....	3,066	5,215	4,584	1,622	2,962	- 12.1	35.8
21	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	4,232	5,760	3,694	1,742	1,952	- 35.9	1.9
25	Tools .....	1,642	2,665	2,984	1,406	1,578	+ 12.0	13.2
29	Wire and wire products .....	2,443	2,933	2,605	1,334	1,271	- 11.2	21.3
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>42,621</b>	<b>43,203</b>	<b>19,924</b>	<b>23,279</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	9,285	14,669	18,050	6,698	11,352	+ 23.0	12.9
5	Platinum metals .....	21,261	16,987	17,071	9,381	7,690	+ 0.5	98.3
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>30,202</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>27,318</b>	<b>12,184</b>	<b>15,134</b>	<b>- 16.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
7	Pottery and chinaware .....	11,239	13,630	11,052	5,782	5,270	- 18.9	77.8
18	Coal, anthracite .....	4,703	3,398	4,383	1,496	2,887	+ 29.0	8.9
27	Glass, plate and sheet .....	5,365	5,220	2,846	1,394	1,452	- 45.5	29.5
38	Lime, plaster and cement .....	1,892	2,328	1,905	370	1,535	- 18.2	19.3
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>5,547</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>- 24.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
31	Principal chemicals (except acids), n.o.p. ....	3,042	4,032	2,454	996	1,458	- 39.1	4.9
36	Pigments .....	2,233	2,606	1,928	845	1,083	- 26.0	13.1
40	Drugs and medicines .....	1,665	1,683	1,781	863	918	+ 5.8	8.1
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>18,517</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>29,803</b>	<b>12,765</b>	<b>17,038</b>	<b>+ 18.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
12	Non-commercial items .....	3,054	5,537	7,914	3,658	4,256	+ 42.9	16.8
19	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	1,808	3,011	4,311	2,055	2,256	+ 43.2	4.5
28	Toys and sporting goods .....	2,307	2,484	2,655	963	1,692	+ 6.9	23.3
30	Containers, n.o.p. ....	2,018	2,574	2,581	1,168	1,413	+ 0.3	33.6
37	Goods free by order in council, n.o.p. ....	193	270	1,927	61	1,866	+ 613.7	8.1
	<b>Total Imports From The United Kingdom ....</b>	<b>404,213</b>	<b>420,985</b>	<b>359,757</b>	<b>161,420</b>	<b>198,337</b>	<b>- 14.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>320,828</b>	<b>332,237</b>	<b>282,810</b>	<b>125,082</b>	<b>157,728</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Europe's Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.—June	July—Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>79,544</b>	<b>177,975</b>	<b>309,914</b>	<b>87,533</b>	<b>222,381</b>	<b>+ 74.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>
1	Wheat.....	54,903	110,682	194,776	56,049	138,727	+ 76.0	31.4
2	Barley.....	3,189	25,343	76,608	18,522	58,086	+ 202.3	52.6
7	Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing.....	11,073	7,308	13,784	3,865	9,919	+ 88.6	85.9
10	Rye.....	1,383	7,779	6,931	1,753	5,178	- 10.9	40.3
11	Oats.....	899	8,286	6,325	1,187	5,138	- 23.7	9.3
12	Wheat flour.....	838	10,442	5,676	3,767	1,909	- 45.6	4.9
26	Whisky.....	1,463	1,081	1,583	668	915	+ 46.4	2.9
34	Rubber tires and tubes.....	1,858	3,320	867	12	855	- 73.9	6.0
	<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>23,682</b>	<b>13,697</b>	<b>11,107</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>6,366</b>	<b>- 18.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
19	Fish, canned.....	4,490	2,919	3,391	1,190	2,201	+ 16.2	29.3
20	Fish, cured.....	7,139	5,569	3,105	1,216	1,889	- 44.2	12.2
33	Fish, seal and whale oils.....	2,602	2,031	887	827	60	- 56.3	29.4
36	Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.....	633	365	647	198	449	+ 77.3	30.0
39	Lard.....	1	1	501	104	397	+ 2	40.3
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>- 41.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>35,494</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>16,587</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>- 31.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
5	Wood pulp.....	1,664	23,911	15,656	13,037	2,619	- 34.5	5.4
14	Pulpwood.....	37	5,542	4,580	1,056	3,524	- 17.4	7.1
24	Newsprint paper.....	411	1,961	1,806	1,737	69	- 7.9	0.3
31	Posts, poles and piling.....	0	0	1,133	0	1,133	+ 2	5.4
35	Planks and boards.....	1,575	3,168	686	447	239	- 78.3	0.2
	<b>Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>16,226</b>	<b>21,857</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>7,868</b>	<b>+ 34.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
9	Automobiles, passenger.....	809	4,949	7,901	6,814	1,087	+ 59.6	18.1
16	Rolling mill products.....	1,429	2,555	4,475	2,441	2,034	+ 75.1	23.7
21	Automobiles, freight.....	0	1,066	2,775	1,550	1,222	+ 160.3	5.7
25	Iron ore.....	274	857	1,711	111	1,600	+ 99.6	7.7
27	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	2,277	2,030	1,556	875	681	- 23.3	3.3
30	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,405	2,387	1,168	653	515	- 51.1	1.2
37	Tractors and parts.....	1,379	983	625	500	125	- 36.4	5.3
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>42,948</b>	<b>56,795</b>	<b>64,677</b>	<b>36,963</b>	<b>27,714</b>	<b>+ 13.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	9,957	11,801	16,842	9,364	7,478	+ 42.7	11.2
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	9,802	18,423	16,542	12,001	4,541	- 10.2	16.4
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,406	7,988	9,890	4,833	5,057	+ 23.8	6.8
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,457	7,879	5,647	4,411	1,236	- 28.3	5.9
15	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	52	309	4,533	3,212	1,321	+ 2	21.4
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,690	5,098	4,432	845	3,587	- 13.1	8.9
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	978	581	3,512	374	3,138	+ 504.5	10.4
28	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.....	3,181	2,180	1,514	748	766	- 30.6	19.5
32	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	790	840	940	814	126	+ 11.9	16.4
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>12,706</b>	<b>16,645</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>8,667</b>	<b>+ 31.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	7,538	10,856	14,337	6,961	7,376	+ 32.1	16.6
38	Sulphur.....	0	239	587	100	487	+ 145.6	35.7
40	Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	390	365	496	254	242	+ 35.9	17.6
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>28,816</b>	<b>20,608</b>	<b>11,068</b>	<b>9,540</b>	<b>- 28.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,912	4,157	1,930	1,188	742	- 53.6	32.9
29	Drugs and medicines.....	1,794	1,664	1,446	934	511	- 13.1	29.7
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>+ 52.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
22	Non-commercial items.....	1,647	1,549	2,296	1,632	663	+ 48.2	12.3
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Europe.....</b>	<b>190,428</b>	<b>345,977</b>	<b>473,822</b>	<b>181,471</b>	<b>292,351</b>	<b>+ 37.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized.....</b>	<b>157,326</b>	<b>308,464</b>	<b>444,097</b>	<b>166,253</b>	<b>277,844</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized.....</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>95.0</b>		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000 %.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Europe's Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>13,196</b>	<b>14,714</b>	<b>17,299</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>+ 17.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
13	Nuts .....	1,873	1,927	2,293	1,105	1,188	+ 19.0	10.9
14	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,818	2,192	2,220	753	1,467	+ 1.3	16.7
22	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,429	1,580	1,863	565	1,298	+ 17.9	54.9
24	Wines .....	1,285	1,521	1,811	719	1,092	+ 19.1	60.4
33	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned .....	357	946	1,100	311	789	+ 16.3	14.1
34	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	460	482	1,084	440	644	+124.9	5.7
35	Brandy .....	818	965	1,063	412	651	+ 10.2	69.3
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>5,804</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>9,314</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>- 34.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>
6	Cheese .....	1,726	2,524	2,921	1,518	1,403	+ 15.7	59.1
8	Fur skins, undressed .....	538	982	2,687	630	2,057	+173.6	13.6
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>22,720</b>	<b>34,359</b>	<b>20,924</b>	<b>8,737</b>	<b>12,187</b>	<b>- 39.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
10	Cotton fabrics .....	3,623	4,726	2,462	859	1,603	- 47.9	4.6
11	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	2,228	6,203	2,401	753	1,648	- 61.3	21.1
15	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	1,287	2,407	2,129	958	1,171	- 11.5	12.5
17	Carpets and mats, wool .....	2,152	2,319	2,085	771	1,314	- 10.1	26.8
19	Lace and embroidery .....	2,099	2,897	2,072	1,007	1,065	- 28.5	33.9
20	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	1,514	2,086	2,005	732	1,273	- 3.9	7.7
21	Wool fabrics .....	2,782	4,815	1,883	978	905	- 60.9	5.8
36	Hats and hatters' materials, textile .....	919	884	987	442	545	+ 11.7	26.4
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>3,394</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>
28	Books, printed .....	1,193	1,399	1,497	681	816	+ 7.0	8.1
29	Corkwood and products .....	1,358	2,325	1,492	672	820	- 35.8	45.6
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>18,431</b>	<b>55,069</b>	<b>46,374</b>	<b>27,768</b>	<b>18,606</b>	<b>- 15.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
1	Rolling mill products .....	5,696	31,717	21,123	15,601	5,522	- 33.4	14.8
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,885	10,075	13,090	5,952	7,138	+ 29.9	3.6
18	Tools .....	882	1,366	2,073	899	1,174	+ 51.8	9.2
23	Ball and roller bearings .....	880	1,933	1,861	1,277	584	- 3.7	12.6
30	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	268	2,000	1,394	571	823	- 30.3	2.4
31	Ferro-alloys .....	382	816	1,157	739	418	+ 41.8	26.8
40	Cutlery .....	743	1,001	895	415	480	- 10.6	28.5
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>12,407</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>+ 13.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
4	Clocks, watches and parts .....	7,132	5,892	6,140	2,241	3,899	+ 4.2	63.8
5	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	2,335	2,885	3,298	1,255	2,043	+ 14.3	31.1
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,304	1,520	2,506	1,280	1,226	+ 64.9	1.8
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>9,352</b>	<b>12,392</b>	<b>10,587</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>- 14.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
7	Diamonds, unset .....	3,722	3,662	2,896	1,346	1,550	- 20.9	45.4
12	Glass, plate and sheet .....	2,729	3,737	2,354	1,032	1,322	- 37.0	24.4
16	Lime, plaster and cement .....	219	1,230	2,122	163	1,959	+ 72.5	21.5
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>7,184</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>- 17.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
25	Fertilizers, chemical .....	1,922	1,199	1,721	470	1,251	+ 43.5	16.4
26	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	1,661	2,266	1,667	614	1,053	- 26.4	16.6
39	Drugs and medicines .....	432	789	904	372	532	+ 14.6	4.1
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>10,635</b>	<b>20,179</b>	<b>20,168</b>	<b>9,338</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
3	Non-commercial items .....	2,383	9,341	9,062	4,903	4,159	- 3.0	19.2
27	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	851	1,011	1,564	674	890	+ 54.7	28.4
32	Containers, n.o.p. ....	701	1,293	1,141	439	702	+ 11.8	14.9
37	Toys and sporting goods .....	752	834	918	261	657	+ 10.1	8.1
38	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	530	940	912	482	430	- 3.0	4.8
	<b>Total Imports From Europe</b> .....	<b>103,123</b>	<b>177,112</b>	<b>151,284</b>	<b>70,405</b>	<b>80,879</b>	<b>- 14.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>69,869</b>	<b>128,684</b>	<b>114,852</b>	<b>55,295</b>	<b>59,557</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>67.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>		



TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.—June	July—Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>63,205</b>	<b>76,259</b>	<b>102,742</b>	<b>54,039</b>	<b>48,703</b>	<b>+ 34.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
1	Wheat .....	33,756	43,474	70,253	36,183	34,070	+ 61.6	11.3
2	Wheat flour .....	21,527	19,772	20,005	10,616	9,389	+ 1.2	17.2
14	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,471	2,540	3,489	2,181	1,308	+ 37.4	15.7
28	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	732	1,580	1,614	931	683	+ 2.2	47.9
37	Whisky .....	546	840	935	472	463	+ 11.3	1.7
39	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	871	724	920	483	437	+ 27.1	3.1
	<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>6,206</b>	<b>- 8.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
12	Fish, cured .....	3,689	3,630	4,268	2,219	2,049	+ 17.6	16.7
22	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	2,346	3,008	2,447	983	1,464	- 18.7	18.5
25	Fish, canned .....	1,240	2,296	1,821	1,196	625	- 20.7	15.8
40	Pork and beef, pickled .....	501	834	857	482	375	+ 2.8	88.2
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>9,581</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>- 46.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>
18	Cotton fabrics .....	4,214	6,394	3,090	2,305	785	- 51.7	71.7
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>54,441</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>31,211</b>	<b>21,913</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
3	Newsprint paper .....	8,111	12,900	19,482	9,165	10,317	+ 51.0	3.3
4	Planks and boards .....	14,570	26,937	19,184	10,805	8,379	- 28.8	6.5
17	Wood pulp .....	642	1,547	3,197	2,501	696	+ 106.7	1.1
19	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	292	2,094	2,787	2,249	538	+ 33.1	73.9
30	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,141	2,441	1,483	1,311	172	- 39.2	13.2
31	Wrapping paper .....	685	1,187	1,473	1,256	217	+ 24.1	46.4
36	Book paper .....	191	1,172	1,049	836	213	- 10.5	19.6
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>59,467</b>	<b>65,343</b>	<b>61,304</b>	<b>36,709</b>	<b>24,595</b>	<b>- 6.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
5	Automobiles, passenger .....	16,479	22,625	17,838	8,644	9,194	- 21.2	40.9
6	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	9,991	11,648	12,438	7,332	5,106	+ 6.8	67.1
7	Automobiles, freight .....	7,226	11,043	11,181	7,815	3,366	+ 1.2	22.9
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,675	5,246	6,141	3,753	2,388	+ 17.1	13.0
15	Rolling mill products .....	1,644	1,856	3,438	2,126	1,312	+ 85.2	18.2
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,768	3,314	3,342	2,251	1,091	+ 0.8	3.5
32	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	662	889	1,447	870	577	+ 62.8	34.0
33	Locomotives and parts .....	11,342	3,737	1,358	1,293	65	- 63.7	23.3
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>24,804</b>	<b>13,405</b>	<b>11,399</b>	<b>+ 35.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,867	3,072	6,907	3,408	3,499	+ 124.8	6.9
10	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	5,330	7,038	5,853	2,622	3,231	- 16.8	3.8
13	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,837	3,069	3,804	1,517	2,287	+ 23.9	11.2
20	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	151	536	2,556	1,135	1,421	+ 376.9	13.7
24	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	692	1,316	2,224	2,192	32	+ 69.0	2.3
29	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	129	913	1,486	1,319	167	+ 62.8	7.0
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>+ 12.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
21	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,723	2,063	2,530	1,165	1,365	+ 22.6	2.9
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>- 27.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	1,568	2,444	1,772	1,264	508	- 27.5	30.2
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	940	1,838	1,616	1,033	583	- 12.1	12.2
35	Drugs and medicines .....	715	1,831	1,171	535	636	- 36.0	24.1
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>+ 30.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>
11	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,663	1,861	5,460	2,987	2,473	+ 193.4	53.9
23	Packages .....	1,107	2,239	2,226	1,264	962	- 0.6	47.5
34	Pens, pencils and parts .....	1,156	1,955	1,183	715	468	- 39.5	62.3
38	Films, motion picture .....	516	743	920	350	570	+ 23.8	48.2
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The Commonwealth .....</b>	<b>198,501</b>	<b>261,867</b>	<b>284,746</b>	<b>157,909</b>	<b>126,837</b>	<b>+ 8.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>171,707</b>	<b>224,648</b>	<b>255,244</b>	<b>141,764</b>	<b>113,480</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.5</b>		



TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>168,225</b>	<b>183,856</b>	<b>111,451</b>	<b>52,822</b>	<b>58,629</b>	<b>- 39.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	76,370	73,039	42,795	15,921	26,874	- 41.4	71.9
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	26,179	54,327	21,604	13,400	8,204	- 60.2	73.8
3	Tea, black .....	27,731	20,260	17,659	9,170	8,489	- 12.8	94.5
9	Fruits, dried.....	4,879	3,796	4,977	752	4,225	+ 31.1	38.4
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	7,473	4,347	4,831	2,938	1,893	+ 11.1	50.5
11	Coffee, green .....	3,245	5,110	4,358	2,995	1,363	- 14.7	8.6
12	Nuts.....	2,821	3,061	3,783	2,384	1,399	+ 23.6	17.9
17	Spices .....	3,117	2,567	2,181	1,028	1,153	- 15.0	70.4
18	Molasses and syrups.....	3,033	2,863	1,789	676	1,113	- 37.5	59.6
19	Rum .....	1,395	1,503	1,688	946	742	+ 12.3	50.0
24	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	4,035	3,016	970	450	520	- 67.8	7.3
26	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	2,712	5,934	912	281	631	- 84.6	4.8
27	Wines.....	652	741	789	345	444	+ 6.5	26.3
29	Brandy.....	378	447	433	196	237	- 3.1	28.2
33	Vegetables, fresh .....	389	228	355	308	47	+ 55.7	0.9
34	Natural gums, resins and balsam .....	724	717	329	181	148	- 54.1	8.2
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>10,691</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>- 33.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>
14	Sausage casings .....	2,551	4,568	3,482	1,768	1,714	- 23.8	94.8
16	Butter .....	0	3,173	2,484	2,484	0	- 21.7	97.8
21	Cheese .....	1,557	1,672	1,653	1,653	0	- 1.1	33.4
25	Meats, canned .....	80	2,072	928	514	414	- 55.2	20.0
32	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	130	560	366	297	69	- 34.6	91.7
38	Fur skins, undressed .....	735	612	276	119	157	- 54.9	1.4
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>38,742</b>	<b>66,313</b>	<b>29,695</b>	<b>15,807</b>	<b>13,888</b>	<b>- 55.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
4	Wool, raw .....	19,504	41,036	13,018	7,647	5,371	- 68.3	72.1
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	12,565	13,805	10,706	4,845	5,861	- 22.4	62.9
15	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	1,064	2,419	2,657	1,868	789	+ 9.8	13.6
23	Carpets and mats, wool .....	1,112	1,218	1,000	638	362	- 17.9	12.9
31	Cotton fabrics .....	353	3,361	403	145	258	- 88.0	0.8
35	Cotton, raw.....	142	28	306	43	263	+ 992.9	0.5
36	Wool noils and tops.....	1,269	1,250	290	74	216	- 76.8	2.7
40	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.....	132	178	256	89	167	+ 43.8	2.7
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>- 52.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>+ 65.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>- 18.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
6	Bauxite ore.....	7,373	11,083	10,615	3,497	7,118	- 4.2	82.2
7	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,049	9,092	5,823	3,853	1,970	- 36.0	55.0
13	Manganese oxide .....	4,084	4,370	3,499	2,406	1,093	- 19.9	42.3
22	Chrome ore .....	1,067	1,363	1,097	665	432	- 19.5	21.3
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>9,029</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>- 22.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
8	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	5,370	8,812	5,755	2,388	3,367	- 34.7	2.7
20	Abrasives .....	677	1,152	1,679	897	782	+ 45.7	12.1
39	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.....	238	396	265	197	68	- 33.1	36.4
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
30	Drugs and medicines.....	164	171	423	205	219	+ 147.4	1.9
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>+ 32.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
28	Non-commercial items.....	371	537	731	339	392	+ 36.1	1.6
37	Containers, n.o.p. ....	229	245	276	132	144	+ 12.7	3.6
	<b>Total Imports From The Commonwealth</b>	<b>241,559</b>	<b>306,889</b>	<b>185,167</b>	<b>92,073</b>	<b>93,094</b>	<b>- 39.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>230,947</b>	<b>295,130</b>	<b>177,442</b>	<b>88,732</b>	<b>88,710</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>95.3</b>		

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Latin America Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>53,845</b>	<b>70,345</b>	<b>33,752</b>	<b>36,593</b>	<b>+ 30.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>
1	Wheat .....	14,135	17,177	37,801	14,316	23,485	+ 120.1	6.1
5	Wheat flour .....	16,182	18,820	15,308	9,552	5,756	- 18.7	13.2
15	Rubber tires and tubes .....	2,960	6,641	5,130	4,402	728	- 22.8	35.6
20	Malt .....	2,937	3,106	3,206	1,787	1,419	+ 3.2	41.8
21	Potatoes, certified seed .....	1,103	1,021	2,787	773	2,014	+ 173.0	43.8
26	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	500	2,144	1,360	910	450	- 36.6	55.5
29	Whisky .....	2,825	1,669	1,167	383	784	- 30.1	2.2
35	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	1,102	560	714	245	469	+ 27.5	21.2
39	Oatmeal and rolled oats ..	715	328	670	358	312	+ 104.3	73.1
	<b>Animals and Animal Products ..</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>13,521</b>	<b>16,546</b>	<b>7,376</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>+ 22.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>
12	Fish, cured .....	5,697	6,373	6,374	3,345	3,029	+ 0.0	25.0
14	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	2,400	3,993	6,260	2,230	4,030	+ 56.8	47.3
28	Eggs in the shell, (chiefly food) .....	579	465	1,196	298	898	+ 157.2	22.8
30	Fish, canned .....	656	498	1,001	508	493	+ 101.0	8.7
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>- 38.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>25,134</b>	<b>29,383</b>	<b>16,914</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>+ 16.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
4	Newsprint paper .....	10,407	13,516	18,517	9,737	8,780	+ 37.0	3.1
11	Wood pulp .....	1,345	8,182	6,705	5,107	1,598	- 18.1	2.3
36	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	165	313	700	489	211	+ 123.6	18.6
40	Wrapping paper .....	257	461	645	532	112	+ 39.9	20.3
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>57,182</b>	<b>89,391</b>	<b>52,852</b>	<b>36,539</b>	<b>+ 56.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>
2	Automobiles, freight .....	521	11,714	31,344	21,522	9,822	+ 167.6	64.2
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	9,434	16,827	18,998	9,290	9,708	+ 12.9	40.1
6	Automobiles, passenger .....	1,335	8,160	14,883	11,874	3,009	+ 82.4	34.1
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	5,562	10,771	8,095	3,551	4,544	- 24.8	8.5
17	Locomotives and parts .....	721	35	4,032	8	4,024	+ 1	69.1
19	Tractors and parts .....	680	1,393	3,530	1,731	1,799	+ 153.4	30.0
22	Rolling mill products .....	790	2,110	2,705	1,464	1,241	+ 28.2	14.4
33	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	280	650	931	690	241	+ 43.2	5.0
34	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	763	911	821	401	420	- 9.9	36.5
37	Ferro-alloys .....	655	709	683	317	366	- 3.7	2.2
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>30,317</b>	<b>37,714</b>	<b>22,639</b>	<b>15,075</b>	<b>+ 24.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	4,936	9,388	14,086	8,012	6,074	+ 50.0	41.6
10	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,733	3,637	7,451	4,595	2,856	+ 104.9	39.9
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,374	8,236	6,324	3,557	2,767	- 23.2	4.1
18	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures ..	2,777	1,528	3,675	2,108	1,567	+ 140.5	50.8
23	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	410	1,540	2,315	1,811	504	+ 50.3	2.3
27	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	40	315	1,353	927	426	+ 329.5	6.4
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>6,961</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
16	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,348	4,397	4,805	2,200	2,605	+ 9.3	5.6
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>8,342</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>- 30.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	1,162	1,847	1,701	1,138	563	- 7.9	12.9
32	Drugs and medicines .....	1,059	1,109	952	511	441	- 14.2	19.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>14,709</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>+ 45.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>
3	Ships sold .....	17,945	6,364	9,456	4,077	5,379	+ 48.6	89.3
25	Packages ..	28	270	1,603	1,463	140	+ 493.7	34.2
31	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	244	366	984	266	718	+ 168.9	2.6
38	Films, motion picture .....	755	960	672	360	313	- 30.0	35.2
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Latin America</b>	<b>143,427</b>	<b>208,024</b>	<b>272,397</b>	<b>148,327</b>	<b>124,070</b>	<b>+ 30.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>122,519</b>	<b>178,508</b>	<b>250,940</b>	<b>136,846</b>	<b>114,094</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1952	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1952		Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	Latin America Share of Item Total 1952
		1950	1951	1952	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>76,942</b>	<b>93,271</b>	<b>100,138</b>	<b>49,766</b>	<b>50,372</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>
2	Coffee, green.....	36,614	42,335	45,040	22,043	22,997	+ 6.4	88.7
3	Bananas, fresh.....	19,429	19,571	20,913	9,648	11,265	+ 6.9	99.9
4	Sugar, unrefined.....	828	4,054	16,751	7,326	9,425	+ 313.2	28.1
9	Nuts.....	3,293	5,143	5,348	2,858	2,490	+ 4.0	25.4
10	Vegetables, fresh.....	1,904	3,310	3,147	2,896	251	- 4.9	8.3
15	Sugar, refined.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	1,759	638	1,121	+ <u>2</u>	92.4
17	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	1,696	791	1,165	861	304	+ 47.3	28.4
19	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	1,158	912	921	128	793	+ 1.0	6.9
20	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	4,115	10,296	869	311	558	- 91.6	4.6
21	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	2,219	2,202	834	557	277	- 62.1	8.7
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	755	747	783	375	408	+ 4.8	28.0
24	Pineapples, fresh.....	619	628	623	581	42	- 0.8	95.1
26	Rice.....	522	1,917	563	563	0	- 70.6	11.3
33	Whisky.....	0	275	320	320	0	+ 16.4	2.8
39	Molasses and syrups.....	286	1	215	158	57	+ <u>2</u>	7.2
40	Melons, fresh.....	96	118	208	208	0	+ 76.3	10.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>6,632</b>	<b>6,878</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>- 41.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
11	Meats, canned.....	2,910	3,763	2,757	1,187	1,570	- 26.7	59.3
28	Hides and skins (except furs).....	2,451	2,080	396	193	203	- 81.0	6.4
31	Fish, canned.....	65	90	327	182	145	+ 263.3	21.2
34	Fur skins, undressed.....	444	305	311	174	137	+ 2.0	1.6
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>29,845</b>	<b>16,959</b>	<b>21,109</b>	<b>12,559</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>+ 24.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>
6	Cotton, raw.....	19,463	1,097	9,181	4,417	4,764	+ 736.9	13.9
8	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	6,057	11,076	7,854	6,654	1,200	- 29.1	40.3
14	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.....	1,189	1,640	1,831	906	925	+ 11.6	16.1
18	Wool, raw.....	1,718	831	968	5	963	+ 16.5	5.4
29	Rags and waste, textile.....	281	65	385	11	374	+ 492.3	3.7
32	Cloth, coated and impregnated.....	280	555	321	264	57	- 42.2	2.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>169</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>- 26.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
27	Logs, timber and lumber.....	136	598	458	336	122	- 23.4	2.2
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>750</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>+ 114.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
12	Iron ore.....	730	1,064	2,306	638	1,668	+ 116.7	8.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>8,935</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>14,872</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>+ 30.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
5	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	8,252	9,280	13,932	7,397	6,535	+ 50.1	82.1
30	Chrome ore.....	108	254	365	296	69	+ 43.7	7.1
36	Manganese oxide.....	43	212	286	286	0	+ 34.9	3.5
38	Tungsten ores.....	50	150	244	244	0	+ 62.7	70.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>86,643</b>	<b>139,288</b>	<b>137,104</b>	<b>61,243</b>	<b>75,861</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	80,374	125,945	127,163	56,466	70,697	+ 1.0	60.5
7	Fuel oils.....	6,064	10,435	7,895	3,618	4,277	- 24.3	12.2
16	Silex and crystallized quartz.....	73	2,464	1,648	975	673	- 33.1	83.2
35	Fluorspar.....	11	75	298	142	156	+ 297.3	43.5
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>+ 18.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
22	Dyeing and tanning materials <sup>3</sup> .....	965	1,030	788	238	550	- 23.5	7.9
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	48	35	607	562	45	+ <u>2</u>	1.2
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>- 7.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	1,931	2,116	1,969	1,028	941	- 6.9	88.6
37	Non-commercial items.....	212	200	264	89	175	+ 32.0	0.6
	<b>Total Imports From Latin America</b> .....	<b>213,548</b>	<b>273,692</b>	<b>284,225</b>	<b>136,830</b>	<b>147,395</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>207,391</b>	<b>267,662</b>	<b>282,014</b>	<b>135,776</b>	<b>146,238</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.2</b>		

1. Not available but very small.

2. Over 1000%.

3. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1950, \$963; 1951, \$1,030; 1952, \$783; January-June, 1952, \$234; July-December, 1952, \$549.



# C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

**TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1952. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX - XII

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>3. VENEZUELA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	26,982	35,683	Imports .....	136,718	135,758
Re-Exports .....	104	187	Trade Balance .....	- 109,632	- 99,888
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat flour .....	6,514	6,505	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	54	706
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	2,577	3,414	Potatoes, certified seed .....	204	663
Automobiles, freight .....	280	3,233	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) .....	461	509
Automobiles, passenger .....	1,582	2,707	Meats, canned .....	399	397
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	562	2,298	Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	260	366
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,133	2,274	Principal Imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	785	1,743	Crude petroleum for refining .....	125,634	126,581
Newsprint paper .....	1,398	1,655	Fuel oils .....	10,435	7,895
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,671	1,460	Coffee, green .....	565	869
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	405	1,056	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	29	273
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,028	959			
<b>4. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	94,457	104,376	Imports .....	39,095	33,216
Re-Exports .....	298	312	Trade Balance .....	+ 55,661	+ 71,472
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	35,805	36,687	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	19,087	16,525
Barley .....	16,634	23,900	Diamonds, unset .....	2,549	2,096
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	6,241	9,877	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	2,754	1,967
Automobiles, passenger .....	2,713	5,677	Carpets and mats, wool .....	2,065	1,903
Oats .....	4,714	5,334	Glass, plate and sheet .....	2,390	1,677
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	2,967	3,255	Lime, plaster and cement .....	1,101	1,371
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,725	2,820	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	554	1,132
Automobiles, freight .....	435	2,551	Cotton fabrics .....	915	648
Fish, canned .....	1,663	2,156	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	334	594
Wood pulp .....	2,614	2,044	Books, printed .....	260	365
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,964	1,509	Non-commercial items .....	622	312
Rye .....	2,935	1,327	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	1,138	300
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	765	728	Carpets and mats (except wool) .....	146	287
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,042	270			
Planks and boards .....	836	218			
<b>5. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	37,028	94,863	Imports .....	30,936	22,629
Re-Exports .....	40	104	Trade Balance .....	+ 6,132	+ 72,337
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	10,585	40,439	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,996	4,160
Barley .....	836	31,814	Non-commercial items .....	2,099	2,279
Wood pulp .....	6,409	3,094	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	6,907	1,474
Rye .....	1,025	2,606	Tools .....	567	949
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,370	2,505	Cameras and parts (except for X-ray) .....	512	735
Iron ore .....	857	1,711	Cutlery .....	846	732
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,253	1,475	Fertilizers, chemical .....	431	664
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	133	1,286	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	327	629
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,799	1,184	Lime, plaster and cement .....	120	627
Posts, poles and piling .....	0	1,133	Toys and sporting goods .....	613	610
Whisky .....	735	1,014	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	538	574
Pulpwood .....	1,795	926	Clocks, watches and parts .....	514	426
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,475	817	Ball and roller bearings .....	332	330
Newsprint paper .....	462	453	Drugs and medicines .....	125	328
Wheat flour .....	757	311	Cotton fabrics .....	18	327
<b>6. BRAZIL</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	53,684	81,366	Imports .....	40,627	35,103
Re-Exports .....	327	503	Trade Balance .....	+ 13,384	+ 46,766
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Automobiles, freight .....	5,263	17,478	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	878	1,030
Wheat .....	6,275	13,649	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,977	482
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	5,200	9,968	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, passenger .....	3,971	8,285	Coffee, green .....	21,373	21,288
Locomotives and parts .....	10	4,020	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	4,938	3,461
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,701	3,135	Iron ore .....	1,064	2,306
Wood pulp .....	3,995	2,434	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	2,073	1,927
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,998	2,325	Silex and crystallized quartz .....	2,464	1,648
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,466	2,114	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	789	1,165
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	1,235	1,900	Rice .....	1,705	563
Newsprint paper .....	803	1,693	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	1,881	450
Packages .....	214	1,509	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	1,922	318
Rubber tires and tubes .....	2,023	1,176			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,497	1,168			



TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952 – Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>7. JAPAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	72, 976	102, 603	Imports .....	12, 577	13, 162
Re-Exports .....	3, 304	235	Trade Balance .....	+63, 072	+89, 676
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports – cont.:</b>		
Barley .....	7, 459	39, 048	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	0	762
Wheat .....	29, 478	36, 493	Pottery and chinaware .....	922	728
Wood pulp .....	16, 946	5, 942	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	723	694
Iron ore .....	822	5, 546	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	672	658
Whisky .....	4, 923	4, 797	Toys and sporting goods .....	699	650
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1, 700	2, 072	Silk fabrics .....	798	474
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	23	1, 429	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	406	404
Wheat flour .....	877	1, 043	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	304	287
Beef and veal, fresh .....	230	857	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	212	255
Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing .....	3, 433	27	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	167	250
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1, 479	200	Cotton fabrics .....	274	244
<b>Principal Imports:</b>			Containers, n.o.p. ....	257	230
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	1, 175	2, 670			
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	877	1, 088			
<b>8. INDIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	35, 737	55, 423	Imports .....	40, 217	26, 822
Re-Exports .....	164	587	Trade Balance .....	+ 4, 316	+29, 188
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	18, 674	38, 572	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	13, 805	10, 577
Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	760	2, 570	Tea, black .....	10, 268	8, 051
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1, 943	1, 517	Nuts .....	2, 364	3, 004
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1, 225	1, 505	Spices .....	1, 819	1, 441
Newsprint paper .....	2, 219	1, 408	Carpets and mats, wool .....	1, 066	931
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1, 697	1, 167	Cotton fabrics .....	3, 361	403
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	0	784	Manganese oxide .....	775	402
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1, 167	769	Cotton, raw .....	28	275
Ships sold .....	0	750	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. ....	396	265
Wood pulp .....	176	683	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	4, 120	162
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	835	597			
Films, motion picture .....	70	528			
Locomotives and parts .....	1, 051	256			
<b>9. AUSTRALIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	49, 079	49, 697	Imports .....	46, 228	18, 712
Re-Exports .....	159	249	Trade Balance .....	+ 3, 010	+31, 234
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports – cont.:</b>		
Automobiles, passenger .....	9, 392	9, 170	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	715	842
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	3, 429	5, 781	Abrasive products .....	563	674
Newsprint paper .....	1, 380	4, 916	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	544	661
Planks and boards .....	8, 909	4, 825	Cotton fabrics .....	2, 732	651
Automobiles, freight .....	4, 318	3, 798	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	30	2, 885	Wool, raw .....	19, 112	6, 373
Wood pulp .....	1, 171	2, 336	Fruits, dried .....	3, 769	4, 947
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4, 492	2, 055	Sugar, unrefined .....	14, 130	2, 803
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1, 627	1, 977	Meats, canned .....	2, 072	928
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1, 075	1, 590	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2, 031	624
Packages .....	1, 041	1, 339	Wines .....	433	495
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	458	1, 195	Sausage casings .....	797	452
Locomotives and parts .....	2, 415	1, 086	Wool noils and tops .....	1, 145	200
<b>10. FRANCE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	46, 538	48, 264	Imports .....	23, 974	19, 117
Re-Exports .....	163	318	Trade Balance .....	+22, 727	+29, 455
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	5, 134	11, 113	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	5, 219	2, 690
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4, 252	6, 450	Lace and embroidery .....	1, 983	1, 537
Wood pulp .....	10, 139	6, 105	Brandy .....	883	987
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	4, 057	4, 606	Wines .....	718	948
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1, 504	3, 290	Books, printed .....	815	891
Pulpwood .....	2, 863	2, 393	Non-commercial items .....	876	713
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	2, 085	1, 239	Fertilizers, chemical .....	670	588
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	40	1, 067	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	320	528
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	1, 031	1, 009	Wool fabrics .....	784	454
Newsprint paper .....	586	647	Wool yarns and warps .....	1, 044	437
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1, 735	639	Rubber tires and tubes .....	369	419
Tractors and parts .....	720	501	Cordials and liqueurs .....	316	365
Fish, canned .....	226	440	Motion picture films, exposed .....	429	363
Barley .....	1, 493	50	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	58	345
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	1, 313	16	Fur skins, undressed .....	322	338
			Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	362	319

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952 — Continued  
(Values in \$'000)

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>11. ITALY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	48,763	52,645	Imports .....	14,217	11,735
Re-Exports .....	189	388	Trade Balance .....	+34,735	+41,297
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	23,681	28,130	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	557	1,099
Wheat flour .....	8,505	4,902	Nuts .....	937	963
Wood pulp .....	3,784	2,868	Wool fabrics .....	2,770	885
Barley .....	0	2,807	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned .....	711	715
Fish, cured .....	2,939	2,094	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	401	565
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	459	1,286	Musical instruments .....	326	485
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,028	1,217	Cheese .....	287	471
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	1,044	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	484	413
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	95	884	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	291	380
Rye .....	0	816	Cotton fabrics .....	243	372
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,866	67	Broom corn .....	446	367
<b>12. MEXICO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	29,880	39,641	Imports .....	18,013	23,937
Re-Exports .....	128	224	Trade Balance .....	+11,995	+15,927
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Automobiles, freight .....	4,152	8,729	Ferro-alloys .....	468	565
Newsprint paper .....	4,463	6,895	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,201	517
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,451	5,101	Whisky .....	802	496
Automobiles, passenger .....	1,586	3,179	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wood pulp .....	1,744	2,664	Cotton, raw .....	964	9,110
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,661	1,357	Nuts .....	4,631	4,783
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,267	1,194	Vegetables, fresh .....	3,178	2,916
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	779	1,149	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	2,981	2,201
Miscellaneous wood manufactures .....	4	920	Coffee, green .....	2,536	1,607
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	840	800	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	736	803
Films, motion picture .....	879	667			
<b>13. NETHERLANDS</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	26,191	41,508	Imports .....	14,010	16,495
Re-Exports .....	286	154	Trade Balance .....	+12,466	+25,167
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	13,109	22,910	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	130	1,222
Barley .....	762	6,963	Cotton fabrics .....	527	659
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,817	2,319	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	224	634
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	89	982	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	245	544
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	475	939	Hair and bristles and products .....	40	532
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	0	632	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	257	443
Rye .....	863	620	Diamonds, unset .....	973	412
Sulphur .....	0	586	Coffee, green .....	0	391
Wood pulp .....	714	457	Cheese .....	157	303
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	727	453	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	318	300
Beans .....	21	428	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	400	284
Oats .....	2,737	0	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	153	257
<b>Principal Imports:</b>			Cocoa and chocolate powder .....	94	252
Non-commercial items .....	3,156	3,604	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	403	248
Florist and nursery stock .....	1,398	1,667	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	238	246
			Nuts .....	95	207
<b>14. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	52,736	47,852	Imports .....	5,372	4,165
Re-Exports .....	372	180	Trade Balance .....	+47,737	+43,867
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	10,879	10,440	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	938	1,043
Automobiles, passenger .....	7,776	5,312	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	728	909
Newsprint paper .....	2,138	4,555	Wrapping paper .....	715	887
Planks and boards .....	6,960	3,947	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Automobiles, freight .....	3,430	2,957	Abrasives .....	1,135	1,679
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	2,094	2,235	Manganese oxide .....	0	355
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,855	2,044	Chrome ore .....	445	327
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	722	1,528	Wool, raw .....	1,312	318
Cotton fabrics .....	1,955	1,518	Wines .....	298	272
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	875	1,498	Brandy .....	291	271
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	422	1,144			

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>15. SWITZERLAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	25,345	26,918	Imports .....	16,398	16,396
Re-Exports .....	191	302	Trade Balance .....	+ 9,137	+10,823
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	10,618	11,315	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,328	5,645
Barley .....	1,501	2,560	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,887	2,524
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,916	2,019	Cheese .....	1,725	1,729
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	36	1,336	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	695	1,121
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,703	1,309	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	1,634	1,100
Pulpwood .....	648	976	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	604	489
Oats .....	829	973	Hats and hatters' materials, textile .....	364	487
Automobiles, passenger .....	457	795	Non-commercial items .....	454	453
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	357	545			
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	364	536			
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,234	320			
<b>16. NORWAY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	32,198	39,002	Imports .....	2,977	3,857
Re-Exports .....	9	26	Trade Balance .....	+ 29,230	+35,171
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	11,745	16,692	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,845	0
Wheat .....	6,774	9,039	Wheat flour .....	602	0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,524	3,627			
Barley .....	1,101	3,180	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	0	715	Ferro-alloys .....	575	872
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	629	565	Wood pulp and similar pulp .....	64	678
Carbon and graphite electrodes .....	365	496	Fish, canned .....	1,112	624
Rye .....	2,041	158	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	33	340
<b>17. CUBA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	20,424	24,181	Imports .....	8,333	18,615
Re-Exports .....	75	60	Trade Balance .....	+12,165	+ 5,626
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	76	3,398	Sugar, unrefined .....	3,502	11,605
Newsprint paper .....	2,436	3,257	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	1,640	1,831
Fish, cured .....	2,601	2,662	Sugar, refined .....	0	1,759
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	509	2,321	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	747	783
Wheat flour .....	5,644	2,293	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	555	630
Malt .....	1,239	1,506	Pineapples, fresh .....	628	623
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	832	1,368	Chrome ore .....	254	365
Potatoes, certified seed .....	449	1,011	Cloth, coated and impregnated .....	555	321
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	678	856			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	563	453			
<b>18. NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	21,757	18,844	Imports .....	30,107	14,231
Re-Exports .....	405	52	Trade Balance .....	- 7,945	+ 4,665
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Newsprint paper .....	2,942	4,782	Book paper .....	420	396
Automobiles, passenger .....	2,053	1,279	Sanitary products, paper .....	436	360
Planks and boards .....	2,072	1,276	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	219	344
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	869	1,199			
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	2,070	1,102	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	752	912	Wool, raw .....	20,105	6,214
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,257	856	Sausage casings .....	3,771	3,030
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	134	832	Butter .....	3,173	2,484
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,062	718	Cheese .....	1,672	1,653
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	328	684	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	226	169
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	583	603	Grass seed .....	133	168



TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>19. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	10,796	7,067	Imports .....	57,980	25,473
Re-Exports .....	21	37	Trade Balance .....	+ 22,727	-18,369
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Automobiles, freight .....	1,132	1,203	Rubber tires and tubes .....	741	208
Automobiles, passenger .....	1,618	1,134	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	854	174
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	224	798	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	97	154
Wheat flour .....	1,354	727	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	318	661	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	48,261	18,975
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	636	477	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	9,092	5,823
Newsprint paper .....	539	305	Spices .....	191	373
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	845	236			
<b>20. COLOMBIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	12,311	13,756	Imports .....	13,063	18,004
Re-Exports .....	27	45	Trade Balance .....	- 725	- 4,203
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,699	2,883	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	335	290
Newsprint paper .....	1,539	1,606	Wood pulp .....	229	283
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	129	1,139	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	330	274
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	459	1,027	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	105	225
Wheat .....	1,773	710	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	55	217
Wheat flour .....	471	620	Rubber tires and tubes .....	270	194
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	153	544	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	189	162
Wrapping paper .....	159	413			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	617	371	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Fertilizers, chemical .....	0	336	Coffee, green .....	12,529	16,294
Malt .....	484	292	Bananas, fresh .....	488	1,641
<b>21. BRITISH GUIANA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,308	6,356	Imports .....	25,025	23,660
Re-Exports .....	91	71	Trade Balance .....	- 19,625	-17,233
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	1,735	2,043	Fish, canned .....	173	141
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	442	764	Fish, cured .....	180	133
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	150	380	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Peas, split or whole .....	244	275	Sugar, unrefined .....	15,046	13,319
Pork and beef, pickled .....	166	179	Bauxite ore .....	9,420	9,713
Cotton fabrics .....	164	147	Itum .....	466	548
<b>22. LEBANON</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	7,036	9,355	Imports .....	16,381	15,171
Re-Exports .....	6	858	Trade Balance .....	- 9,338	- 5,815
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	2,946	3,348	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	16,144	15,164
Wheat .....	2,016	4,461			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	11	789			
<b>23. PERU</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,054	16,405	Imports .....	5,588	8,050
Re-Exports .....	31	18	Trade Balance .....	- 503	+ 8,373
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:</b>		
Wheat .....	353	10,332	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	141	220
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,213	1,800	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	151	206
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	52	601			
Automobiles, passenger .....	0	472	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Newsprint paper .....	318	426	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	5,155	7,551
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	148	238	Fish, canned .....	86	324



TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1951 and 1952 – Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

	1951	1952		1951	1952
<b>24. IRELAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	20,921	23,058	Imports .....	785	462
Re-Exports .....	4	6	Trade Balance .....	+20,141	+22,602
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	12,866	13,655	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	0	128
Planks and boards .....	3,319	5,221	Beef and veal, fresh .....	593	108
Newsprint paper .....	1,481	1,865			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	327	422			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	163	388			
<b>25. YUGOSLAVIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	2,739	22,613	Imports .....	149	101
Re-Exports .....	52	17	Trade Balance .....	+ 2,642	+22,529
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	933	21,562	Hops .....	29	57
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	0	390	Non-commercial items .....	44	23
Newsprint paper .....	568	294			
<b>26. PHILIPPINES</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	15,598	16,045	Imports .....	8,954	5,423
Re-Exports .....	4	6	Trade Balance .....	+ 6,648	+10,627
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	11,138	11,814	Nuts .....	6,883	4,437
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	51	813	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	1,879	665
Fertilizers, chemical .....	863	717			
Newsprint paper .....	752	707			
Malt .....	587	697			
<b>27. SWEDEN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	12,125	12,198	Imports .....	11,808	8,611
Re-Exports .....	33	57	Trade Balance .....	+ 350	+ 3,644
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	2,441	2,970	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,370	3,141
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	779	2,767	Ball and roller bearings .....	1,273	1,310
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,630	1,584	Tools .....	574	715
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	624	1,217	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	392	402
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	281	453	Farm implements and machinery (except tract-		
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	40	407	ors) and parts .....	337	364
Automobiles, passenger .....	142	313	Non-commercial items .....	635	321
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	277	Butter .....	2,887	119
<b>28. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	9,950	11,034	Imports .....	15,082	9,660
Re-Exports .....	21	74	Trade Balance .....	- 5,111	+ 1,448
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	4,604	4,118	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	4,335	4,093
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	768	912	Sugar unrefined .....	8,157	3,698
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	530	830	Bauxite ore .....	1,600	900
Fish, cured .....	97	674	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	110	285
Fish, canned .....	274	397	Rum .....	186	211
Planks and boards .....	342	237	Coffee, green .....	257	154
Newsprint paper .....	197	213			
<b>29. JAMAICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	10,213	10,591	Imports .....	18,041	9,204
Re-Exports .....	101	62	Trade Balance .....	- 7,727	+ 1,448
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports – cont.:		
Wheat flour .....	3,187	2,471	Newsprint paper .....	255	222
Fish, cured .....	2,109	2,270	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .....	73	117
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	622	718	Principal Imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	335	396	Sugar, unrefined .....	16,002	7,832
Fish, canned .....	422	323	Rum .....	595	521
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	107	263	Coffee, green .....	640	228
<b>30. EGYPT</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	2,466	19,363	Imports .....	711	462
Re-Exports .....	3	1	Trade Balance .....	+ 1,757	+18,902
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	206	10,965	Vegetables, fresh .....	20	250
Wheat .....	896	7,255	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	75	106
Automobiles, passenger .....	328	332			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	154	194			
Newsprint paper .....	38	133			

# D. PRICE AND PHYSICAL VOLUME — GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

## D. Prices and Physical Volume — Groups and Selected Commodities

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	1952			
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Domestic Exports.....</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>121.8</b>	- 1.0	<b>124.8</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>119.9</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>107.6</b>	- 6.3	<b>113.5</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>106.5</b>
Barley .....	102.8	109.1	93.7	99.3	+ 6.0	102.1	95.1	94.4	103.5
Oats .....	92.1	103.0	102.1	94.7	- 7.2	113.5 <sup>3</sup>	89.9	91.0	97.4
Wheat .....	115.6	111.7	108.4	107.8	- 0.6	113.4	107.3	105.0	107.3
Wheat flour.....	99.6	92.0	93.3	86.0	- 7.2	89.8	87.3	88.3	82.4
Whisky .....	108.8	121.3	121.1	118.9	- 1.8	118.6	119.9	116.7	119.7
Tobacco, flue-cured .....	107.7	96.5	110.1	113.0	+ 2.6	114.9	110.1	107.9	112.4
Cattle, dairy and slaughter.....	103.9	122.8	171.5	145.9	- 14.9	163.9	150.3	139.1	130.8
Fish and fish products.....	92.5	100.9	106.0	103.0	- 2.8	109.3	103.0	101.6	103.8
Fur skins, undressed .....	72.5	91.7	108.4	77.4	- 28.6	85.0	70.7	67.1	75.7
Hides and skins, cattle .....	100.0	115.2	153.1	76.1	- 50.3	91.2	70.2	66.2	69.3
Leather, unmanufactured .....	94.1	118.1	143.8	113.8	- 20.9	110.0	106.3	114.7	124.7
Beef and veal, fresh.....	102.7	136.8	183.2	152.3	- 16.9	167.4	154.6	146.4	156.8
Bacon and hams .....	105.4	105.5	115.5	121.7	+ 5.4	117.4	117.2	121.2	129.3
Cheese .....	102.1	86.8	110.4	130.3	+ 18.0	125.0	131.8	126.9	130.4
Milk, processed.....	91.7	87.1	97.4	92.9	- 4.6	99.1	100.9	89.7	88.0
Eggs in the shell .....	104.0	90.8	104.0	87.0	- 16.3	88.0	73.7	90.0	93.8
<b>Fibres and Textiles .....</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>120.0</b>	- 14.2	<b>125.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>117.4</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>120.3</b>
Planks and boards .....	93.6	103.6	116.6	113.0	- 2.6	112.8	116.4	113.4	111.1
Shingles, red cedar.....	81.9	117.0	111.5	99.5	- 10.8	93.1	98.1	103.9	103.9
Plywood .....	93.6	110.5	125.4	125.4	0.0	122.8	132.5	123.7	126.3
Pulpwood .....	103.1	104.9	122.2	132.5	+ 8.4	117.4 <sup>4</sup>	138.1	141.5	136.5
Wood pulp.....	91.1	93.0	135.6	124.5	- 8.2	139.8	130.8	114.3	109.2
Newsprint paper .....	104.1	111.1	118.5	125.3	+ 5.7	121.7	120.8	129.6	129.3
<b>Iron and Steel and Products .....</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>131.4</b>	+ 4.1	<b>130.9</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>132.2</b>
Iron ore.....	114.4	121.2	120.2	116.5	- 3.1	116.5	114.6	116.9	117.3
Ferro-alloys.....	106.5	100.8	117.7	134.7	+ 14.4	128.3	136.2	146.0	143.1
Farm implements and machinery.....	111.0	115.8	131.2	136.8	+ 4.3	137.1	137.7	136.5	135.9
Machinery (non-farm) .....	106.9	113.6	120.8	114.4	- 5.3	117.2	114.7	112.7	113.0
Automobiles and trucks .....	117.8	116.8	124.6	125.6	+ 0.8	125.0	127.0	127.0	126.2
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>137.9</b>	<b>142.5</b>	+ 3.3	<b>147.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>137.3</b>
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	104.4	105.4	114.8	125.1	+ 9.0	124.0	125.9	123.2	126.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	100.2	104.8	130.1	144.5	+ 11.1	142.2	135.9	148.2	153.4
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	101.8	89.3	114.6	101.7	- 11.3	118.4	111.0	95.1	85.8
Nickel.....	129.7	154.5	186.0	189.8	+ 2.0	192.5	192.0	189.3	183.1
Platinum metals .....	104.5	91.9	109.8	102.1	- 7.0	104.4	102.3	100.5	101.2
Silver .....	100.0	107.4	122.2	111.7	- 8.0	117.0	111.7	107.0	108.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	103.6	114.1	155.6	153.2	- 1.5	180.3	173.7	133.1	112.9
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>143.1</b>	+ 8.7	<b>137.3</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>141.7</b>
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	116.0	125.7	142.9	154.3	+ 8.0	147.4	150.7	155.5	153.3
Coal .....	104.2	103.7	107.5	124.8	+ 16.1	117.6	125.5	127.7	128.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	108.4	117.9	118.2	124.8	+ 5.6	123.3	127.5	131.9	117.6
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer.....</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>	+ 2.2	<b>121.2</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>118.3</b>
Fertilizers, chemical .....	108.1	111.2	120.3	128.1	+ 6.5	129.5	129.2	127.0	126.9
Paints and pigments.....	100.7	102.7	117.2	113.0	- 3.1	113.5	115.2	111.3	109.4
Sodium and compounds.....	99.3	101.3	97.4	118.8	+ 22.0	110.6	112.8	123.7	128.8
<b>Miscellaneous .....</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>129.7</b>	- 2.0	<b>136.4</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>125.8</b>
Rubber products .....	101.5	127.1	172.2	159.1	- 7.0	180.2	153.4	155.4	149.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	104.2	107.1	120.9	121.2	+ 0.2	124.6	121.4	120.9	118.0

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computation.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 44.

3. Mostly seed grain in the first quarter.

4. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining export values for pulpwood in the period immediately following the abolition of exchange control.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948 =100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	1952			
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Domestic Exports</b> .....	<b>94.2</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>+ 11.0</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>124.8</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>100.4</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>+ 23.6</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>159.6</b>
Barley .....	91.9	79.7	233.0	544.4	+ 133.6	162.3	303.0	704.6	1,008.2
Oats .....	89.1	71.4	234.0	319.4	+ 36.5	98.0	378.8	366.9	433.5
Wheat .....	154.9	120.0	168.5	237.2	+ 40.8	134.1	262.1	274.9	280.3
Wheat flour .....	78.4	81.5	97.5	107.0	+ 9.7	87.6	119.9	98.4	122.2
Whisky .....	111.5	127.2	165.6	169.3	+ 2.2	149.7	136.4	137.7	153.3
Tobacco, flue-cured .....	95.5	132.8	190.9	251.8	+ 31.9	594.9	276.8	28.2	106.1
Cattle, dairy and slaughter .....	80.1	87.2	49.7	40.0	- 19.5	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Fish and fish products .....	119.2	131.4	130.3	129.4	- 0.7	119.7	119.4	139.2	132.9
Fur skins, undressed .....	133.7	111.6	112.3	130.6	+ 16.3	152.0	164.4	76.3	142.1
Hides and skins, cattle .....	110.6	83.2	57.9	30.4	- 47.5	40.9	14.0	24.5	41.8
Leather, unmanufactured .....	50.8	55.3	52.8	42.4	- 19.7	44.3	45.6	36.0	43.6
Beef and veal, fresh .....	81.5	68.3	76.0	54.4	- 28.4	7.5	56.3	92.6	61.5
Bacon and hams .....	32.8	38.4	4.5	3.0	- 33.3	3.6	1.6	2.5	3.9
Cheese .....	132.2	158.3	77.0	5.6	- 27.3	3.6	3.5	6.2	9.4
Milk, processed .....	80.5	69.3	60.9	75.5	+ 24.0	52.4	66.0	127.6	53.4
Eggs in the shell .....	61.5	16.3	13.6	24.8	+ 82.4	13.2	23.2	36.6	26.3
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>53.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>- 12.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>93.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>120.0</b>
Planks and boards .....	87.4	143.2	136.6	132.9	- 2.7	121.5	150.5	125.1	134.7
Shingles, red cedar .....	91.5	123.9	110.3	90.1	- 18.3	89.8	107.7	59.1	103.7
Plywood .....	44.4	51.9	68.8	69.1	+ 0.4	79.1	69.3	65.5	60.6
Pulpwood .....	69.7	76.1	127.9	112.3	- 12.2	134.7	81.0	68.2	167.5
Wood pulp .....	88.6	106.0	127.3	110.8	- 13.0	126.8	111.5	96.2	108.8
Newsprint paper .....	108.7	114.1	118.1	123.3	+ 4.4	120.0	124.3	123.2	125.2
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>82.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>+ 14.5</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Iron ore .....	232.3	219.5	289.4	361.6	+ 24.9	41.4	265.0	710.5	428.6
Ferro-alloys .....	74.8	70.4	110.7	93.8	- 15.3	120.4	88.1	70.4	89.0
Farm implements and machinery .....	113.0	102.8	110.0	104.5	- 5.0	142.0	126.4	71.9	77.0
Machinery (non-farm) .....	73.4	55.7	82.2	102.2	+ 24.3	101.5	100.0	98.1	108.9
Automobiles and trucks .....	59.8	62.5	115.2	160.4	+ 39.2	287.2	135.2	86.1	130.3
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>+ 20.0</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>123.5</b>
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	94.1	105.6	113.5	133.7	+ 17.8	90.4	174.0	134.2	136.2
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	111.6	105.3	83.5	96.6	+ 15.7	81.0	101.5	102.1	85.9
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	119.8	124.3	115.2	142.3	+ 23.5	122.8	125.6	165.6	159.2
Nickel .....	96.5	92.4	99.6	107.8	+ 8.2	105.4	115.8	111.8	99.1
Platinum metals .....	102.6	137.1	164.3	178.3	+ 8.5	189.6	170.1	189.1	163.9
Silver .....	117.2	135.8	208.8	214.1	+ 2.5	250.2	249.5	171.7	185.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	127.0	121.6	127.0	148.4	+ 16.9	154.0	151.1	140.8	161.5
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>69.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>107.5</b>
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	76.9	120.6	135.8	135.5	- 0.2	119.3	145.3	133.4	143.8
Coal .....	29.6	26.7	28.1	22.2	- 21.2	23.0	19.2	16.4	30.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	79.1	93.6	135.2	106.0	- 21.6	123.1	111.3	84.0	106.0
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>84.4</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>- 7.4</b>	<b>137.3</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>126.9</b>
Fertilizers, chemical .....	100.2	96.1	81.6	90.8	+ 11.3	92.6	89.6	89.5	91.3
Paints and pigments .....	57.7	63.5	110.4	53.4	- 51.6	61.9	59.1	47.7	44.1
Sodium and compounds .....	86.8	112.1	205.3	139.1	- 32.2	187.9	131.4	113.2	128.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>101.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>+ 37.7</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>76.3</b>
Rubber products .....	50.4	38.0	67.6	45.0	- 33.4	78.1	56.4	18.8	20.0
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	61.0	43.3	55.9	48.4	- 13.4	46.5	44.1	53.3	50.0

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 44.



TABLE XXII. Prices<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	1952			
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>102.6</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>- 12.6</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>108.1</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>98.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>- 16.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>100.2</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	118.9	128.0	124.6	118.9	- 4.6	124.2	123.4	114.4	115.8
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	143.0	161.3	147.5	131.5	- 10.8	134.6	122.2	133.3	141.8
Fruits, dried .....	105.1	115.1	130.2	115.5	- 11.3	105.9	116.7	121.0	114.7
Nuts .....	105.6	78.4	83.8	82.6	- 1.4	87.4	81.4	82.7	84.9
Vegetables, fresh .....	94.1	77.2	106.6	117.5	+ 10.2	120.0	120.6	97.8	114.7
Soya beans .....	74.7	88.8	103.3	87.7	- 15.1	87.9	87.0	94.2	86.1
Indian corn .....	75.6	90.2	103.1	95.9	- 7.0	118.1 <sup>3</sup>	104.7	93.8	88.1
Sugar, raw .....	104.9	119.4	139.7	99.0	- 29.1	124.1	102.0	96.2	90.3
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	66.0	71.4	96.3	88.6	- 8.0	91.7	85.5	90.1	81.7
Coffee, green .....	107.4	188.4	205.2	194.8	- 5.1	199.6	194.8	192.5	192.1
Tea, black .....	100.6	105.7	100.3	82.9	- 17.3	87.3	85.5	76.3	82.4
Whisky .....	100.4	99.5	96.4	94.1	- 2.4	95.9	91.7	96.0	93.0
Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	48.5	86.5	112.6	73.6	- 34.6	82.0	68.9	72.7	74.9
Fur skins, undressed .....	74.6	75.3	86.8	66.9	- 22.9	69.3	67.5	67.5	64.2
Hides and skins (except furs) .....	93.3	100.7	127.9	63.5	- 50.4	84.2	61.4	57.2	61.2
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>100.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>- 31.6</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.4</b>
Cotton, raw .....	97.0	117.6	139.5	120.7	- 13.5	129.2	122.5	117.0	113.1
Cotton fabrics .....	81.8	87.2	96.4	81.0	- 16.0	91.7	78.9	77.1	77.7
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	93.3	94.0	141.1	84.8	- 39.9	127.8	101.3	72.8	66.2
Wool, raw .....	104.4	136.6	323.7	130.2	- 59.8	149.6	135.7	112.7	135.1
Wool tops .....	108.2	128.4	214.9	103.7	- 51.7	132.8	97.8	97.0	103.0
Worsted and serges .....	109.4	94.9	121.7	101.4	- 16.7	138.5	100.6	88.0	90.3
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	109.5	95.7	149.3	140.3	- 5.0	154.6	153.1	135.6	92.1
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>105.7</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>114.7</b>
Paperboard, paper and products .....	104.3	112.0	114.2	104.2	- 8.8	108.1	104.8	102.0	101.9
Newspapers and periodicals .....	105.8	110.7	119.2	130.5	+ 9.5	125.1	132.3	132.3	132.3
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>107.0</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>
Iron ore .....	132.7	149.8	164.0	167.0	+ 1.8	156.0	163.6	161.5	175.3
Rolling mill products .....	107.7	119.8	139.3	134.4	- 3.5	128.3	134.4	124.5	132.9
Farm implements and machinery .....	108.0	116.6	123.1	116.6	- 5.3	118.4	117.1	115.1	115.6
Machinery (non-farm) .....	105.7	113.6	120.8	114.4	- 5.3	117.2	114.7	112.7	113.0
Automobiles and trucks .....	105.9	113.8	114.8	114.2	- 0.5	114.5	115.4	113.1	143.9
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>105.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>119.5</b>
Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	96.7	97.0	144.3	122.2	- 15.3	125.2	122.6	120.3	119.4
Electrical apparatus and machinery .....	104.7	104.6	115.3	121.3	+ 5.2	124.6	121.9	119.1	119.4
Manganese oxide .....	115.7	131.4	145.7	152.1	+ 4.4	149.3	155.0	151.4	152.1
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>101.6</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>- 6.5</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>101.7</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	104.5	115.1	121.4	112.6	- 7.2	114.9	112.7	110.7	112.2
China tableware .....	109.2	99.0	108.6	106.9	- 1.6	108.8	107.5	105.0	106.3
Coal, anthracite .....	107.2	116.9	123.7	118.5	- 4.2	122.2	114.7	114.8	121.7
Coal, bituminous .....	103.2	104.7	100.4	94.9	- 5.5	98.6	94.9	91.9	95.3
Glass, plate and sheet .....	105.1	120.2	137.6	128.2	- 6.8	130.8	128.4	126.4	127.3
Crude petroleum for refining .....	100.6	100.2	109.0	100.2	- 8.1	104.9	100.7	97.3	98.8
Gasoline .....	92.1	104.3	104.8	98.5	- 6.0	101.9	101.2	96.2	96.8
Portland cement .....	84.3	76.6	89.6	87.2	- 2.7	88.9	88.9	83.1	94.3
Sulphur .....	119.2	126.9	144.9	129.5	- 10.6	127.2	130.8	128.1	129.5
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>- 6.8</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>
Fertilizer .....	102.4	108.1	105.3	105.3	0.0	107.8	102.4	106.0	102.6
Paints and pigments .....	98.2	95.3	105.7	98.9	- 6.4	102.7	99.3	96.5	97.0
Chemicals, industrial .....	97.1	104.0	121.4	110.4	- 9.1	116.0	111.1	107.0	107.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>97.6</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>- 25.9</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>110.8</b>
Rubber and products .....	85.8	158.5	297.3	166.1	- 44.1	222.2	172.5	138.1	124.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	98.6	103.3	110.3	102.0	- 7.5	105.9	102.5	99.5	100.3

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 44.

3. Mostly seed grain in this quarter.



**TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952**

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Percentage Change 1951 to 1952	1952			
	1949	1950	1951	1952		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>102.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>+ 12.6</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>151.4</b>
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>106.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>140.4</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	83.3	88.3	91.4	102.4	+ 12.0	66.6	115.0	136.7	91.5
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	75.2	80.7	96.1	107.8	+ 12.2	108.2	116.6	88.8	113.3
Fruits, dried .....	88.4	99.5	94.4	108.1	+ 14.5	88.7	65.9	160.9	124.1
Nuts .....	70.7	92.0	87.6	82.2	- 6.2	58.5	110.1	65.7	90.3
Vegetables, fresh .....	286.6	440.2	360.3	472.1	+ 31.0	542.3	821.3	263.7	278.6
Soya beans .....	148.2	276.9	322.3	324.1	+ 0.6	84.4	295.1	209.0	707.0
Indian corn .....	102.6	113.6	92.8	77.1	- 16.9	28.4	52.6	113.3	114.1
Sugar, raw .....	100.7	103.0	86.9	95.6	+ 10.0	36.4	100.2	115.7	132.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	104.2	101.5	66.7	72.9	+ 9.3	106.1	117.4	61.0	7.0
Coffee, green .....	113.6	94.4	100.8	111.2	+ 10.3	124.5	96.9	104.9	118.5
Tea, black .....	119.9	152.8	118.6	128.7	+ 8.5	132.5	118.4	117.3	146.0
Whisky .....	132.9	114.2	126.3	147.8	+ 17.0	112.6	122.6	181.1	174.4
Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	237.7	197.2	172.7	144.2	- 16.5	163.2	137.3	119.5	145.4
Fur skins, undressed .....	99.3	113.4	91.6	134.5	+ 46.8	139.8	124.6	126.1	146.0
Hides and skins (except furs) .....	158.9	157.6	133.1	116.1	- 16.2	81.5	102.9	128.0	146.4
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>117.4</b>
Cotton, raw .....	121.9	135.5	121.7	98.3	- 19.2	129.2	78.0	52.2	134.0
Cotton fabrics .....	121.9	99.7	108.0	124.4	+ 15.2	107.7	122.2	119.2	149.5
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	70.1	90.7	74.1	102.5	+ 38.3	65.3	85.2	94.1	165.1
Wool, raw .....	76.3	83.0	71.1	58.7	- 17.4	41.5	71.8	74.1	46.3
Wool tops .....	70.0	91.5	77.2	42.9	- 44.4	24.8	45.1	54.4	46.7
Worsted and serges .....	99.2	83.5	82.3	77.1	- 6.3	61.7	67.1	88.0	91.4
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	52.3	78.0	112.3	109.8	- 2.2	170.2	111.3	86.2	71.7
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>110.6</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>183.0</b>
Paperboard, paper and products .....	111.8	121.5	177.2	166.8	- 5.9	163.3	149.3	157.3	198.2
Newspapers and periodicals .....	102.0	121.9	157.3	163.2	+ 3.8	168.3	149.6	160.9	174.2
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>106.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>150.5</b>
Iron ore .....	58.6	72.3	89.1	102.4	+ 14.9	6.1	90.5	135.7	175.0
Rolling mill products .....	108.5	93.2	148.1	126.9	- 14.3	175.6	142.6	87.9	117.2
Farm implements and machinery .....	117.2	99.1	113.2	120.8	+ 6.7	117.1	161.6	115.8	88.8
Machinery (non-farm) .....	94.2	91.7	125.3	145.4	+ 16.0	130.9	156.1	141.2	153.7
Automobiles and trucks .....	119.2	167.0	180.1	171.4	- 4.8	158.6	197.4	165.9	162.9
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>107.9</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>195.8</b>
Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	102.9	134.9	171.8	109.7	- 36.1	139.4	103.3	100.4	96.1
Electrical apparatus and machinery .....	107.4	127.1	167.6	185.2	+ 10.5	160.4	163.6	189.0	229.6
Manganese oxide .....	60.0	58.9	96.6	84.4	- 12.6	123.6	106.5	66.4	41.4
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>86.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>114.0</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	101.7	102.2	143.1	144.8	+ 1.2	131.9	140.0	132.2	168.4
China tableware .....	98.0	102.5	112.0	93.2	- 16.8	86.3	106.7	91.4	88.3
Coal, anthracite .....	75.6	82.5	73.6	74.1	+ 0.7	62.1	66.0	81.5	87.2
Coal, bituminous .....	70.9	88.8	89.9	82.2	- 8.6	68.2	82.5	98.8	79.4
Glass, plate and sheet .....	86.5	83.8	81.8	67.0	- 18.1	54.7	66.7	65.7	81.1
Crude petroleum for refining .....	98.0	104.2	110.4	107.5	- 2.6	97.5	99.7	121.4	111.4
Gasoline .....	96.2	72.1	57.6	71.8	+ 24.7	35.7	53.5	94.3	104.3
Portland cement .....	204.3	123.3	202.0	260.3	+ 25.1	22.4	180.5	566.3	272.5
Sulphur .....	79.1	110.2	111.9	117.0	+ 4.6	67.3	130.0	126.1	145.8
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>110.9</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>162.4</b>
Fertilizer .....	123.5	121.6	138.4	140.2	+ 1.3	91.3	123.5	182.0	168.4
Paints and pigments .....	93.9	133.9	138.2	121.9	- 11.8	109.7	132.9	102.3	143.2
Chemicals, industrial .....	112.5	131.3	142.3	169.3	+ 19.0	149.7	166.9	180.7	182.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>132.0</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>+ 66.6</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>298.6</b>	<b>324.1</b>
Rubber and products .....	107.0	97.2	89.9	99.3	+ 10.5	86.9	80.0	120.4	121.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .....	281.8	380.7	544.0	798.6	+ 46.8	349.2	853.9	1061.7	953.8

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 44.

# E. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948							
January .....	235,384	104,998	64,948	19,171	26,497	7,879	7,958
February .....	208,269	94,816	51,660	15,711	25,915	9,528	8,129
March .....	228,369	112,519	59,182	17,520	19,952	8,753	7,438
April .....	212,337	109,219	44,353	21,303	17,875	8,891	6,775
May .....	282,283	114,711	85,058	25,561	30,695	13,226	7,864
June .....	233,476	109,785	54,169	25,610	23,022	10,921	4,967
July .....	250,864	118,930	56,340	21,952	33,417	11,152	4,020
August .....	224,143	113,953	52,519	22,516	17,490	6,790	6,561
September .....	283,024	162,004	47,928	19,794	27,645	10,946	7,501
October .....	306,964	148,911	65,573	26,265	38,037	11,214	12,516
November .....	293,905	163,307	56,670	30,215	17,682	8,055	13,160
December .....	316,419	147,832	48,515	39,770	38,604	16,394	19,626
1949							
January .....	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February .....	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March .....	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April .....	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May .....	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June .....	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July .....	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August .....	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September .....	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October .....	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November .....	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December .....	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950							
January .....	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February .....	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March .....	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April .....	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May .....	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June .....	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July .....	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August .....	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September .....	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October .....	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November .....	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December .....	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951							
January .....	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February .....	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March .....	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April .....	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May .....	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June .....	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July .....	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August .....	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September .....	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	16,213	9,720
October .....	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November .....	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December .....	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January .....	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February .....	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March .....	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April .....	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May .....	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June .....	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July .....	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August .....	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September .....	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October .....	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November .....	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December .....	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.  
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>2</sup>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948							
January .....	206,077	149,976	21,589	11,480	3,845	15,496	2,377
February .....	182,167	136,847	17,872	7,520	2,918	14,130	2,593
March .....	197,051	138,299	21,601	10,635	4,051	19,137	3,056
April .....	226,690	159,461	24,641	14,664	4,277	20,077	3,348
May .....	225,093	144,966	27,424	22,548	7,199	18,549	4,104
June .....	232,997	154,918	26,003	21,837	5,768	19,683	3,819
July .....	225,099	149,499	29,377	16,196	5,310	21,316	2,100
August .....	206,490	136,061	24,685	17,378	4,661	20,373	1,736
September .....	221,678	152,707	24,100	16,653	5,290	18,506	3,378
October .....	243,438	160,211	29,257	21,432	7,509	20,528	3,332
November .....	238,172	163,423	28,319	18,047	7,782	16,578	2,202
December .....	231,993	159,395	24,633	15,080	12,772	16,887	2,433
1949							
January .....	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February .....	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March .....	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April .....	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May .....	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June .....	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July .....	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August .....	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September .....	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October .....	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November .....	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December .....	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950							
January .....	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February .....	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March .....	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April .....	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May .....	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June .....	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July .....	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August .....	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September .....	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October .....	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November .....	327,999	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December .....	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951							
January .....	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February .....	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March .....	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April .....	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May .....	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June .....	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July .....	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August .....	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September .....	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October .....	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November .....	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December .....	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January .....	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,050
February .....	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March .....	327,919	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April .....	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May .....	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June .....	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July .....	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August .....	302,894	212,779	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September .....	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October .....	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November .....	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December .....	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

2. Palestine included throughout.



TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports

Interim Indexes. 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>							
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>							
January .....	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5
February .....	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8
March .....	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3
April .....	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.2
May .....	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.7
June .....	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.7
July .....	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.2
August .....	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7
September .....	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1
October .....	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.5
November .....	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4
December .....	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.1
Annual Index .....	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>							
January .....	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8
February .....	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0
March .....	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3
April .....	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.3
May .....	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.7
June .....	80.9	113.7	92.4	95.9	105.4	98.8	120.8
July .....	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.2
August .....	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.8	91.1	108.3	112.0
September .....	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5
October .....	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.1
November .....	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5
December .....	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.6
Annual Index .....	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9
<b>IMPORTS</b>							
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>							
January .....	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.7
February .....	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3
March .....	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	115.0
April .....	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9
May .....	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7
June .....	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.6
July .....	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9
August .....	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6
September .....	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7
October .....	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.8
November .....	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.2
December .....	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.5
Annual Index .....	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.3
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>							
January .....	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.6
February .....	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1
March .....	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	123.7
April .....	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4
May .....	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8
June .....	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.1
July .....	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5
August .....	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0
September .....	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4
October .....	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.4
November .....	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	151.9
December .....	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.6
Annual Index .....	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.1



TABLE XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Canadian cents per unit									
January .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.17	100.48	403.00	403.00	308.00	294.46	279.51
February .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	104.92	100.10	403.00	403.00	308.00	293.82	278.43
March .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	104.73	99.59	403.00	403.00	308.00	293.29	278.58
April .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.99	98.09	403.00	403.00	308.00	296.74	275.46
May .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.37	98.38	403.00	403.00	308.00	297.89	275.49
June .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.94	97.92	403.00	403.00	308.00	299.41	272.68
July .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	106.05	96.91	403.00	403.00	308.00	296.90	270.21
August .....	100.25	100.25	110.25	105.56	96.11	403.00	403.00	308.00	295.46	268.05
September .....	100.25	104.75	110.25	105.56	95.98	403.00	360.25	308.00	295.46	267.11
October .....	100.25	110.25	105.34	105.08	96.43	403.00	308.00	294.96	294.11	269.36
November .....	100.25	110.25	104.03	104.35	97.66	403.00	308.00	291.23	292.06	273.52
December .....	100.25	110.25	105.31	102.56	97.06	403.00	308.00	294.86	286.49	272.40
Annual Average .....	100.25	103.08	108.92 <sup>R</sup>	105.28	97.89	403.00	376.13	304.44 <sup>R</sup>	294.68	273.40

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

R. Revised.

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, weekly.

TABLE XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export

(Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	\$'000,000							
January .....	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3
February .....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0
March .....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0
April .....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2
May .....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5
June .....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6
July .....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9
August .....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6
September .....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8
October .....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1
November .....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6
December .....	10.9	6.7	11.8	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5
Total .....	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1

# F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXIX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1951 and 1952

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>1, 042, 441</b>	<b>1, 246, 278</b>	<b>413, 079</b>	<b>349, 990</b>	<b>232, 722</b>	<b>264, 256</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food .....	64, 497	5, 247	63, 935	4, 903	1	0
01	Meat and meat preparations .....	75, 469	52, 161	68, 664	17, 392	1, 275	29, 209
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	24, 847	21, 253	4, 039	5, 780	9, 435	50
03	Fish and fish preparations .....	110, 213	108, 042	74, 927	80, 204	7, 044	763
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	695, 060	980, 560	141, 260	176, 005	211, 171	231, 899
05	Fruits and vegetables .....	28, 782	30, 104	21, 334	21, 107	2, 813	2, 286
06	Sugar and sugar preparations .....	4, 425	5, 825	4, 187	5, 231	35	21
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices .....	799	723	403	639	37	0
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals) .....	37, 115	40, 045	34, 003	38, 052	861	0
09	Miscellaneous food preparations .....	1, 234	2, 319	327	677	50	26
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco .....</b>	<b>73, 188</b>	<b>79, 346</b>	<b>46, 228</b>	<b>46, 372</b>	<b>14, 138</b>	<b>19, 439</b>
11	Beverages .....	56, 495	56, 733	46, 163	46, 334	640	782
12	Tobacco and manufactures .....	16, 693	22, 614	64	38	13, 499	18, 657
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible .....</b>	<b>1, 152, 539</b>	<b>1, 094, 761</b>	<b>790, 178</b>	<b>729, 883</b>	<b>199, 452</b>	<b>216, 858</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed .....	43, 259	30, 532	33, 320	25, 129	8, 608	4, 281
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels .....	12, 523	17, 422	1, 241	1, 368	168	2, 150
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic <sup>2</sup> .....	880	1, 110	746	1, 059	0	0
24	Wood, lumber and cork .....	421, 464	413, 161	291, 659	276, 027	86, 113	105, 570
25	Pulp and waste paper .....	371, 483	294, 752	282, 657	227, 791	38, 090	35, 388
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured .....	15, 158	9, 182	9, 504	6, 644	1, 595	1, 575
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers .....	93, 710	101, 874	65, 447	66, 933	6, 779	8, 316
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .....	170, 153	203, 347	83, 526	102, 935	57, 555	59, 440
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p. ....	23, 910	23, 382	22, 078	21, 996	543	138
<b>3</b>	<b>31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....</b>	<b>17, 505</b>	<b>27, 269</b>	<b>14, 129</b>	<b>24, 855</b>	<b>1, 465</b>	<b>559</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....</b>	<b>10, 058</b>	<b>7, 985</b>	<b>3, 190</b>	<b>2, 186</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>782</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals .....</b>	<b>157, 743</b>	<b>146, 509</b>	<b>87, 834</b>	<b>92, 602</b>	<b>15, 449</b>	<b>13, 970</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds .....	45, 673	37, 071	32, 328	26, 142	7, 796	6, 502
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals .....	932	1, 408	932	1, 408	0	1
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .....	5, 630	1, 786	2, 347	598	162	12
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .....	6, 293	5, 730	487	1, 187	101	71
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .....	359	350	185	167	9	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured .....	35, 743	42, 294	30, 809	37, 469	0	1
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals <sup>2</sup> .....	63, 112	57, 870	20, 746	25, 631	7, 380	7, 385
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material .....</b>	<b>1, 159, 322</b>	<b>1, 307, 622</b>	<b>821, 288</b>	<b>900, 398</b>	<b>161, 165</b>	<b>222, 920</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs .....	8, 171	5, 235	4, 730	2, 808	1, 346	1, 233
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. ....	26, 227	17, 114	6, 087	5, 451	74	42
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture) .....	34, 672	36, 455	22, 905	23, 754	6, 154	6, 324
64	Paper, paperboard and products .....	568, 125	619, 418	512, 031	546, 758	10, 917	17, 868
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. ....	27, 844	20, 724	12, 767	12, 016	937	692
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. ....	10, 140	9, 856	5, 032	4, 495	839	1, 510
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery .....	17, 657	15, 446	16, 396	15, 061	233	200
68	Base metals (including iron) .....	442, 731	545, 274	232, 788	270, 942	138, 555	193, 619
69	Manufactures of metals .....	23, 754	38, 099	8, 551	19, 113	2, 111	1, 432
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment .....</b>	<b>300, 023</b>	<b>399, 004</b>	<b>131, 344</b>	<b>174, 826</b>	<b>5, 648</b>	<b>9, 312</b>
71	Machinery other than electric .....	164, 172	171, 492	109, 209	112, 036	3, 101	3, 996
72	Electric machinery and apparatus .....	25, 532	47, 618	5, 598	14, 708	628	2, 759
73	Transport equipment .....	110, 319	179, 894	16, 538	48, 081	1, 920	2, 556
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....</b>	<b>31, 226</b>	<b>26, 988</b>	<b>14, 804</b>	<b>14, 844</b>	<b>3, 370</b>	<b>1, 544</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings .....	1, 344	1, 066	48	99	12	8
82	Furniture and related fixtures .....	838	796	490	429	3	10
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc. ....	70	71	32	27	1	1
84	Clothing .....	5, 623	4, 078	3, 831	2, 702	297	155
85	Footwear .....	4, 216	2, 702	1, 487	1, 793	1, 870	435
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ....	7, 765	8, 402	3, 131	3, 672	726	642
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ....	11, 369	9, 872	5, 784	6, 122	461	293
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities .....</b>	<b>19, 091</b>	<b>19, 987</b>	<b>11, 637</b>	<b>12, 881</b>	<b>1, 371</b>	<b>1, 408</b>
91	Postal packages .....	89	79	30	27	1	1
92	Live animals not for food .....	866	598	841	521	3	12
93	Returned goods and special transactions .....	18, 135	19, 310	10, 766	12, 334	1, 368	1, 396
	<b>Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.<sup>3</sup> .....</b>	<b>3, 963, 136</b>	<b>4, 355, 749</b>	<b>2, 333, 709</b>	<b>2, 348, 837</b>	<b>635, 720</b>	<b>751, 049</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

3. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.

TABLE XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1951 and 1952

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>398,895</b>	<b>376,906</b>	<b>148,915</b>	<b>153,975</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>11,408</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food .....	969	1,681	712	1,481	256	200
01	Meat and meat preparations .....	28,639	13,351	15,908	5,061	636	257
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	16,002	8,769	2,408	1,433	14	20
03	Fish and fish preparations .....	6,202	6,138	3,049	3,217	115	168
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	27,377	22,120	21,835	19,135	2,389	2,243
05	Fruits and vegetables .....	138,375	157,602	89,852	106,337	968	1,268
06	Sugar and sugar preparations .....	83,899	68,364	1,216	2,144	1,582	2,349
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices .....	87,610	92,234	5,613	9,449	2,447	4,165
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals) .....	4,539	2,733	4,434	2,699	5	9
09	Miscellaneous food preparations .....	5,283	3,914	3,889	3,018	1,208	728
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco .....</b>	<b>22,163</b>	<b>25,482</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>10,082</b>
11	Beverages .....	18,495	20,858	2,242	3,598	9,627	9,941
12	Tobacco and manufactures .....	3,668	4,624	2,320	3,148	131	141
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible .....</b>	<b>535,240</b>	<b>382,071</b>	<b>292,752</b>	<b>234,689</b>	<b>50,302</b>	<b>19,549</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed .....	31,807	26,034	23,831	20,044	1,297	1,675
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels .....	33,993	26,288	20,859	14,822	0	0
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic .....	65,684	29,962	9,515	7,729	409	276
24	Wood, lumber and cork .....	25,195	24,681	23,751	23,784	12	1
25	Pulp and waste paper .....	10,086	7,180	9,968	6,385	21	2
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured .....	243,020	131,662	125,945	77,624	45,842	14,728
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers .....	39,557	39,898	30,949	31,791	1,803	1,798
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .....	67,243	80,736	35,097	43,228	42	101
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p. ....	18,654	15,629	12,837	9,281	877	968
<b>3</b>	<b>31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....</b>	<b>535,025</b>	<b>503,153</b>	<b>335,754</b>	<b>321,339</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>4,572</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....</b>	<b>45,259</b>	<b>24,178</b>	<b>23,754</b>	<b>17,822</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>519</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals .....</b>	<b>205,859</b>	<b>198,630</b>	<b>176,200</b>	<b>175,002</b>	<b>17,464</b>	<b>13,376</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds .....	58,270	60,240	49,941	54,910	5,446	3,197
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals .....	9,998	8,383	8,854	7,844	650	491
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .....	30,349	23,146	21,782	17,117	4,938	3,511
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .....	16,404	15,020	14,388	12,802	1,506	1,376
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .....	8,319	7,702	6,862	6,642	543	434
56	Fertilizers, manufactured .....	10,209	10,440	8,976	8,651	19	25
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals .....	72,309	73,697	65,394	67,035	4,362	4,342
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material .....</b>	<b>862,803</b>	<b>812,343</b>	<b>544,920</b>	<b>564,256</b>	<b>188,187</b>	<b>151,733</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs .....	12,429	10,322	5,685	6,213	6,046	3,832
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. ....	18,752	21,753	17,175	20,431	816	577
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture) .....	17,908	15,724	13,838	12,275	685	758
64	Paper, paperboard and products .....	28,467	26,119	26,619	24,538	1,479	1,309
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. ....	214,245	200,125	85,886	105,753	79,032	60,800
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. ....	86,612	78,622	50,351	50,154	26,181	20,067
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery .....	31,659	31,146	5,874	6,227	18,991	18,746
68	Base metals (including iron) .....	285,539	263,083	196,886	195,958	37,675	29,481
69	Manufactures of metals .....	167,192	165,449	142,606	142,707	17,282	16,162
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment .....</b>	<b>1,107,037</b>	<b>1,256,240</b>	<b>990,965</b>	<b>1,130,260</b>	<b>99,770</b>	<b>106,103</b>
71	Machinery other than electric .....	642,793	727,719	592,316	659,952	37,380	51,342
72	Electric machinery and apparatus .....	131,031	149,348	111,751	126,591	17,284	20,066
73	Transport equipment .....	333,214	379,172	286,888	343,717	45,105	34,695
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....</b>	<b>245,044</b>	<b>267,432</b>	<b>185,616</b>	<b>211,726</b>	<b>35,158</b>	<b>31,188</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings .....	13,611	11,021	11,784	9,855	1,199	677
82	Furniture and related fixtures .....	6,238	6,283	4,926	5,376	986	628
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc. ....	2,544	2,928	1,105	1,605	1,055	901
84	Clothing .....	29,492	30,876	10,640	15,703	15,044	11,583
85	Footwear .....	6,610	6,924	3,161	3,512	2,797	2,973
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ....	48,374	53,815	36,915	40,812	2,572	3,169
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ....	138,175	155,586	117,085	134,862	11,505	11,257
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities .....</b>	<b>127,199</b>	<b>181,647</b>	<b>109,176</b>	<b>158,995</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>11,020</b>
91	Postal packages .....	22,025	33,691	21,300	32,943	472	501
92	Live animals not for food .....	2,198	1,872	2,092	1,799	72	48
93	Returned goods and special transactions .....	102,977	146,084	85,784	124,253	6,283	10,470
	<b>Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C. <sup>1</sup> .....</b>	<b>4,084,525</b>	<b>4,028,080</b>	<b>2,812,603</b>	<b>2,974,810</b>	<b>420,985</b>	<b>359,549</b>

1. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.

























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